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THE
ANNUAL REGISTER,
OR A VIEW OF THE
HISTORY,
POLITICS,
AND
LITERATURE,
OF THE YEAR
1825.



LONDON:
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C. AND J. RIVINGTON;

J. CUTHELL; LONGMAN, REES, ORME, AND CO.; E. JEFFERY, AND SON;
J. BOOKER; HARDING, AND LEFARD; SHERWOOD, GILBERT, AND PIPER;
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P R E F A C E.

THOUGH the year 1825 presents many events of historical importance, no marked change has taken place in the current of political events. Political combinations remain as they were; save only that, in the natural progress of the course which England has pursued, her connections with the South American states have acquired increased strength and a more decided character. The cause of Greek independence still hangs poised in the balance; and the surmises to which the death of the emperor of Russia gave rise, though they have not entirely subsided, have not as yet ripened into hopes or fears.

A remarkable feature in the annals of this year, is the change, which, towards its close, took place in the money market, and in the state of commercial credit and manufacturing activity throughout Europe, but more especially in England. [That change is a new aspect of those arrangements and

combinations of society, which it is the province of the political economist to describe and to develop: but it is at least within the sphere of history to mention the succession of circumstances by which the change manifested itself, and in which its operations were displayed.

May 20, 1896.

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ANNUAL REGISTER,
FOR THE YEAR
1825.

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THOSE districts of Ireland which had previously been in the most disturbed state, were very tranquil during the winter; and of this tranquillity the Catholic Association, whether with or without truth, held forth its own influence as the cause. That body continued the course of proceeding which we have mentioned in our former volume; levying large sums under the name of voluntary con-

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tributions, and assuming to be the representatives and protectors of the Catholic population. Their conduct, and the violence of the language used at their meetings, attracted the notice of the government; and it was understood, that, in the ensuing session of parliament, steps would be taken to check their excesses. The apprehension of this, instead of inspiring them with moderation, served

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2] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1825.

only to incite them to more furious rhodomontade. The language which the printed reports of their proceedings imputed to O'Connell, went on one occasion to such a length, that the attorney-general deemed it proper to hold that gentleman to bail. An indictment was subsequently preferred against him for the words which he had used, but the grand jury did not find the bill.

Except in this one point, the political horizon was unclouded. Nearly all property had risen greatly in pecuniary value, and every branch of internal industry was thriving. Agricultural distress had disappeared; the persons employed in the cotton and woollen manufactures were in full employment; the various departments of the iron trade were flourishing; on all sides new buildings were in the progress of erection; and money was so abundant, that men of enterprise, though without capital, found no difficulty in commanding funds for any plausible undertaking. This substantial and solid prosperity was stimulated to an additional extent, and was in appearance still further magnified, by the operation of the many joint-stock companies which had sprung into sudden existence in the former year. Some of these had put in motion a considerable quantity of industry, and increased the demand for various articles; and all of them, at their commencement, and for some time afterwards, tended to throw a certain sum of money into more active circulation, and to multiply the transfers of property from one hand to another. As these speculations still retained their popularity, the apparent prosperity arising from their artificial stimulus presented an imposing

aspect.* New companies were formed; day after day teemed with successive projects;† and

* The following was given in a French periodical publication, as a Table of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES formed in England in 1824, and the beginning of 1825:—

Numb.	Object.	Capital.
		£.
33	Canals and Docks...	17,753,000
48	Rail-roads.....	22,454,000
42	Gas	11,110,000
6	Milk	565,000
8	Supply of Water ...	1,750,000
4	Coal Mines	2,750,000
34	Metal ditto	24,495,000
20	Insurances	41,800,000
23	Banks, &c.	21,610,000
4	Supply of Corn, &c.	410,000
12	Navigation, Pack- ets, &c.	5,540,000
3	Fisheries	1,600,000
1	Pearl Fishing	625,000
5	Cultivation of Indi- go, Sugar, &c. ...	10,500,000
4	Agriculture	4,000,000
2	Establishment of Manufactures in Ireland	2,500,000
3	Embellishment of London	1,410,000
2	Tunnels under the Thames.....	200,000
3	Sea-water Baths ...	750,000
2	Newspapers	460,000
18	Miscellaneous	1,832,050
276	Total	£174,114,050

† In the Times and Morning Chronicle Newspapers of the 23rd and 24th of January, advertisements of the following companies were inserted:—

East London and United Docks Rail-road.

Faversham Navigation.

Westminster Fish Company.

Metropolitan Loan and Investment Company.

Bognor New Town Company.

Royal National Bath Company.

London Brick Company.

Bridgewater Ship Canal.

Welsh Iron and Coal Mining Company.

British Iron Company.

Birmingham and Staffordshire Gas Light Company.

the shares of joint-stock companies not only sustained the absurdly high prices which they reached in the latter end of 1824, but even rose far higher. The madness which prevailed at this time cannot be shown more fairly or more conclusively, than by the following state-

ment, which specifies the amount of the instalments paid on each share in five of the principal mining companies, and the market prices of these shares, on the 10th of December, 1824, and the 11th of January, respectively:—

			Dec. 10.		Jan. 11.	
Anglo Mexican	....	100l. .. 10l. paid ..	33l. pr. ..	158l.	115l.	125l.
Brazilian	.....	100l. .. 10l. do. ..	10s. dis. ..	66l.	70l.	44l. pm.
Colombian	.....	100l. .. 10l. do. ..	19l. pr. ..	82l.	82l.	59l.
Real del Monte	....	400l. .. 70l. do. ..	550l. ..	1350l.		
United Mexican	....	40l. .. 10l. do. ..	35l. ..	155l.	115l.	125l.

Some of these projects derived fresh popularity, and the general satisfaction with the measures of the government was much increased, by an important step which was taken in fixing the foreign relations of the country.

Mr. Canning made a formal communication to the foreign ministers accredited to our court, in which he stated "That in consequence of the repeated failures of the applications of his majesty's government to the court of Spain, relative to the recognition of the Independent States of South America, his majesty has come to a determination to appoint *chargés des affaires* to the States of Colombia, Mexico, and Buenos Ayres; and to enter into treaties of commerce with those respective States on the basis of the recognition of

their Independence." This measure, beneficial and popular in itself, was the more acceptable, because it was justly deemed prophetic of the course which would be adopted with regard to Chile, Peru, and Guatemala, as soon as a stable governments should be created in these countries.

On the 3rd of February the session of parliament was opened by commission. The commissioners present were the lord chancellor, the archbishop of Canterbury, the earl of Westmorland, the earl of Harrowby, and the earl of Shaftesbury. After the speaker and several of the members of the House of Commons had been introduced, the Lord Chancellor read the following speech:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We are commanded by his

General United Coal Company.
Irish Investment and Equitable Loan Bank.

Equitable Investment Company.
Metropolitan Investment Society.
Surrey, Sussex, and Hants Rail-road Company.

Taunton Grand Western Rail-road Company.

Metropolitan Banking Company.
Sea and Inland Coal Company.

General Steam Navigation Company.
Bermondsey Dock Company.

Metropolitan Alderney Dairy Company.

British Annuity Company.

Metropolitan Flour and Bread Company.

London and Manchester Equitable Loan Company.

Grand Junction Rail-road Company.
Erection of a new Pier at St. Ives.

Equitable Loan Bank Company.

British Patent Brick Company.

Investment Bank.

Palladium Insurance Company.

Crown Life Assurance Company.

London Northern Rail-road Company.

British Shipping Loan Company.

London, Brighton, and Devonshire Fishing and Steam Navigation Company.

[B 2]

Majesty to express to you the gratification which his Majesty derives from the continuance and progressive increase of that public prosperity upon which his Majesty congratulated you at the opening of the last session of Parliament. There never was a period in the history of this country when all the great interests of the nation were, at the same time, in so thriving a condition, or when a feeling of content and satisfaction was more widely diffused through all classes of the British people. It is no small addition to the gratification of his Majesty that Ireland is participating in the general prosperity. The outrages, for the suppression of which extraordinary powers were confided to his Majesty, have so far ceased, as to warrant the suspension of the exercise of those powers in most of the districts heretofore disturbed. Industry and commercial enterprise are extending themselves in that part of the United Kingdom. It is therefore the more to be regretted that associations should exist in Ireland, which have adopted proceedings irreconcilable with the spirit of the constitution, and calculated, by exciting alarm, and by exasperating animosities, to endanger the peace of society, and to retard the course of national improvement. His Majesty relies upon your wisdom to consider, without delay, the means of applying a remedy to this evil. His Majesty further recommends the renewal of the inquiries instituted last session into the state of Ireland. His Majesty has seen with regret the interruption of tranquillity in India by the unprovoked aggression, and extravagant pretensions of the Burmese government, which rendered hostile operations against that State unavoid-

able. It is, however, satisfactory to find that none of the native powers have manifested any unfriendly disposition, and that the bravery and conduct displayed by the forces already employed against the enemy, afford the most favourable prospect of a successful termination of the contest.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"His Majesty has directed us to inform you, that the Estimates of the year will be forthwith laid before you. The state of India, and circumstances connected with other parts of his Majesty's foreign possessions, will render some augmentation in his military establishments indispensable. His Majesty has, however, the sincere gratification of believing, that notwithstanding the increase of expense arising out of this augmentation, such is the flourishing condition, and progressive improvement, of the revenue, that it will still be in your power, without affecting public credit, to give additional facilities to the national industry, and to make a further reduction in the burthens of his people.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"His Majesty commands us to inform you, that his Majesty continues to receive from his allies, and generally from all princes and states, assurances of their unabated desire to maintain and cultivate the relations of peace with his Majesty, and with each other; and that it is his Majesty's constant endeavour to preserve the general tranquillity. The negotiations which have been so long carried on through his Majesty's ambassador at Constantinople, between the emperor of Russia and the Ottoman Porte, have been brought to an amicable issue. His Majesty has directed to be laid be-

fore you, copies of arrangements which have been entered into with the kingdoms of Denmark and Hanover, for improving the commercial intercourse between those states and the United Kingdom. A treaty, having for its object the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, has been concluded between his Majesty and the king of Sweden ; a copy of which treaty (as soon as the ratifications thereof shall have been exchanged) his Majesty has directed to be laid before you. Some difficulties have arisen with respect to the ratification of the treaty for the same object, which was negotiated last year between his Majesty and the United States of America. These difficulties, however, his Majesty trusts, will not finally impede the conclusion of so beneficial an arrangement. In conformity with the declarations which have been repeatedly made by his Majesty, his Majesty has taken measures for confirming by treaties the commercial relations already subsisting between this kingdom and those countries of America which appear to have established their separation from Spain. So soon as these treaties shall be completed, his Majesty will direct copies of them to be laid before you. His Majesty commands us not to conclude without congratulating you upon the continued improvement in the state of the agricultural interest, the solid foundation of our national prosperity ; nor without informing you that evident advantage has been derived from the relief which you have recently given to commerce, by the removal of inconvenient restrictions. His Majesty recommends to you to persevere (as circumstances may allow) in the removal of similar restric-

tions ; and his Majesty directs us to assure you, that you may rely upon his Majesty's cordial co-operation in fostering and extending that commerce which, whilst it is, under the blessing of Providence, a main source of strength and power to this country, contributes in no less a degree to the happiness and civilization of mankind."

In the House of Lords, viscount Dudley and Ward moved the Address in answer to the Speech, and in doing so, displayed the same ingenuity and precision of thought, with the same elegance of style, which had so often pleased and instructed the House of Commons. He took a view of the state of the country since the conclusion of the peace, and dwelt particularly upon the great increase of our commerce and manufactures. Our present prosperity, he said, was a prosperity extending to all orders, all professions, and all districts, enhanced and invigorated by the flourishing state of all those arts which ministered to human comfort, and by those inventions by which man seemed to have obtained a mastery over nature by the application of her own powers ; and which, if any one had ventured to foretel it only a few years ago, would have appeared altogether incredible, but which, now realized, though not yet perfected, presented to us fresh prospects, and a more astonishing career. There never was a time when the spirit of useful improvement, not only in the arts, but in all the details of domestic administration, whether carried on by the public, or by individuals, was so high. That world, too, which had first been opened to us by the genius of a great man, but afterwards closed for

centuries by the barbarous and absurd policy of Spain, was, as it were, re-discovered in our days. The last remnant of that veil which concealed it from the observation and intercourse of mankind had just been torn away; and we saw it abounding, not only in those metals which first allured the avarice of greedy adventurers, but in those more precious productions which sustain life and animate industry, and cheering the mind of the philosopher and the statesman with boundless possibilities of reciprocal advantage in civilization and in commerce. He remembered that a great historian and statesman, after describing what appeared to him (and what, according to the imperfect nature of those times, undoubtedly was) a period of great prosperity, still complained, that there was wanting what he called a proper sense and acknowledgment of those blessings. That, of the want of which lord Clarendon had once complained, was not wanting to us now: the people of England felt and acknowledged their happiness: the public contentment was upon a level with the public prosperity. Alluding to the benefits which had arisen from the removal of commercial restrictions, he recommended that the principle should be persevered in. In every case in which the principle had been acted upon, the effects had been highly beneficial. When the bill for the removal of the restrictions on the silk trade was brought forward, how numerous and weighty were the complaints which were made? Yet so far from the trade having decayed, as had been anticipated, it had flourished since that period more rapidly than before, and had since extended almost as fast as the manufacture of cotton

had done. We no longer dreaded the rivalry of the foreigner in our market, and were able to contend with him in the markets of the continent. We were now fully taught, that the great commercial prosperity of England had not arisen from our commercial restrictions, but had grown up in spite of them.

After stating his conviction that the concession of the claims of the Catholics was essential to the tranquillity of Ireland, he expressed his mortification at seeing much in the language and conduct of the Roman Catholics themselves which was calculated to keep alive the remembrance of old times; to fix upon their church the charge of being *semper eadem* in its most odious sense; and to strengthen the arguments and embitter the feelings of those who were determined, at all hazards, to resist their claims. Their language had become menacing, and their conduct trod upon the utmost verge of the law; provoking the hostility of their enemies, and terrifying their friends. They had already lost all those that wavered; and they might ere long shake those that were still firm. It was only by reverting to another line of conduct, that they could justify the cordial co-operation of their friends, or conciliate opponents, too strong to be overcome except by the entire subversion of the state itself. They should keep in mind that this is no country for rapid changes—that even our liberties were of slow growth. If they would but compare their own condition with what it was forty years ago, they would see ample reason to be content with the past, and sanguine as to the future. There were now living many who had grown up

to manhood before the claims of the Catholics in their actual extent had ever been heard of, and before any statesman would have ventured to espouse them, had they been advanced. While he thus disapproved of the conduct of the Irish Catholics, he entreated the House not to be diverted by a just indignation at their extravagant proceedings, from the permanent state of the question. It would probably be the duty of that House to concur in some measure to curb their licentious spirit ; but that done, their lordships ought to consider anxiously, whether the state of the Catholics was one that could continue ; and whether, if the admission of the Catholics to the stations from which they were excluded, were an evil, it was not a less evil than their discontent in good times, and their possible disaffection in bad ones.

In congratulating the country on the assurances which his majesty continued to receive from all the governments of Europe, of their amicable and friendly dispositions, the noble viscount observed, that this general peace rested on the secure foundation of strength united with moderation. The only contest which existed in Europe was, not between governments, but parties. There were two great parties—one desiring to restore the ancient order of things, and the other constantly striving after some new order. The former were not contented with that order which existed before the revolution, but wanted something more despotic ; such as had been adopted by mankind in an uncivilized age. They did not like our form of government, and naturally looked on our national institutions as a pregnant source of principles which they

always dreaded, and wished to repress. The other party were desirous of destroying every thing which existed ; and the only remedy they could find for all the evils of mankind was, to sweep away every institution which had long been held in veneration. They were, while they boasted of their attachment to freedom, extremely narrow and illiberal ; and however they might differ among themselves, they were all actuated by a bitter hatred towards this country. They were not sincere in their love of liberty, of which they talked so much ; for they had crouched down before Buonaparte, and worshipped him, and had endeavoured to reduce England to an imperial province. They were the enemies of all the principles of national liberty or national independence ; and the institutions of this country they above all things abhorred. They resembled their predecessors, the Jacobins, but had less sincerity : and it was only when they were subdued by their opponents, that they called out loudly for liberty, by which they meant power. They now complained, that this country had not done that which would have proved its injury, if not its destruction.

In the recognition of the South American states, lord Dudley and Ward contended, that we had proceeded with caution, justice, and delicacy. It was a difficult question to decide, where insurrection ended, and legal government began : and his majesty's government had not pretended to determine where allegiance ought to end and lawful resistance begin ; but had acted openly upon the undisputed fact of those states of South America, with which treaties had

been concluded, being actually independent. Our intercourse had grown with their growth, and strengthened with their strength; and had at length become complete, as their independence had become unquestionable.

Lord Gort seconded the Address. Lord King then made a speech, in which he was too intent upon being witty to trouble himself about sense: the wit consisted in describing the members of the cabinet by Turkish titles. The marquis of Lansdown gave his hearty concurrence to all that had been said concerning the internal prosperity of the country, and the wisdom of its foreign policy in the recognition of the independent states of South America. That part of the Speech which touched upon the state of Ireland, he regarded as peculiarly important; and he went at some length into the subject, cautioning ministers not to be hasty in repressing open complaint, and not to beguile themselves with the idea of curing a malady, merely by removing the outward symptoms. After a few observations from lord Liverpool, which did not bring forward any new topic, lord Donoughmore and lord Clifden expressed their disapprobation of that part of the Speech which related to the Catholic Association. Lord Roden, on the other hand, contended, that that body had been allowed too long to pursue their dangerous career without molestation. The Address was then agreed to without a division.

In the House of Commons the Address was moved by lord Francis Leveson Gower, in a very neatly worded speech, which was received with the kind indulgence usually

shown by that assembly to the early efforts of young men of powerful connexions and great expectancies. Mr. Alderman Thompson seconded it. Mr. Brougham was the first member who spoke from the opposition side of the House. He began by observing, that in giving his assent, and in joining his congratulations to those contained in the address upon many of the points noticed in the Speech, he could not claim for himself any extraordinary stretch of candour. He was rather withheld, as indeed were many of the friends around him, by a feeling of modesty, from giving their due meed of praise to the measures alluded to; since those measures which were now the theme of so much eulogy, were measures which the gentlemen on his side of the House had urged years ago, but in vain, upon those who at that time were intrusted with the administration of the country. For years the House had been told, that it was either a wild chimera, or a dangerous innovation, to talk of the doctrines of a free trade, and of the right of men to employ their capital and their industry according to their interests, their wishes—ay, or even according to their caprices. At one time, when it pleased the ministry to view them with contempt, these doctrines were described as a visionary code, specious in theory, but impossible in practice; and at another, when it pleased our rulers to excite alarm against them, they were viewed with as much detestation and abhorrence, as if they had been a leaf taken out of that book which some men thought they could never sufficiently detest and abhor, “The Rights of Man,” by Thomas Paine. He had himself heard them treated as idle chimeras by one set of

ministers, and as jacobinical innovations by another; and yet he, who had seen them first contemned and then abhorred, had now the happiness to say, that they had reached the consummation of their glory, not merely in being adopted by ministers, but in being publicly recognized, both in the Speech which had just been delivered to them from a high quarter, and also in the addresses which were about to be returned to it by both Houses of Parliament. The House would see, that it required but little candour in him to approve those parts of the Speech, which referred to the late mercantile reforms. Eight years ago he had himself expounded—very inadequately, he admitted, but still he had expounded—the very alterations in the Navigation laws which had lately been adopted: and, by so doing, he had drawn down upon himself the heavy disapprobation of a great guardian of the commercial interests of the country,—the late Mr. Rose. He had ventured, however, to preach them more than once—ineffectually, indeed, at the time, but, as it now appeared, with undeniable ultimate success. At the same time, he had also proposed the changes which had recently been adopted with regard to the silk trade. They were assailed, on his first propounding them, with great and extraordinary severity: he was told over and over again, that nothing could be more speculative, nothing more absurd, that though they might appear very plausible in theory, every person in the trade considered them inapplicable to practice: and he was even met by the taunt, that what he advanced might be very true, but that it looked very much like an ingenious sophism. Ministers had, however, sanctioned such

principles: they had carried into effect all the detestable nostrums of that side of the House: they had taken an entire leaf out of the book of their opponents: they had even enacted measures to legalize the damnable heresies of Adam Smith and the Scotch economists, and to stamp with that odious name the opinions of their adversaries: nay more, the country was now called to thank God for having ministers who had courage to support such measures, though it was formerly called upon to thank God for having ministers who had courage to oppose them.

His majesty's ministers would, he hoped, go on in the course on which they had entered. If they did not, their work would be only half accomplished. What they had done was chiefly to be prized as a pledge that a better policy than the past would be pursued in future. For example, they had adopted the recommendations which he had proposed in 1817 regarding the navigation and the silk laws. Now, another of the measures which he had recommended was one that had never been described as either so chimerical or so abominable, as either of those which had been recently adopted, and might be easily carried into effect. Let the wine duties be at once reduced; and let there be not only a reduction, but an equalization of these different wine duties for all foreign countries—in fact, a general and total revision of that arrangement, which was made under the name of the Methuen treaty, at a time, and under circumstances, when a far different foreign and domestic policy prevailed from that which ought at present to regulate the affairs of such a kingdom as Great Britain. One good effect which

would immediately arise from such a revision, would be the establishment of a better understanding with the French government, the lowering of the duties upon other French articles, and the increase, which he had no doubt would be consequent upon such a reduction, of the foreign consumption of British manufactures.

Another branch of his majesty's Speech gave him sincere satisfaction:—he meant the recognition of some of the great empires in South America. How much of this policy belonged to the country, which had so strongly and repeatedly called for it—how much of it belonged to the executive government—how far the ministers had been driven into it—how little was the speed of their march—how small was their reluctance, or what was the measure or degree of their readiness, to do this justice to the country and to those new states;—it were now, perhaps, unnecessary, if not invidious to inquire. But all men would know and feel how much of it belonged to sir J. Mackintosh, who had shown himself the uniform, powerful, learned, and consistent advocate of those early and liberal views of enlightened colonial policy, which now at length met the assent of his majesty's government. He would not, however, on this occasion, quarrel with the share which the government had had in promoting the recent improvement. It was a great good to the country, at all events: if done by the ministers themselves, they deserved thanks for it; if done in obedience to the voice of the country, equally ought they to be praised for listening to the suggestion. The recognition had luckily taken place at last; and, however tardy the acknowledgment, still it was gratifying to

find, that it was not the price of any unworthy traffic, or paltry barter for mere commercial views. But was the display of liberal policy to stop here? Were the ministers never to do justice nearer home? Were they never to listen to the voice of Ireland? Was it there alone that sound policy was to be overlooked; and that, too, where one half of the empire was concerned? Upon that subject the country had an absolute right to have the undivided opinion, clearly expressed, of an intelligible and distinct cabinet? It was worse than idle to say, that the condition of Ireland was the only question on which a cabinet might be divided. We had proof, that there were too many opinions in which our ministers were far from concurrence. It was only last session, that the country witnessed one honourable colleague introducing in that House a change in the silk laws; and witnessing also, the same measure thrown out in the upper House by another noble colleague, who was upholden in that object by other members of the same administration. Measures, once designated by some of the members of the cabinet as Jacobinical, had at length been carried by the wisdom and manliness of the right hon. gentleman opposite (Mr. Secretary Canning); who, backed as he was by public opinion on this question, backed by those who filled the benches around, would have triumphed, even had he been obliged to have left office on such grounds. Was he not bound, then, to follow up his principles, and let Ireland have the benefit of them, by giving to the Catholics the relief which they sought. I ask, said Mr. Brougham, the friends of Catholic emancipation in his majesty's government, why, having, as councillors

of the king, been enabled to carry measures which were opposed by the self-same persons, who refuse Catholic concession, they do not exercise, in the latter case, the power which has been triumphant in the former? They have not made the experiment. How, then, can they tell that it would not be successful? Of what are they afraid? What is their ground of alarm? Do they think that any one of their co-adjutors, some man of splendid talents, of profound learning, of unwearied industry, would give up his place? Do they think he would resign his office; that he would quit the great seal? A more chimerical apprehension never entered the brain of a distempered poet. Many things may surprise me, but nothing would so much surprise me as that the noble and learned individual to whom I allude, should quit his hold of office while life remains. In his generous mind, expanded as it has been by his long official career, there is no propensity so strong as a love of the service of his country. The more splendid the emoluments of a situation, the more extensive its patronage, the more he is persuaded that it is not allowed to a wise and good man to tear himself from it. I contend, therefore, that the right hon. gentlemen opposite underrate the firmness of their noble and learned colleague. Let them make the experiment; and if they succeed in wrenching power from his gripe, I shall thenceforward estimate them as nothing short of miracle-mongers. His present station the noble and learned lord holds as an estate for life. That is universally admitted. The only question is, whether he is to appoint his successor. By some it is

supposed that he has actually appointed him, and I own I have observed several symptoms of such being the case. However, I do intreat, that the perseverance of this eminent person may be put to the test. Let the right hon. gentleman say, he will resign, if the Catholic question is not carried in the cabinet: let the noble and learned lord say, that he will resign if it is carried. I am quite sure of the result. The Catholic question would be carried; but the noble and learned lord would retain his place. He would behave with the fortitude which has distinguished him in the other instances in which he has been defeated; and the country would not be deprived of his services for a single hour.

It is not surprising, continued Mr. Brougham, that the Catholics of Ireland have at length become impatient; and that, out of that impatience has arisen that Association which we are called upon, in his majesty's Speech, to put down by strong legislative measures. The Speech talks of "Associations" in the plural; and not without an object. I warn the House, however, not to be taken in by the contrivance. That little letter *s*, is one of the slyest introductions that Belial ever resorted to, in any of those speeches which are calculated to

" ————— make the worse appear
The better reason, to perplex and dash
Maturest counsels: for his thoughts are
low."

I am perfectly aware by whom that *s* was added. I know the hand-writing. I know the reflection which passed through the mind of the writer. "I must put the word in the plural. It will then be considered as applicable

equally to Orange and to Catholic Associations, and the adversaries of both will be conciliated." Let not that little letter *s*, however, deceive a single person. Whatever affectation there may be of holding the balance even between the Catholic and the Orange Associations, it will be only a nominal equity. It will be like one of those "subtile equities" so well known in the court, over which the noble and learned lord, to whom I have been alluding, presides. Let the proposed measures be carried, and the Catholic Association will be strongly put down with one hand; while the Orange Association will receive only a gentle tap with the other.

Mr. Brougham declared, that if men are roused, it was not surprising that they should go a step beyond strict propriety. Making the allowance which it was but just to make under the peculiar circumstances of the case, he could not, after the most attentive observation and vigilant inspection of all which the Catholic Association had done and said, discover a single word or act which justified the charge conveyed in his majesty's Speech: and therefore from the very first to the very last of the proposed proceedings—on the first reading of the projected bill—nay, on the production of the papers, on which the motion for leave to bring in the bill would probably be founded,—he, for one, would take his stand and offer every opposition which he could, to what appeared to him to be an enormous mischief, bottomed in the grossest injustice, pregnant with the most fatal consequences, and leading, sooner or later, to the severance of the two kingdoms. He concluded by stating that, upon this occasion, he

had been prevented from taking a more decided course, solely by the reflection, that it would be injudicious to take the sense of the House upon his view of the question, when many of its most sincere and zealous supporters were absent.

Mr. Canning made a very spirited, and pointed, and somewhat contemptuous reply to the desultory harangue of Mr. Brougham. The hon. and learned gentleman, he observed, had asked him—"Why do not you, who have carried the South American question against an opposing minister, insist upon carrying the Catholic question also." Both the premises and the conclusion were wrong. Suppose the premises true, was there no difference between the Catholic question and the recognition of the South American States. "What had a minister to fear," the learned gentleman had asked, "with this House, these benches, the country, all England, at his back?" To which he would propose another question, "What would a minister do with only these benches, and with no England at his back?" One assumption of the hon. and learned gentleman's he (Mr. C.) must positively deny. He assumed the notion of a cabinet divided into two parties, and that a certain member of it, who was opposed to him upon the Catholic question, was also opposed to him on that of South America. He was entirely mistaken. The line, which was frequently drawn between the supposed liberals and illiberals of the cabinet council, was by no means a straight but a serpentine line. As it regarded the Catholic question, it was nearly straight, and direct; but, wherever habit did not arbitrarily prevail, or personal

honour was not pledged, the members brought their minds to the discussion totally disengaged. The project of breaking up the cabinet and forming a completely new one from the different benches of that House, would be found not very easy, in practice. He (Mr. C.) wished to separate the Catholic Association and the Catholic question; the hon. and learned gentleman wished to confound them: But, so far from the Association being identified with the interests of the Catholic people, its institution, and the conduct of its members, more resembled the scheme of an enemy, who had devised this as the best invention for throwing back and thwarting the further progress of the question of emancipation. If the worst enemy of Catholic emancipation had purposely sat down to devise means to exasperate the people of England against that measure, he could not have hit upon means more certain—he could not have imagined a plan so successfully mischievous—as the institution and conduct of that body had been. The House had been told that the Catholic Association was the cause of the peace which prevailed. By what charm had they brought about this object. Whence did they obtain their magical elements of concord? From the pit of Acheron! Their combination was cemented by an adjuration of horror and loathing—"Be peaceable, by the hatred which you bear the Orangemen!" This was the charm by which they worked—These the means by which they proposed to extract peace out of hatred. Good God! was it for reasoning men deliberately to put such a bond of union into writing, and when called

upon to explain themselves, deliberately to affirm the deed? To inculcate peace among themselves, through their steadfast hatred of their fellow subjects? Could this be Catholicism. All that he (Mr. C.) desired, was, that the House would consider rightly the terms which were objected to in the Address. The king stated in his Speech, that associations existed in Ireland which had adopted proceedings not reconcileable with the laws and the constitution. As those proceedings tended to public mischief, it was recommended to parliament to consider of an adequate remedy. The House of Commons was about to reply by promising that it would do so. What less could the House do?

In touching upon what had fallen from Mr. Brougham with respect to the liberal commercial policy which had been adopted, and the recognition of the new South American States, Mr. Canning observed, that, the hon. and learned gentleman having, in the course of his parliamentary life, proposed and supported almost every species and degree of innovation, which could be practised towards the constitution, it was not very easy for ministers to do any thing in the affair of South America, without seeming to borrow something from him. Their views might be shut up by circumstances which they must consult, though he need not—like ships among ice in a northern winter. In time the thawing proceeds, so that they were able to come out. But, break away in what direction they would, whether they took to the left or right, it was all alike. "Oho!" said the hon. and learned gentleman, "I was there before you—you would

not have thought of that, if I had not given you a hint." In the reign of queen Anne there was a sage and grave critic of the name of Dennis, who, in his old age, got it into his head, that he wrote all the good plays that were acted at that time. At last, a tragedy came forth with a most imposing storm of hail and thunder. At the first peal, "That's my thunder," said Dennis. So, with the hon. and learned gentleman, there was no noise or stir for the good of mankind, in any part of the globe, but he instantly claimed it for his thunder. All the commercial advantages which the country had reaped by the repeal of the duties on silk or cotton, or the reduction of the taxes; in fact, all popular measures whatever, were selected by the hon. and learned gentleman as his peculiar handy work.

The hon. and learned gentleman was very cautious in his praise. Much had been done to which he could not object; but then, for fear that ministers should feel too proud, he suggested that things might have been better, especially as to time. Now, if he (Mr. C.) piqued himself upon any thing in the South American negotiations, it was upon the point of time. As to the propriety of admitting states which had successfully shaken off their dependence on the mother country to the rights of nations, there could be no dispute. There were two ways of proceeding where the case was more questionable — recklessly, and with a hurried course, to the object, which might be soon reached, and almost as soon lost—or by another course so strictly guarded, that no principle was violated, and no offence given to other powers. The three states with which the British

government had to deal, were Buenos Ayres, Colombia, and Mexico: and no earlier could either of them have been recognised. As to Buenos Ayres, it was undoubtedly true that the Spanish forces were sent away many years since; but it comprised thirteen or fourteen small and separate states, which were not till very lately collected into any federal union. Would it not have been an absurdity to have treated with a power, which was incapable of answering for the conduct of the communities of which it was composed? So soon as it was known that a consolidation had taken place, the treaty with Buenos Ayres was signed. Next, as to Colombia. As late as 1822, the last of the Spanish forces were sent away from Porto Cabello, which was, up till that time, held for the king of Spain. It was only since that time that Colombia could have been admitted as a state having a separate existence. Some time after that, however, Colombia chose to risk her whole force, and a great part of her treasure, in a distant war with Spain in Peru. Had that enterprise proved disastrous, the expedition would have returned with the troops to re-establish the royal authority. The danger was now at an end. The case of Mexico was still more striking. Not nine months ago, an adventurer who had wielded the sceptre of Mexico left these shores to return thither, and re-possession his abdicated throne. Was that a moment at which this country ought to have interfered to decide, by recognition, the government for Mexico? The failure of the attempt of that adventurer afforded the opportunity for recognition; and, the instant the failure was

known, the decision of the British cabinet was taken. Therefore, so far from the time being ill chosen, or the measures tardily adopted, it was not physically or morally possible to have anticipated them, even by a few weeks.

Then with respect to the mode in which this object had been effected, he contended that it was the best and wisest that could have been adopted. Those who opposed the course adopted by his majesty's ministers should speak out, and state explicitly why they objected to the mode in which the recognition was effected. Did they intend to argue, that this measure was imperfect, because it was not accompanied by war? Did they dislike it, because it was not accompanied by military preparation? The task which he had to perform was, to arrive at this great object—without giving just cause of war to France or any other power. There might be something mean and huckstering in this mode of proceeding, at least so the hon. and learned gentleman seemed to suppose; but, if he thought that war was not to be had, without some little dexterity, he was exceedingly mistaken. War lay here and here; it was on the right and on the left of our path; our course lay in the middle: we took that course, and arrived at the object of our solicitude honourably and peaceably. Was this mode of proceeding unsatisfactory, because there did not exist in the archives of the Foreign-office, a single document relative to this question, which Spain had not seen, and of which the powers in alliance with this country had not been supplied with copies? Was this transaction deemed unsatisfactory, because Spain was told, that, if she would take the precedence

in recognising the independence of the colonies, this country would be content to follow her steps, and to allow to her a priority in the markets of those colonies? Was the arrangement unsatisfactory, because, proceeding alone, England disdained to take any unfair advantages of a friendly state? Was it unsatisfactory, because we saw, that whoever might follow us in recognizing the independence of these states, would be placed by our side, and would enjoy equal advantages with ourselves? The hon. and learned gentleman admitted that he approved of the measure, but stated that he disapproved both of the mode and the time. Now, he would say to the hon. and learned gentleman in return, that the credit of the measure might be his, or it might be that of his hon. and learned friend (sir J. Mackintosh); but he (Mr. C.) would claim for himself the merit of that to which the hon. and learned gentleman affixed blame—namely, selecting the time, and devising the mode, in which this object was to be effected. And he trusted, that by this plain conduct, by this temperate—this tardy policy, if they pleased so to call it—the country had got rid of all the dangers which otherwise would have accompanied the recognition. Did they not know—could he attempt to conceal—that by this step England had offended many interests? Had she not called forth many regrets? Had she not excited much anger? Had she not raised up considerable ill-feeling? Had she not created passions of no favourable nature? Such was the fact. Still, however, he entertained the most sanguine hopes, that those evil feelings and angry passions would exhale themselves,

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and subside in mere words, and that the peace of the world would continue to be preserved.

The Address was agreed to unanimously, and a committee appointed to draw it up.

On the following day lord F. L. Gower brought up the report of the Address. That gave occasion to another discussion, in which Mr.

Hobhouse, colonel Palmer, sir John Newport, Mr. Hutchinson, and Mr. Denman on the one side, and the chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Peel, on the other, followed respectively nearly the same line of observation, which their several parties had taken in the preceding debate. This discussion, like the former, did not lead to any division.

CHAP. II.

Catholic Association—Mr. Goulburn's Notice of Motion—Lord Lansdown's Motion—Motion for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Acts relating to unlawful Societies in Ireland—First Night's Debate; Speeches of Mr. Goulburn, Sir Henry Parnell, Mr. Peel, and Mr. Denman—Second Night's Debate; Speeches of Mr. Plunkett and Mr. Tierney—Third Night's Debate; Mr. North's Speech—Fourth Night's Debate; Mr. Canning's Speech—Proceedings of the English Catholics—Deputation from the Catholic Association—Petition of the Catholic Association—Motion that the Association should be heard by their Witnesses and Counsel—Progress of the Bill in the House of Commons—The Bill passes through the various stages in the House of Lords—Provisions of the Bill—Subsequent Proceedings of the Catholics—Plan of a new Catholic Association.

FROM the tenor of the discussion on the address, it was apparent that the restraints intended to be imposed on the Roman Catholic Association, would be the first object of contention between the two parties. No time was lost in commencing the struggle. On the second day of the session Mr. Goulburn gave notice, that he would, on the 10th of February, move for leave to bring in a bill to amend certain acts relating to unlawful societies in Ireland. Mr. Brougham pressed for a fortnight's delay; and, this not being conceded to him, he moved that the House should be called over on that day fortnight.

On the 8th of February, a preliminary discussion on the subject of the Roman Catholic Association was excited by a motion of lord Lansdown for the production of any despatches which had been received from the lord-lieutenant of Ireland, relating to political and religious societies existing in that country, their origin, progress, and

consequences. Lord Liverpool answered, that if it were intended that the measure about to be brought forward should rest on official information, or upon any principle of confidence in his majesty's government, there would be fair ground for calling for inquiry or information. But the measure would not be founded on any official information, nor on any principle of confidence in government, nor, indeed, upon any circumstances which might not be equally as well known to any one of their lordships as to his majesty's ministers. It was the boast of the Catholic Association, that all their proceedings were public, and that every thing they did, was done in the face of day. If their lordships should think fit to adopt any measure affecting the Association, they would adopt it on facts which were admitted by the Association, and which no member of it would deny. Besides, the motion was unprecedented, and had reference to a measure of which the House

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at present knew nothing. Lord Grosvenor, lord Holland, and lord Caernarvon supported lord Lansdown. Lord Bathurst spoke on the other side.

The motion was rejected by a majority of 42 to 20.

On Thursday the 10th of February, Mr. Goulburn, pursuant to his notice, moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the acts relating to unlawful societies in Ireland. There were two subsisting acts directed against these associations: the first enacted by the Irish parliament in the year 1793, commonly called the Convention act; and the other was that which had been passed in 1823 against Orange societies, and Orange processions. The act of 1793 prohibited all assemblies for the appointment or election of deputies, or which assumed in any manner the right of representing the people of that country. The Catholic Association contrived to evade both laws; and the object of the proposed enactments was, to put a stop to the mischievous operations of that body. To shew the necessity of the interference of parliament, Mr. Goulburn entered into an examination of the character, constitution, and conduct of the Association. The Catholic Association began to act in 1823; and in its first report declared, that its object was confined to the furtherance of the question of the Roman Catholic claims. Whether its object was still limited to that question, or whether, as was avowed in their debates, it embraced reform in parliament, and eventual separation from England, was for the present a question of no importance; for it mattered not that the object was inoffensive, if the means of carrying that object into effect were incom-

patible with good government. The Association, though a public body, had this peculiarity—that all the members were of one mind. There was no competition of opinion: no opposing voice was heard. Every speech was previously arranged, and every decision was unanimous. Under different circumstances the fickleness of the multitude might operate as a check to the probable evil results of such an association; but this self-elected body was under no control, and continued to act without resorting elsewhere for extraneous advice, or receiving any fresh accession of authority from the people. Unfortunately, those whose duty it was to impart religious consolation, not only encouraged, but assumed a part of its powers. Next, in upholding that Association were to be found men of disappointed ambition and considerable talents, who exerted themselves in exciting the public feeling against the government; and in inflaming the population against the laws, and against what they described to be a prodigal and corrupt administration of them. The surviving members of the committee of 1793—that very committee against which the Convention act was passed, were now enlisted with the Association; and there were found also in its ranks men, who had been the familiar friends of those traitors of old times—the Tones, Russells, and Emmetts, who had been put down only by military force. It was no doubt true that, in the Association, were to be found also a great proportion of the Roman Catholic gentry and aristocracy: but such a connection was not altogether voluntary on their part; and a great number of that class were as much alarmed at the proceedings of the Association

as its most determined opponents in that House ; though either from a want of firmness of character, or a reluctance to lose the confidence of the people, they had been led to swell its triumph. The Association condescended most strictly to imitate the forms of parliament. They appointed their committees of grievances, of education, and of finance. They had almost copied verbatim the sessional orders of that House. In one point, indeed, they abstained from imitation—they had not appointed a speaker ; probably because in an assembly, in which there existed such an universal ardour for speech-making, no candidate could be found who would pledge himself to be perpetually silent. It had been also the practice of the Association, from time to time, to convene aggregate meetings, as they were called, of the Roman Catholic body of Ireland ; and these meetings were convoked in such a manner as to seem contra-distinguished to the Catholic Association, though in truth they were composed principally of the very persons who belonged to that body.

After considering the constitution of the Association, Mr. Goulburn next directed his attention to specific parts of its proceedings. By virtue of an order emanating from the Association, large sums of money were collected from the people under the name of the Catholic rent. The particular amount to be raised was not stated : that was left to depend on the liberality of the contributors, and on the exertions of those by whom the subscription was to be collected. The mandate of the Catholic Association was, however, issued to the priest of every parish in Ireland, calling upon him, in distinct terms,

to use every means in his power to produce a large contribution. Besides furnishing him with the necessary instructions for this purpose, he was supplied with books to enrol the various contributions ; and his ready acquiescence was secured, not only by the political ascendancy which the Association would naturally have over him, but by the subordination which, as a minister, he owed to his bishop. On the receipt of this mandate, the priest announced its contents from the altar of his chapel, as well as the names of the individuals on whom he fixed for payment ; which individuals were, according to the duty imposed upon him, to have no option on the subject. Cases however were not rare, in which, the mandate of the Association having been issued, and some hesitation in its execution having been manifested on the part of the priest, he received a censure from the Association ; and others had occurred, in which, having forborne to execute the orders sent to him, he had been held up to the congregation of his chapel as unworthy of their confidence and attachment. The instructions to the priest went still further : he was directed to enter, in the books which were sent him, the names of the individuals who contributed to the fund : there was another book in which the refusals to contribute were also to be recorded. Every man who dared to refuse, whether Roman Catholic or not, whatever might be the wants or necessities which prevented him, was comprehended in this register. But the Association went a step further. As the gentry were of different persuasions, it was obvious that some of them would consider themselves bound to oppose the collection

the Catholic rent, and to advise the peasantry, who were in penury, and unable to provide for their families, against this unnecessary expense. What was the consequence of this? The Catholic Association actually wrote letters to the priests of the parishes, holding up the individuals who thus acted, to reprobation and scorn.

In showing to what uses the money thus collected was applied, Mr. Goulburn expatiated chiefly on the interference of the Association with the course of justice; and, without dwelling on the evils which arose in minor courts from this cause, he called the attention of the House to what had taken place before the higher tribunals. About the end of last July, a statement was made that a most brutal and wanton murder had been perpetrated by a Protestant on a Roman Catholic; and a letter was published in some of the Irish papers, calling on the Catholic Association to interfere. The subject having been brought before the Association, Mr. J. D. Mullen moved for the appointment of a committee to investigate the circumstances of the case; with authority to adopt such measures as circumstances might require. On Saturday, the 31st of July, the report of the committee was read, detailing the supposed circumstances, and stating that those circumstances called for the interference of the Association! Mr. Cavanagh was in consequence appointed by the Association to conduct the prosecution. Here, then, was a man charged with murder going to trial with a declaration from the body representing the whole Catholic population, that they had investigated the facts, and that the result was, their con-

viction that the murder had been committed, and that the individual so charged ought to be prosecuted by the Association. But, let the proceeding be pursued further. When the trial came on, a host of evidence swore to the infliction of a great many wounds on the deceased, and to the manifestation of the most horrid cruelty. Witness after witness declared upon oath, that the prisoner jumped on the throat of the deceased, kicked him in the spine, broke his ribs, &c. What was the fact? The surgeons who had examined the body, and who were brought forward by the prosecution, proved to the satisfaction of the court, that there was not a word of truth in all this previous evidence, and that the body had suffered no such violence. It appeared, that the deceased person died in consequence of an accidental fall over a short post, which broke one of the small vertebræ of the back; and eventually the prisoner was acquitted. When the verdict of not guilty was pronounced, the judge even considered it his duty to address the prisoner to the following effect:—"I do not think it would be right to discharge you without expressing my entire satisfaction at your conduct. It is in evidence that you endeavoured to preserve the peace from being disturbed, and your efforts entitle you to great approbation." Yet this individual, not only innocent, but meritorious, had been denounced a fortnight before by the Association as having, he being an Orangeman, murdered a Roman Catholic.

In January last, it was announced to the Catholic Association, by one of their agents, that a private in the 25th regiment had been discovered in the act of seducing se-

veral Catholics to take an oath, the obligation of which was, to kill all the Protestants, all the soldiers, and all the Orangemen; his object being, of course, to lay informations against them after having thus inveigled them. The Association issued a declaration, that the soldier was evidently a ruffian, who deserved the punishment of transportation, but that, unless the Association sent down an agent, the fellow might escape; and this declaration was read by the priests in all the chapels. The Catholic Association accordingly employed an agent to prosecute the soldier: and in the meantime, search was actually made for his wife, and for other branches of his family, in order to compel them to leave the country. The case came on before a bench of magistrates consisting of no fewer than forty-three individuals. The evidence, however, adduced on the part of the prosecution, developed so much inconsistency and contradiction, that the forty-three magistrates decided unanimously, that there was no foundation for the charge. The Association engaged in a similar transaction with reference to a member of the police, the object of which was to render that body odious. In short, the whole tendency of their proceedings was to excite, in any case in which Catholics and Protestants were concerned, all the acrimony of party feeling.

Mr. Goulburn proceeded next to consider the conduct and exertions of the Catholic Association in the month of December last. In that month, they put forth a document entitled "Address of the Catholic Association to the People of Ireland," which concluded with this memorable pas-

sage: "In the name, then, of common sense, which forbids you to seek foolish resources; by the hate you bear the Orangemen, who are your natural enemies; by the confidence you repose in the Catholic Association, who are your natural and zealous friends; by the respect and affection you entertain for your clergy, who alone visit with comfort your beds of sickness and desolation: by all these powerful motives, and still more by the affectionate reverence you bear for the gracious monarch, who deigns to think of your sufferings with a view to your relief; and, above all, and infinitely beyond all, in the name of religion, and of the living God, we conjure you to abstain from all secret and illegal societies, and Whiteboy-disturbances and outrages."

This address, so anti-Christian in its language and sentiments, was ordered to be sent into the different parishes in the country, and read by each priest from the altar. This was very generally done; and, if any argument were wanted to prove the extent and power of the Association, it was furnished by the fact, that they found a ready acquiescence on the parts of a great proportion of the Roman Catholic clergy in thus denouncing their Protestant brethren. In this way, the declaration was given to the Catholic people, and it was left to produce its natural effects on the minds of the ignorant and illiterate. Was it to be wondered at, that a society so formed, and so acting, should create anxiety and alarm? Was it possible that his majesty's government could avoid calling upon parliament to prevent the danger likely to arise from such proceedings?

With reference to other societies

than the Catholic Association, Mr. Goulburn stated, that the bill passed in 1823 had, in some parts of Ireland, attained its object. In many districts, the societies which it was meant to suppress had not re-modelled themselves so as to elude the bill, but had altogether abstained from meeting. Those societies, which did re-model themselves, had substituted for their illegal oaths, the oaths of allegiance and supremacy; and a written certificate of such oaths having been sworn before a magistrate, was necessary to the admission of any member. Even those societies, however, he was anxious to suppress. Mr. Goulburn concluded by stating the objects of the proposed bill. These would be, to prevent the permanence of the sittings of any association, or the appointment of committees beyond a certain time, and also to put a stop to any levy of money for the purpose of redressing private or public grievances. It would further render illegal all societies which were affiliated; which corresponded with other societies; which excluded persons on the ground of any particular religious faith; or in which any oaths were taken other than those directed by law. There would of course be exceptions in favour of meetings on the subject of trade, agriculture, charity, and others of a similar description. The parties charged with belonging to any prohibited societies would be proceeded against by indictment alone; so that, in the event of any vexatious prosecution, the attorney-general might have an opportunity of interfering.

Mr. J. Smith was the first member who spoke against the motion; and he was followed on the same side by Mr. Abercromby. The

reasoning of these gentlemen was at least very simple, if it was not very conclusive. "The Catholic Association has done nothing illegal: therefore no act ought to be passed to check its operations.—All the evils of Ireland spring from the refusal of concession to the Catholics; the Association is the natural result of that refusal: the government of Ireland is bad in principle and practice, and consequently a body acting as a sort of antagonist to that government must be good." These propositions varied in phrase, constituted the speeches of Mr. Smith and Mr. Abercromby; but the latter gentleman diluted them more largely than the former with the usual common places on the condition of Ireland. "For years," said he, "the finger of scorn and contempt had been every where raised against his majesty's ministers, for their conduct towards Ireland; but they had been reviled in vain, and upon them the lesson of experience seemed to have been lost."

Sir Henry Parnell spoke on the same side, and entered more accurately into the question. He contended that Mr. Goulbourn had not given a fair account of the mode of collecting the rent. The course actually adopted was this. When the inhabitants of a parish wish to contribute to the rent, a meeting of the parish is summoned; at the meeting a chairman is appointed, frequently, though not always, the priest. Resolutions are proposed approving of the collecting of the rent, and a committee is appointed, with a secretary and a treasurer, to manage the collections: but in no case, out of some hundreds which he had read, had he ever found the priest appointed not as treasurer, In

point of fact, the priest has no more concern in the business than any other person, and either supports or opposes the plan, as he thinks proper. It ought to be observed however, that this statement of sir Henry Parnell, even if correct, does not contradict any one of the important points on which Mr. Goulburn had relied.

Sir Henry Parnell further insisted, that the purposes for which the Catholic rent was collected, were clear and defined. The Association had itself stated them to be 1st, To forward petitions to parliament: 2nd, To procure legal redress for all such Catholics, assailed or injured by Orange violence, as were unable to obtain it for themselves: 3rd, To encourage and support a liberal and enlightened press, as well in Dublin as in London; a press that would readily report the arguments of our enemies, and expose the falsehood of the calumnies upon us and our religion: 4th, To procure for the various schools in the country cheap publications: 5th, To afford aid to Irish Catholics in America, to attain religious instruction: 6th, To afford aid to the English Catholics for the same object. A committee of twenty-one persons was to superintend and manage the expenditure of the subscription money; and no monies were to be expended without an express vote of the Association upon a notice regularly given. The honourable baronet gave also a detail of some instances, in which he conceived that the interference of the Association in judicial proceedings had been beneficial; and he ascribed the alarms which existed in Ireland at the end of last year, to the proceedings of the Bible and Hibernian school societies.

After a speech from Mr. Lealie Foster in support of the motion, and from Mr. John Williams against it, Mr. Secretary Peel rose. He first considered the Association as a body interfering with the administration of public justice. On this part of the argument he pressed the other side of the House very strongly with the opinions which their leading members had repeatedly and deliberately expressed in the discussions in a former session on the Constitutional Association. He further argued, that every Catholic, who had subscribed even one farthing to the Association, was disqualified from sitting as a juror on any prosecution which it might institute; for the very fact of his subscription was a proof of his indifference. Now the House had been told, that every peasant in Ireland was a member of the Catholic Association. If this were so, was not justice likely to be tainted in its administration, when nearly every person, who was qualified to sit upon a common jury, was disqualified by his own act? Did not such a system neutralize and render null the various benefits which parliament had recently conferred upon the Catholics of Ireland? Parliament had recently enabled them to act as jurors and grand jurors; and yet here was an act of their own body, which set them aside as jurors, if they had subscribed one farthing to the Catholic rent. Suppose that an offence, which involved a party question and excited party animosity, came on for trial; in what a situation would the court be placed? How could a panel be formed of parties perfectly indifferent? The objection was not merely to the evil in any particular case, but to the

taint which was thus cast upon the administration of justice. In addition to the instances given by Mr. Goulburn of the mischievous interference of the Association in the administration of justice, Mr. Peel mentioned, that at a meeting of the Catholic Association on the preceding Wednesday, a report was made on the case of John Cahill, and a magistrate, the rev. Allan Cavendish. Here, then, was a body with large funds at its disposal, which it expended in instituting an inquiry previous to trial, and which brought in its report declaratory of the party's guilt or innocence, before it even placed him upon his defence. In the present instance, the committee had even done more than make a report declaring the guilt of Mr. Cavendish; for the conclusion they had come to was—that a memorial should be presented to the lord-lieutenant on the subject of that gentleman's improper and illegal conduct. Nay, more; the gentleman who brought in the report actually moved, that the action in the case of Cahill should be defended at the expense of the Association, and that a petition should be presented to parliament praying that Mr. Cavendish might be removed, as being an unfit person to act as a magistrate. The Association, if its aim were justice, might at least have postponed the petition to parliament till after the conclusion of the judicial inquiry. But no—at the self same moment the association published the memorial which they presented to the lord-lieutenant, and sent the magistrate to trial, not only with the disadvantage of a previous condemnation, but also with the disadvantage of having it known that a petition was to be presented

to parliament against him. He (Mr. Peel) had no means of knowing any thing of the merits of this transaction except from a letter of the earl of Donoughmore on the subject, which a gentleman had read to the Association. In that letter lord Donoughmore declared, that, as governor of the county, he had examined into the charges made against Mr. Cavendish, and had found them groundless; that he had transmitted fourteen folio pages of depositions, which he had taken during the examination, to the lord chancellor, who had not only acquitted Mr. Cavendish of the charges adduced against him, but had applauded his conduct on the very grounds intended to criminate him; and that he considered the further persecution of that gentleman to be an act of oppression on the part of the Association. Now, when such was the opinion of a nobleman who had always been friendly to the Catholics, was it possible that the gentlemen of Ireland would undertake the duties of the magistracy, if they were to be liable to such attacks in the performance of them?

Mr. Peel proceeded in the second place to examine the political nature of this Association. Here was a body, which had now been in existence for more than a year, under the pretence of preparing a Catholic petition to parliament. That body imitated, or, rather travestied, all the proceedings of that House—a matter of little importance in itself, but which, combined with others, assumed a certain degree of consequence. It separated in summer as the House of Commons did. It met again in the month of October, and it had been sitting ever since. It possessed also a complete organization throughout the

country ; an organization, which, if it was not for the purposes of mischief, at least was calculated to excite suspicion. The spirit of our constitution was founded upon suspicion ; and he had a right to assume that this body, though it might not intend evil at present, might be turned to it at some future period. They had their agent in every parish, and their correspondent in every town. Their intentions might be good, but with such machinery, how easily might they be converted into a political engine of the greatest mischief ? Was it not a fit subject of jealousy, when it was found that they had instituted committees of finance, of grievances, and of education ? The assumption of such powers was inconsistent with public liberty, and ought therefore to be put down without delay. The House was accustomed to admire the popular part of our constitution ; and justly, for the checks by which it was guarded were extremely wise. It held its deliberations under the will of the Crown, which could suspend them at any moment. No such check existed upon the Catholic Association ; which held its meetings in no definite place, and was free from all control as to their time or duration. The House never instituted a criminal prosecution without great precaution, and always with the consent of the Crown, to which it previously sent an address. The House, too, always guarded against bearing down an individual by its weight : but no such scruple existed in the members of the Catholic Association ; it was under no control as to the prosecutions it instituted, and even went deliberately to create prejudices against the accused, by distribut-

ing ex-parte statements of the evidence to be produced against him. In that House they were not accustomed to vote away money to individuals, without a committee being appointed to examine into his claims to remuneration. The Catholic Association, on the contrary, voted away money at will, without any restrictions, and thus arrogated to itself powers which were possessed by no other body in the country. What would be the consequence of establishing the principles on which it was founded ?—the establishment in all directions of counter-associations by individuals for their own protection. The country would, in consequence, be filled with dismay, confusion, and anarchy ; for if parliament would not provide protection for individuals, they would very soon provide it for themselves. Therefore, with reference both to the political mischief and to the corruption in the administration of justice which this Association was calculated to create, the House was bound to apply the remedy which had that evening been proposed.

Mr. Denman contended that there was no analogy between the present case, and that of the Constitutional Association. Was it, he asked, the object of the members of the Constitutional Association to repel attacks made on themselves—to complain of the unequal administration of justice to their own members ? On the contrary, they acted as if the attorney-general was either blind, or negligent of, or inadequate to his duty ; and instituted a series of jobs, which they called prosecutions, against individuals for offences, for which the accused, if guilty, ought to have been attacked by the attorney-general with ex-officio informations.

The Catholic Association, on the contrary, subscribed only to prosecute those who had injured Catholics, and to repel aggressions under which, he trusted, no class of the king's subjects ought ever to rest quiet. They were aggrieved by degrading laws and unjust exclusions, and in consequence were treated, by the magistracy of Ireland, with a degree of partiality hardly credible in this country. They had therefore subscribed to repel injury and to organize a system of mutual defence. The Constitutional Association existed for no such purpose; for it prosecuted state offences, and was always engaged in attack, never in defence. The Catholic Association had never prosecuted any offences which were in their nature strictly political. They had indeed instituted proceedings against the "Courier," for a paragraph alleged to be libellous on the Catholic College of Maynooth: but a libel on the College of Maynooth, which afforded instructors to all the Catholic body, was in fact a libel upon themselves. The conduct of the Catholic Association, therefore, was in no respect similar to that of the Constitutional Association. Mr. Denman, after touching upon various collateral topics, concluded with a vehement invective against the Court of Chancery and the lord chancellor.

The debate was then adjourned to the following day.

In the second night's debate, Mr. Pelham, Mr. Grattan, Mr. Maberly jun., colonel Davis, Mr. Dominic Browne, Mr. R. Martin, Mr. Warre, and Mr. Calcraft, against the motion, and sir N. Colthurst, Mr. Dogherty, Mr. W. Williams, and Mr. C. W. Wynne,

in support of it, went over the common topics. After these gentlemen had spoken, Mr. Plunkett rose. The Catholic Association, he observed, proceeded on a plan different from the other numerous defiances of the law which had existed in Ireland. A number of gentlemen had formed themselves into a club, not merely for the purpose of forwarding the Roman Catholic question, but "for the redress of all grievances, local or general, affecting the people of Ireland." They undertook the great question of parliamentary reform—the repeal of the Union—the regulation of church-property—the administration of justice—the visitation of every court, from that of the highest authority, down to the court of conscience. He did not deny, that if a set of gentlemen thought fit to unite for those purposes, it was in their power to do so; but then came the question as to the means which they employed; and those means he denied to be constitutional. They had associated with them the Catholic clergy—the Catholic nobility—many of the Catholic gentry, and all the surviving delegates of 1791. They had established committees in every district, who kept up an extensive correspondence throughout the country; and, though consisting originally of a few members, they had now increased to 3,000. They held permanent sittings, where they entered upon the discussion of every question connected with the peace and tranquillity of Ireland. Not satisfied with this, they proceeded to establish a Roman Catholic Rent; and in every single parish of the two thousand five hundred parishes into which Ireland is divided, they established twelve Roman Catholic collectors, who

taken together, made an army at once of 30,000 collectors; unarmed, he admitted, in every thing but prayers, entreaties, and influence. Having raised their army of collectors, they brought to their assistance two thousand five hundred priests; and thus provided, they went about levying contributions on the peasantry. Now, this was a direct violation of the principles of the British constitution. "I do not say," continued Mr. Plunkett, "that it is illegal in the strict sense; for if it were, the Irish government would be able to prosecute, and need not have come here for a remedy; but, I will say, that an Association assuming to represent the people, and in that capacity to bring about a reform in church and state, is directly contrary to the spirit of the British constitution. Do I deny the right of the people, under this free constitution, to meet for the purpose of promoting the redress of grievances in church and state, by discussion and petition? Most certainly not. Do I mean that they have not a right to form themselves into clubs and bodies? Certainly not. But I do deny that any portion of the subjects of this realm have a right to give up their suffrages to others, have a right to select persons to speak their sentiments, to debate upon their grievances, and to devise measures for their removal, those persons not being recognized by law. This is the privilege alone of the Commons of the United Kingdom; and those who trench upon that privilege, acted against the spirit of the British constitution. I will not assert that there may not be cases, where no danger would be likely to arise from such an assumption of authority. But I must

treat the case now before the House as it really stands; and I contend, that if there be a body of people in Ireland who stand forward as the representatives of six millions of their fellow-subjects, such an assembly ought to be put down." Even if they were the wisest and worthiest men that ever wielded the resources of any state, he would not allow them to exercise an authority of this description. To whom were they accountable? Where was their responsibility? Who was to check them? Who was to stop their progress? By whom were they to be tried, by whom were they to be rebuked, if found acting mischievously? If the executive in the state wielded great powers, the constitution pointed out the mode in which it was to be done. But, in this instance, the society assumed the power both of the legislative and executive bodies, and rejected all the checks by which the latter was hemmed in and surrounded. They met when they pleased; and, in point of fact, they were in the habit of sitting from January to December, and of exercising their powers with as much strictness and severity as any absolute monarch could do. Individuals connected with them went into every house and every family; they mixed in all the relations of private life, and afterwards detailed what they had seen or heard with such a degree of freedom, with such a degree of publicity, with so great a want of restraint, that it required more courage than belonged to ordinary men to express a fair and candid opinion: and the numbers of the Association were increased, in consequence, from time to time, by a body, he believed, of right unwilling conscripts. With respect to the

interference of the Catholic Association with the administration of public justice, he could not conceive a more deadly instrument of tyranny, irreconcilable with justice, than this was. The Association claimed to represent six millions of the people of Ireland; and then they claimed the right of denouncing, as an enemy to the people of Ireland, and of bringing to the bar of justice, any individual whom they chose to accuse (no matter on what grounds) of having violated the rights of that people. Was not this a mockery? Could the party so accused come safely to trial, when the grand inquest of the people of Ireland were his accusers? and when those accusers had in their power the application of money levied on the people of Ireland? The consequence must inevitably be, that magistrates and persons in authority must yield to such a power, or else they must array themselves against it. Looking to the consequences, he knew not which was the worse alternative. In either case the country must be a prey to wretchedness. The courts of justice would be converted into so many arenas, where the passions of those who appeared in them would be displayed with the utmost malignity. There party would be opposed to party, and thus would those courts become scenes of factious contention. And, when such was the state of things, the marquis Wellesley must be content to lie under the heavy reproach, the painful imputation, of not having allowed this institution to die of its own follies! The noble marquis, in accordance with the rest of the government of Ireland, wished to put that Association down; and, in his (Mr. Plunkett's) opinion, the determination was a

wise one. Was it, he asked, to be desired, that an institution of this kind should be kept up, merely because it was supposed by some individuals, that it was impossible to carry the measure of emancipation by any other mode? Of what materials did gentlemen think the Protestants of Ireland were composed, if they imagined that the Protestant body would not establish a counter-association? Would they not seek the means of defending themselves? He did not believe that amongst the Catholics there was any present intention of having recourse to force: but he would say, they were not their own masters. They must obey the command and behests of those under whom they had placed themselves. Was it the intent of those leaders to adopt violent measures? He did not say it was; but he would say, that even those leaders were not their own masters. If they got the dregs of the population under their command, and if that population became irritated, they might rest assured, however good their intentions might be, that desperate men would take the lead of them, and produce a catastrophe which they did not now contemplate. They would be forced down that precipice where they now meant to stop, as surely as a man, placed on the brink of a steep rock, and pressed from behind by a million of persons, must give way to the power which pushed him onwards. It was, therefore, no answer to his argument to say, that the intentions of the Association were now honest and peaceable.

But gentlemen said, "although the mischief is great, you ought not to proceed, because there is another remedy—that is the granting of Catholic emancipation." He himself considered Catholic eman-

cipation as a claim of right and justice, and as that measure, without which all other measures to render Ireland contented and tranquil must be ineffectual. But, when it was proposed to the House instead of the measure now before them, the question was, "Can we have it?" He thought not. But those who opposed the proposition now under discussion, turned round and said, "Because we cannot have that measure, do not put down the mischief, the existence of which we admit." This appeared to him to be bad reasoning. The question, then, arose, "By whose fault was it that we could not have emancipation?" Let that question be examined, and let those by whose fault it arose give the answer: but, whether or not they could name those with whom the fault lay, still there were circumstances which made it necessary to resort to the present measure, as the only one which could immediately give an effectual check to a great growing evil.

The remainder of Mr. Plunkett's speech was employed chiefly in repelling the charges of inconsistency and of desertion of his party, which had been brought against him, on account of his acceptance of office under a ministry which did not make Catholic emancipation a cabinet question.

He was answered by Mr. Tierney, who ridiculed the account which Mr. Plunkett had given of the Catholic Association. Among other alarming assertions, he said, the right hon. and learned gentleman had stated, that they had an army of 30,000 men; armed with nothing but—a little leather bag in their van; and a slate, in order to register their collections. And this army was headed by no less than 2,500 priests! If the right hon.

gentleman meant to insinuate that these 30,000 collectors, and 2,500 priests, applied their collections to an improper purpose, why did he not say so at once? Or, if he meant to state that they collected subscriptions in Ireland to such an enormous amount as to be absolutely dangerous and alarming, why did he not speak out, and plainly tell the House so? But, what was the fact? Was there any such enormous amount so collected? No: here was, at best, a miserable subscription obtained by pence, raised upon all the counties of Ireland. It was the general contribution furnished by the whole country; and yet it amounted to no more than the paltry sum of 10,000*l*. But, did the right hon. gentleman really think, that if he could get his bill passed into a law, and put down this Catholic Association, he could at the same time stop this collection? Why; that collection was at present confided to, or principally made by, priests. Well! priests might be prohibited by a law from collecting this rent for the Association; but it was very well known, that the Catholic priests of Ireland collected monies among their flocks for other purposes besides those of the rent. And, was it possible to find out, if the Roman Catholic population still continued their weekly subscriptions of three-halfpence each for ordinary purposes, what became of the other halfpenny? Then, the only difference which the bill could make as to that matter, would be, to convert that, which was at present an open and avowed contribution for a declared purpose, into a secret and a clandestine proceeding. Bypassing the bill, the House would be compelling the Irish Catholics to resort to this

secrecy, in furthering what that bill would declare to be an illegal object. And what could be more impolitic and foolish, than thus to compel men, who now acted in the face of day for the attainment of a given object, to work in the dark—to conceal their operations, though it was evident and certain that they would still tend to the same point.

Mr. Tierney then commented at great length on Mr. Plunkett's defence of his acceptance of office, and on the pusillanimity of those ministers, who, though friendly to Catholic emancipation, allowed their colleagues to prevent its being carried. He did not conclude till half-past one o'clock, when Mr. Brougham moved "That the debate be now adjourned." Upon this the House divided: the Ayes were 70; the Noes 252. A second division took place on the motion, "That this House do now adjourn:" Ayes 76; Noes 231. The minority declaring their resolution to persist in dividing the House, it was agreed that the debate should be further adjourned till Monday the 14th of February.

On the third night of the debate, Mr. George Lamb, Mr. Carew, Mr. Spring Rice, sir James Mackintosh, and Dr. Lushington opposed the measure: the defence of it was undertaken by Mr. Dawson, Mr. Brownlow, Mr. North, and the chancellor of the Exchequer. There was little of novelty either in the topics which were enforced, or in the form in which they were brought forward. Mr. North's speech was the best of those which were made in this stage of the debate. That the Association, though not elected, did affect to represent the people of Ireland, was, he contended, be-

yond all doubt. If Mr. O'Connell were told, that the Association was not duly elected, that there was no polling, no show of hands in the choice of its members, he would answer, "I care not for those forms or shadows of election. If you doubt whether we are really the representatives of the Irish Catholics, ask the priests, who support us; ask the peasantry, who contribute to our treasury; ask the peers who are enrolled amongst our members, and they will answer you, that we are, virtually and actually, their representatives." Was not, then, this Association really and *bonâ fide* acting as the representatives of the Irish Catholic people? And, was it to be tolerated, that such a body should enact rules, and levy contributions on the country? The amount of the Catholic rent, as far as money was concerned, was nothing; but, considered as an index of the public mind, it was of vast importance. The establishment of such a tax was a positive mischief; for it led the people to look up to other authorities, besides the constituted authorities of the land: it loosened their confidence in the established institutions of the country, and, by that very proceeding, taught them to place it in a new source of power, which it at once created and fostered. Nor was that all. Every man who paid this tax was pledged to every object of the Catholic Association; he was with it "for better and for worse, for richer and for poorer;" he was wedded to it for life, and was thus inseparably linked to all its fortunes. But, a still greater mischief remained untold—the meetings at which this Catholic rent was levied. The Catholic Association in Dublin was comparatively harm-

low; but the Catholic rent meetings, which were minor associations in the country, on the same principle, were pregnant with incalculable mischief. There the people were harangued from their altars, and in their chapels, by the minor members of the Catholic persuasion—men as devoid of caution as of education, who were not, like their leaders in Dublin, controlled by the censure of the press, nor influenced by the force of public opinion. From the Association at Dublin there flowed a stream of seditious and turbulent matter into the country, from which it returned back to the Association in a thousand currents, full of every thing mean, narrow, and illiberal. Thus there was a perpetual interchange between two streams of bitter waters, which flowing, one from the Association at Dublin, and the other from the rent-meetings in the country, formed a whirlpool of prejudice in which peace and good order were certain to suffer shipwreck. The rent-meetings in the country, he repeated, were far more detrimental than the Catholic Association in Dublin. The leaders in the first had nothing to conceal, and sought notoriety by means of seditious violence; in the latter, there was a power, before which even O'Connell, dictator though he was, bent and trembled.—“*Divisum imperium cum Jove Cassi habet.*” Those who wielded it were at once his ministers and his masters, and governed him, even at the moment they professed to honour and obey him.

It had been observed, upon a former evening, that one of the evils of the Catholic Association was, that as all the members of it had the same objects, no discussion was ever produced in it. The

observation, Mr. North said, was a just one, but had not, in his opinion, been pushed to its full extent. For, what was the consequence of all the speakers being thus on one side? Why, that as no man could obtain credit by ingenuity of reply or liveliness of debate, each man was obliged to establish his reputation by going beyond his associates in violence of language, so that the only emulation which was excited was an emulation of violence. This emulation, too, was not confined to mere emulation between the speakers at the Catholic Association, but produced similar emulation between the rent-meetings in various parts of the country. By this system, what was violent yesterday, came to be considered as temperate to-day; and what to-day was considered as the extreme verge of violence, would to-morrow be considered as too rapid for the palate of the public. A call for stimulants would thus be excited, which it required no great sagacity to predict would inevitably be provided. It was the nature of such associations to generate violence: they could not remain stationary: with them “*non progredi est regredi.*” Their objects were daily varying. No man could say that he knew them. Mr. O'Connell himself, lord of the ascendant as he was in that Association, could not explain them; for the people would not be content to-morrow with that with which they were contented to-day; and thus the Catholic Association of next year, if it be not suppressed, would be even a greater nuisance than it was at present.

On the fourth night of the debate, the bill was opposed by sir Robert Wilson, sir John Newport;

Mr. Robertson, and lord Althorp, and was supported by Mr. Lockhart, Mr. Grenfell, and Mr. W. Lamb. Sir Francis Burdett then made a very animated speech in favour of the Catholics: and he was followed by Mr. Canning, whose eloquence on this occasion manifested a calm, and temperate, and persuasive beauty, more seductive and alluring than some of his more brilliant efforts. The matters which he was to discuss he divided into four parts: the first, the immediate subject of debate, the unconstitutional Associations of Ireland; the second, the Catholic Question; the third, the conduct of government; and the fourth, his own personal conduct, in relation to that much agitated question.

The king's speech, said Mr. Canning, asserts the existence in Ireland of Associations whose proceedings are inconsistent with the spirit of the constitution; and are calculated to propagate alarm, and to exasperate animosities throughout that part of the United Kingdom; and to retard thereby the progress of national improvement. The question, therefore, which the House has to decide, is properly this: Whether, having received from the throne a description of the evil attending the existence of such Associations, and having, in reply to that communication, pledged ourselves to consider of the means of remedying it, we shall now proceed—not to adopt (for that would be matter of subsequent deliberation), but—to take into consideration the means which the responsible advisers of the Crown have proposed to the House for that purpose; or whether we shall turn round to the throne and say—"We have on deliberation completely satisfied ourselves that

his majesty has been deceived by false information; and that the description applied in his majesty's speech to the Associations in Ireland is altogether incorrect."

Is it possible, then, that any man, looking at the Catholic Association, at the means, the power, the preponderance of which that Association is acknowledged, nay, is vaunted—to be in possession—at the authority which it has arrogated, and at the acts which it has done—can seriously think of giving stability and permanence to its existence? Self-elected—self-constructed—self-assembled—self-adjourned—acknowledging no superior—tolerating no equal—interfering in all stages with the administration of justice—denouncing publicly before trial individuals against whom it institutes prosecutions—and rejudging and condemning those whom the law has acquitted—menacing the free press with punishment, and openly declaring its intention to corrupt that part of it which it cannot intimidate; and lastly, for these and other purposes, levying contributions on the people of Ireland—is this an Association, which, from its mere form and attributes (without any reference whatever to religious persuasion), the House of Commons can be prepared to establish by a vote, declaring it to be not inconsistent with the spirit of the constitution? Ireland is sharing in the general prosperity. The indications of that prosperity, and the extension of it to Ireland, are known to every person throughout the country. But does that circumstance disprove the malignity of an evil, which retards the increase of that prosperity, by rendering its continuance doubtful?—which puts to hazard present

tranquillity, and disheartens confidence for the future?—which, by setting neighbour against neighbour, and arousing the prejudices of one class of inhabitants against those of the other, diverts the minds of both from profitable occupations, and discourages advancement in all the arts of peace—in agriculture, in manufactures, in commerce—in every thing which civilizes and dignifies social life? The tide of English wealth has been lately setting in strongly towards Ireland. The alarm occasioned by this Association acts at present as an obstacle to turn that tide, and to frighten from the Irish shores the industry, enterprise, and capital of England. Is it not, then, the duty of parliament to endeavour to remove this obstacle—to restore things to the course which nature and opportunity were opening; and to encourage and improve in Ireland the capacity to receive that full measure of prosperity, which will raise her, by no slow degrees, to her proper rank in the scale of nations? Therefore, without saying one word of the Catholic religion, or of the religious composition of the Association, or of its character, whether imputed or assumed, of a representative of the Irish people, there is ground enough to apprehend so much mischief from the mere existence of this Association, as will justify the House in saying, that it shall exist no longer.

“When I speak,” continued Mr. Canning, “of the representative character of the Catholic Association, I do not mean to assert that it has ever affirmed itself to be the representative of the people of Ireland. No such thing; it is too wise in its generation to hazard so impolitic a declaration. If it had

done so, it would have been unnecessary to argue the present question; for no new act of parliament would, in that case, have been requisite to enable the law to deal with it. But, although the Catholic Association has not openly assumed this representative character, I cannot shut my eyes to the fact, that such a character has been attributed to it by others: and if notoriety be, as undoubtedly it is, a ground upon which legislation may be founded, the repeated statements which have been made in this House during the present debate, that this Association is, and is held to be, the virtual representative of the people of Ireland, call upon the House to consider whether such an Association can co-exist with the House of Commons. Can there, I ask, co-exist in this kingdom, without imminent hazard to its peace, an assembly constituted as the House of Commons is, and another assembly invested with a representative character, as complete as that of the House of Commons itself, though not conferred by the same process? Does not the very proposition that such is the character, and such the attributes of the Catholic Association, even if not actually true at the present time, warn us at least, what the Association, if unchecked, may become? And if the Catholic Association, with the full strength and maturity of the representative character, could not (as assuredly it could not) co-exist with the House of Commons; shall we not check the Association in time, before it has acquired that strength and maturity?”

Mr. Canning next expressed his strong conviction of the justice and expediency of removing the disqualifications of the Catholics; but

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stated his opinion that the Catholic question had retrograded in the minds of the people of England. This effect he attributed partly to the proceedings of the Association, and partly to the attacks which had been made in parliament upon the Protestant Establishment of Ireland.

Proceeding to the third division of his subject, Mr. Canning vindicated himself and the ministry from the reproach which had been thrown upon them on account of their being divided in opinion upon the Catholic question. "I ask the hon. gentlemen," said he, "who have made this charge, to be so good as to tell me, when that administration existed (since the Union with Ireland), in which there prevailed a common sentiment respecting the Catholic question?—I challenge them to point out a single month for the last twenty-five years, when division of opinion on that question has *not* existed among the confidential servants of the Crown; and when the objection to sitting in a chequered cabinet has not been just as applicable as at the present moment. There have, indeed, been periods, when this conflict of opinions had no practical operation; because it was superseded by a general understanding, that all the members of the cabinet, whatever might be their personal opinions, were to concur in *resisting* for the time, all consideration of the Catholic claims: but of a cabinet concurring in opinion to *grant* the Catholic claims, I repeat, there is no example. Wherefore, then, is the *present* cabinet to be selected as an object of peculiar reprehension on this account?"

"When Mr. Pitt retired from office in 1801, on account of his inability to carry this question,

the administration under lord Sidmouth (then Mr. Addington) was formed on the basis of a determined resistance to it. Of that administration lord Castlereagh subsequently became a member: but the cabinet was still avowedly and systematically hostile to the discussion of the Catholic claims. No attempt was made during its existence to bring those claims into discussion.

"To lord Sidmouth's administration succeeded, in 1804, that of Mr. Pitt. During Mr. Pitt's administration, individual differences of opinion upon this subject were kept in abeyance by one preponderating sentiment, in which there was a general agreement. There was, in the feelings of all the members of that cabinet, an insurmountable obstacle to the discussion of the Catholic claims: I mean that scruple of the royal mind, which Mr. Pitt determined to respect; and which was pleaded, in no obscure terms, as one main ground of his resistance in 1805 to the motion then brought forward by Mr. Fox for the consideration of a Roman Catholic petition.

"On the death of Mr. Pitt, in January, 1806, Mr. Fox, jointly with lord Grenville, succeeded to the management of affairs. Mr. Fox certainly did not hold in the same respect as Mr. Pitt professedly had done, the scruples of the king's conscience; for Mr. Fox's motion in 1805 was made and maintained in direct (I do not mean to say whether proper or improper) defiance of those scruples. That motion was not eight months old, when Mr. Fox seated himself as minister in Mr. Pitt's place in the House of Commons.

"Now, if the necessity for making the Catholic question a cabinet

question is so very apparent,—how happened it not to strike Mr. Fox in that light, when he took office in 1806? It will not be said that Mr. Fox was so unimportant an element in any administration to be formed in this country, after the loss of Mr. Pitt, that he could not have dictated terms, which, it is always taken for granted, and made matter of charge, that I could have dictated if I pleased, in 1822. How, then, are we to account for it, that Mr. Fox, in forming his cabinet, not eight months after he had brought forward his motion (the first since the Union) for Catholic emancipation,—so far from having endeavoured to bring together a cabinet harmonious and consenting on the Catholic question—should not even have been contented with the single dissent which he possessed—and could not, perhaps, get rid of—in his lord chancellor (lord Erskine), but should have gone out of his way to bring into the administration the two persons in public life, the most decidedly and notoriously opposed to that question? The first of these was lord Sidmouth, with whom neither Mr. Fox nor lord Grenville had ever had any political connexion, and to whom they could therefore have no political pledges: the other was sought for in a quarter in which I trust a member of a cabinet will never be sought for again, on the highest seat of justice,—the chief criminal judge of the kingdom. Let it not be said that lord Sidmouth's and lord Ellenborough's sentiments on the subject of the Catholic question were unknown. By lord Ellenborough, I believe—by lord Sidmouth, I am confident (for he has more than once declared it in his place in the House of Lords), a

formal and solemn claim to freedom of action upon the Catholic question was distinctly stipulated,—before they would accept the offices that were tendered to them. It was, therefore, knowingly and advisedly, that these discordant materials were incorporated into that government;—a government (be it observed, too), which *did* make the abolition of the Slave trade for the first time a cabinet question; and which had therefore the doctrine of cabinet questions full and clear before their eyes.

“I do not wish to press this point harshly or invidiously; but it does require, I think, some courage, some front, in those who were connected with Mr. Fox's administration of 1806, to catechise any man, or any set of men, as to their motives for framing or belonging to an administration divided in opinion upon the Catholic question. I say, Mr. Fox's administration,—not as presuming to apportion power between the eminent individuals of whom that administration was composed, but in order to mark particularly that period of the administration of 1806, during which Mr. Fox was alive. During Mr. Fox's life-time it is perfectly notorious that there was not a stir, not a whisper, towards the agitation of the Catholic question, or of any thing connected with it. In the interval between Mr. Fox's death, and the dissolution of lord Grenville's administration, an attempt to moot a part, and no unimportant part of the question, was made; and it is therefore that I address to the friends of Mr. Fox, not to those of lord Grenville, the interrogatories which I have taken the liberty to propose.

“To lord Grenville's administration succeeded, in 1807, that of the

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duke of Portland; which, being formed in a great measure out of the materials which had been broken up by the death of Mr. Pitt, naturally inherited his principles, and walked in his steps. The obstacle, which had opposed itself to the favourable consideration of the Catholic question in Mr. Pitt's time, continued unchanged. I think it not necessary to make any other defence for myself for having adopted Mr. Pitt's principles, than that they were Mr. Pitt's. I continued to abide by them so long as the same obstacle existed. I followed the course which he had pursued, and I followed it equally in office and out of office. Under the influence of his example I resisted the question in 1808, when I was a minister. I resisted it again in 1810, after I had resigned my office; when I had no tie to control me; and when, my opinions being what they have been ever since and are now, I should naturally have taken a different course, if unrestrained by the motive which I have described.

"I resigned my office in 1809; and shortly after, by the death of the duke of Portland, the government devolved into the hands of Mr. Perceval. Mr. Perceval's sentiments on the Catholic question are well known. His cabinet, however, contained members differing from him, and agreeing with me, upon that question; but they refrained, like me, from manifesting that difference of opinion, by the same obstacle which we alike respected.

"In 1812, as in the preceding years of 1811 and 1810, I was out of office. In the beginning of that year, the restrictions on the regency were removed. I considered that removal as carrying

away with it the obstacle which had so long impeded my free course on the Catholic question. I considered the unrestricted regency as tantamount to a new reign. On that occasion, therefore, I imagined that the ministers, my former colleagues, whose opinions I knew to agree with mine on the Catholic question, would feel themselves unfettered for the discussion of it, whenever it might come before the House. Such was my own feeling. Such I knew to be that of lord Wellesley; who about this time resigned his situation in Mr. Perceval's administration, and was succeeded by lord Castlereagh as secretary for foreign affairs.

"On the first occasion, however, on which the Catholic question was brought forward, both Mr. Perceval* and lord Castlereagh stated that, however differing in opinion on the Catholic question, the ministers were, for the present, united as one man to resist the consideration of it.

"Upon that occasion it was that I gave the first vote that I ever gave in favour of the Catholic question; and upon those statements of the

* Extract from Mr. Perceval's speech, April 24, 1812. "At the same time, Sir, I must state that it is the unanimous opinion of all those with whom I am connected, that the present is not a moment in which any further concessions ought to be made to the Roman Catholics."

Extract from lord Castlereagh's speech the same night. "With respect to the vote I shall give to-night, my right hon. friend (Mr. Perceval) has truly stated that the cabinet are unanimous in this opinion, that the question of concession to the Catholics could not now be conveniently agitated, nor any inquiry gone into upon the subject of the legal disabilities of his majesty's Catholic subjects in Ireland, with the hope of coming to any ultimate and satisfactory arrangement."

ministers I founded a notice of a motion, the object of which was, to obtain a parliamentary declaration in favour of that consideration of the Catholic question, which the administration were united to resist.

"While that motion was depending, Mr. Perceval died; and his death produced from the remaining part of the administration a proposal to me to come into office. The only question, which I put on this occasion to my noble friend (lord Liverpool), who was the bearer of this proposal to me, was, whether the administration continued in the same determination with respect to the Catholic question, which had been announced by Mr. Perceval and lord Castlereagh in debate a few weeks before; which determination was to *resist* as one man the *consideration* of that question. I was answered, that that determination continued unaltered; and I refused to come into office. Did I, by so refusing office, give any proof of subserviency to those vulgar inducements which are assumed to have so powerful an influence on every public man? Did I manifest a disposition to sacrifice my integrity to my interest, or, what would be less disgraceful, perhaps, though disgraceful enough, to my ambition?

"And yet that refusal was not quite an ordinary effort. I had at that moment a temptation to take office, more powerful, perhaps, than I have felt at any other period of my political life. There are circumstances which excuse, in generous minds, a strong desire for power; and such precisely were the circumstances under which office was now tendered to my acceptance. I had been secretary of state during the first years of the

war in the Peninsula. I had been in a measure the author, and in this House the responsible defender, of that animating but difficult struggle. I had, therefore, gone through all the parliamentary contests, which the disasters and reverses that attended the commencement of the Spanish war, called down upon the administration; I had borne the brunt of all the attacks, and buffeted all the storms, with which the opposition of that day had assailed us. Certainly, my opinions had never been altered, nor my hopes depressed, by the misfortunes of the early campaigns in Spain. I had anticipated even in the hour of the deepest gloom, a brighter and more fortunate period, when the gale of fortune would yet set in gloriously and prosperously for the great cause in which we were embarked. In 1812, the prospect had begun to clear, victory attacked itself to our standard; and the cause, which I had so long advocated under less auspicious circumstances, appeared to promise, even to less sanguine eyes, those brilliant results which ultimately crowned it. And, I desire to ask any man who hears me, and who has within him the heart of an English gentleman, animated by a just desire to serve his country, whether greater temptation to take office could possibly be held out to any one, than was at that time held out to me,—at the very moment when I might have come in to reap the fruits of the harvest, which I had sown under the lowering atmosphere of distrust and discouragement, and the early and ungenial growth of which I had watched with such intense anxiety? At such a moment I was called to resume my station in

the councils of my country: but the answer of the cabinet being what it was on the Catholic question, I declined the call. Was this to sacrifice my conscience and the Catholic cause to the love of office?

"After these transactions,—that is to say, after this offer of office to me, and a simultaneous one to lord Wellesley, and our refusal of these offers,—a motion was made in this House to address the throne for the formation of a more efficient administration. That motion was carried; and the negotiation for the purpose pointed out in the address, was confided to lord Wellesley and myself. On the day after this commission was received, lord Wellesley, with my concurrence, addressed to lord Grey,—and I, with lord Wellesley's concurrence, addressed to lord Liverpool, —a proposal for forming a combined administration. The basis upon which we proposed to form this administration was laid in two propositions; 1st. a vigorous prosecution of the war in Spain: 2nd. a fair *consideration* of the Catholic question. The object of this last proposition was, manifestly and avowedly, not to form a cabinet *united* in opinion upon the Catholic question (for how could lord Liverpool and his friends be expected to make such a surrender of their opinions?)—but to undo the bond by which the displaced administration had been united together *against* all *consideration* of the Catholic question. Our wish was to bring together in one comprehensive scheme, all the best talents of the country, in a crisis of unexampled difficulty; and at the same time to secure to the Catholic question the advantage of a free discussion in parliament.

"What does this statement prove? Why it proves that my course on that occasion, was consistent with my practice now; that as, on the one hand, I had refused to make part of an administration combined *against* the Catholic question,—so, on the other, I did *not* think it necessary or wise to proscribe every man whose opinion differed from mine on that single question, while on other questions, touching the safety and interests of the country, we agreed. The notion may be absurd, the error in judgment may be gross and unpardonable; but I did think then, as I think now, that an administration might be formed on a basis quite distinct from that of the recognition of the Catholic question, as a cabinet measure, and as the single paramount necessity of the state; —that an administration, I say, might be well, and rightly, and usefully, and honestly formed, of which the members differed conscientiously from each other on that question, and that such an administration might yet have the means of rendering great service to the country.

"Here, again, what becomes of the reproach that for the sake of office I gave up that question? On this occasion I was not a candidate for office: I was employed to offer it to others. I was concerned in forming an administration, not seeking an appointment in or under one: and it was under such circumstances that I was prepared and desirous to act with colleagues of my own selection, on the very basis on which the present administration stands.

"It is, therefore, in the highest degree disingenuous to pretend, that, by my refusal to accept office after Mr. Perceval's death, I im-

explicitly pledged myself never to belong to any cabinet which was not determined to carry the Catholic question. If on the 17th of May (the time of the offer and refusal of office), I refused to come into an administration *united against* the Catholic question, and if by that refusal I meant to say, 'I will never enter office except with an administration *created to carry* this question,'—what madness was it in me, within a short fortnight afterwards, when I had the power in my own hands, to endeavour to form a mixed administration? The accusation merely requires to be stated to refute itself. The attempt to form a mixed administration failed;—but it failed on quite other grounds than those of a want of unanimity of sentiment upon the Catholic question. And, after some fruitless negotiations, to which I was no party, the displaced administration was restored.

"I have shewn," added Mr. Canning, "that in the year 1812 I refused office rather than enter into an administration pledged against the Catholic question. I did this at a time when office would have been dearer to me than at any other period of my political life; when I would have given ten years of life for two years of office; not for any sordid or selfish purpose of personal aggrandisement, but for far other and higher views. But, is this the only sacrifice which I have made to the Catholic cause? From the earliest dawn of my public life,—aye, from the first visions of youthful ambition,—that ambition had been directed to one object above all others. Before that object all others vanished into comparative insignificance: it was desirable to me beyond all the blandishments of power, beyond all the

rewards and favours of the Crown. That object was to represent, in this House, the University in which I was educated. I had a fair chance of accomplishing this object, when the Catholic question crossed my way. I was warned, fairly and kindly warned, that my adoption of that cause would blast my prospect: I adhered to the Catholic cause, and forfeited all my long cherished hopes and expectations. And yet I am told that I have made no sacrifice! that I have postponed the cause of the Catholics to views and interests of my own! The representation of the University has fallen into worthier hands. I rejoice with my right hon. friend near me (Mr. Peel) in the high honour which he has obtained. Long may he enjoy the distinction; and long may it prove a source of reciprocal pride to our parent University and to himself! Never till this hour have I stated, either in public or in private, the extent of this irretrievable sacrifice: but I have not felt it the less deeply. It is past, and I shall speak of it no more."

Mr. Brougham endeavoured to answer Mr. Canning, but did not rise above mediocrity; and his failure was the more remarkable from being brought in immediate contrast with Mr. Canning's clear, masculine, and concise, yet varied and elegant reasonings and statements, impressed, as they were, on this occasion with an air, not to be mistaken, of deep sincerity and most intimate conviction, worth ten thousand times more, even for the purpose of oratorical effect, than all the simple graces of language and felicities of allusion which accompanied and adorned them.

After a few observations in reply from Mr. Goulburn, the

House divided; when 278 voted for the motion, and 123 against it. The protraction of the debate through four successive nights was the effect of the determined purpose of the minority; for it was clearly the wish of the ministers (and probably their expectation) to have come to a vote at the close of Friday's discussion. The object of the opposition was probably two-fold; partly, to exaggerate in the eyes of the public the importance of the measure, and partly to give the Catholic Association an opportunity of meeting the bill in the earliest stages of its progress.

The proceedings in parliament made the more sober part of the Catholics feel that they had gone too far; and, accordingly, at meetings held by them in London, it was resolved, that no more money should be raised under the name of Catholic Rent, but that contributions under the name of the British Catholic Free Gifts should still be received. These free gifts were to be applied:—

1st, To vindicate, by means of a liberal press, the principles, civil and religious, of the Catholics; and to expose the attempts of interested writers to confirm the prejudices which well-meaning Protestants entertained, it was said, against their Catholic fellow-subjects: 2nd, To defray the expenses of the preparation of petitions to parliament, and of the collection of signatures: 3rd, To furnish the clergy with pecuniary means to publish works in the defence of the Catholic religion: 4th, To purchase, for the use of Catholic charity schools, cheap books of instruction, by which the principles of the true faith might be early impressed on the minds of children.

In the mean time, a meeting of the Catholic Association was held

in Dublin, at which a petition against the pending measure was agreed upon; and it was further determined that a deputation should proceed to London for the protection of their interests. All the Catholic peers of Ireland were nominated members of this delegation: the barristers, Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Shiel, were specially charged to exert their eloquence in behalf of the sacred cause; but, besides the persons specially named, any person belonging to the Association was at liberty to annex himself to this deputation; and not a few, from zeal, curiosity, vanity, or restlessness, availed themselves of the licence to appear among the representatives of the six millions of Irish Catholics.

On the 17th of February, Mr. Brougham presented a petition signed by a great number of the members of the Association. The petitioners stated, that they understood that it was in contemplation to pass a bill, the object of which was, to restrain the undoubted right of the people to meet and petition parliament for the redress of grievances, and especially to dissolve the Association of which the petitioners were members. They affirmed, that no act or declaration of that body, from its first institution, had been intended, or was calculated, to excite alarm, or to exasperate the minds of the people of Ireland. So conscious were they of the purity of their intentions, that they had no objection to the most rigorous inquiry into both: on the contrary, they courted investigation: and they prayed, that no measures might be adopted against the Association until the persons, who were charged with having committed offences, should

have been heard in their defence. In particular the petition stated that, after the repeated disappointments which the Catholics had experienced, it was deemed right to enter into an association to promote the general interests of their body, and to bring under the frequent consideration of parliament the various and heavy grievances of which the Catholic people of Ireland complained; that the Catholic Association was formed first and chiefly for such purpose; that it consisted of Catholic prelates, peers, and baronets, of many Protestants of noble families and great possessions, of many distinguished members of high and learned professions, of commercial men of great wealth and character, of country gentlemen, farmers, traders, and substantial citizens; that the Association met publicly, in order to prepare and forward petitions to both Houses of parliament for the redress of grievances; and to procure for the poor, the ignorant, and the defenceless, redress from the known tribunals of the law, for outrages and injuries arising from party spirit; that the petitioners never presumed or pretended to represent in any way or for any purpose, any portion of their countrymen; that the petitioners never presumed or pretended to levy any sum of money from any portion of their fellow-subjects, but they had received the voluntary subscriptions which had been given by Protestants and Catholics towards the creation of a fund, formed to defray the expenses of forwarding petitions to the House, of obtaining justice for the poor, who were not able to obtain justice for themselves, and for other necessary, just, and lawful purposes; that, amongst the subscriptions to this national fund,

were to be found those of noble Protestant families, of many members of the legislature, and of other high and dignified persons; that even the very last subscription that appeared on their list bore the name of a noble and venerable personage, whose virtues shed dignity and splendor even upon the exalted honours of the British peerage. The petitioners, in conclusion, disclaimed all views and objects inconsistent with the spirit of the constitution, or the peace, happiness, and improvement of the country, and prayed the House to adopt no measure against the Catholic Association, or against any portion of the Catholic people of Ireland, without first affording to the petitioners a full opportunity of vindicating their principles and conduct at the bar, and to be heard, if necessary, as well by witnesses as by their counsel.

On the same night Mr. Brougham moved, that the Roman Catholic Association should be heard by themselves, their counsel or agents and witnesses, at the bar of the House: and he supported this motion on the ground, that they denied, and offered to disprove, the allegations on which the measure proceeded. On the other hand, the ministers contended, that this was a question of general policy, and not affecting any rights of private property, and that it was contrary to all precedent to hear counsel in such a case. After a keen debate, in which Mr. Peel shone pre-eminent on the one side and Mr. Brougham on the other, the motion was negatived by a majority of 222 to 89.

The second reading of the bill was carried on the 21st of February by 253 votes against 107; and the third reading, on the 25th of

February, by 226 against 96. The debate on both occasions was long and animated; but the topics urged on either side were merely a repetition of those which had been previously brought forward.

On the 1st of March the bill was read a first time in the House of Lords. On the 4th of that month lord Caernarvon presented a petition similar to that which Mr. Brougham had been entrusted with in the other House, and moved that the petitioners should be heard by themselves or their counsel. The motion was opposed by lord Liverpool and the lord chancellor. The bill, said the noble and learned lord, proceeded to legislate upon a general principle; and the rule was, that no man could be heard upon petition, unless in cases where his own particular interests were affected. If he was asked, whether there were not exceptions to this rule, he would say that he believed there were many: but it was always at the discretion of parliament, whether they would preserve the rule, or act on the exception. Cases might be adduced, in which bills, on the demand of extraordinary exigency, had passed in the course of one day, which would subject the parties to the greatest possible punishment. This was a departure from the usual practice of the constitution; but it would be easy to suppose a situation, in which much danger would result from allowing the process of deliberation to go on, and the measure itself might come too late to remedy the evil against which it was directed. If the general measure applied to the proceedings of the Roman Catholic Association, it would put an end to them. If it did not apply, they might go on. Acting upon the general rule,

he would say that it was necessary the bill should pass without hearing the petitioners. If it affected them, it could do so only because they had done what they ought not to do.

The motion was supported by lord Grey and lord Holland, and was negatived by 69 to 23.

On the same evening the second reading of the bill was carried; the Contents being 146; the Non-contents 44. The debate was between lord Liverpool and lord Harrowby on the one side, and the duke of Sussex, the marquis of Lansdown, and lord Grosvenor on the other.

On the 7th of March, the bill was read a third time, and passed without a division. On the 9th of March it received the royal assent.

By the first section of this act, every society or other body of persons acting for redress of grievances in church or state, or for the purpose or under the pretence of carrying on or assisting in the prosecution or defence of causes civil or criminal, renewing its meetings for more than fourteen days, or collecting or receiving money, is declared unlawful. One clause enacts, "That any society, committee, or other body of persons in Ireland, assuming, or in any manner or by any means or contrivance exercising the power of acting, for the purposes or under the pretences aforesaid, or any of them, which society, committee, or other body of persons, or the members thereof, or any of them, shall appoint, authorize, employ, or make use of any committee, or other select body, or any member or members of such committee, or other select body, or any president, secretary, delegate, agent, or other officer or member theretofore, within the space of six calendar months next preceding,

appointed, authorized, employed, or used by any society, committee, or other body of persons, which would have been an unlawful combination and confederacy if the meetings or proceedings thereof had been continued or renewed by adjournment or otherwise, for a longer term than fourteen days from its first meeting, shall be deemed an unlawful combination and confederacy within the meaning of this act, and the meetings thereof shall be unlawful assemblies." All persons offending are deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be punished by fine and imprisonment. Persons knowingly permitting any meeting of such unlawful assemblies in their houses, are, for the first offence, to forfeit the sum of five pounds, and for a second offence, to be deemed guilty of an unlawful combination and confederacy in breach of this act. The act was to commence ten days after it should be passed, and was to continue two years in force.

The Catholic Association did not attempt to resist the law, and expired without a struggle. But after the close of the session of parliament, an aggregate meeting of the Catholics appointed a committee of 21 persons to consider, whether there could be framed, without any violation of the existing law, a permanent body, to assist in the conducting or management of such portion of Catholic affairs as it might be by law permitted to have managed, without resorting to the too frequent holding of aggregate meetings, and, in particular, without in any way infringing on the recent statute.

On the 18th of July, lord Killeen presented the report of the committee to another aggregate meeting. This report proposed the

plan of a new Catholic Association in the following thirteen articles:

"1. As it is desirable that the proposed New Catholic Association should combine Irishmen of all religious persuasions, it is expressly declared that no persons professing any of the forms of religious faith allowed or tolerated by law shall be excluded therefrom; but, on the contrary, Christians of all denominations are invited to become members thereof.

"2. No member of the New Catholic Association shall be required to take any oath, or make any declaration whatsoever.

"3. To avoid the possibility of its being alleged, even by means of any perverse interpretation of the act of 6th George IV., cap. 4, that the new Catholic Association can come within the provisions thereof, it is expressly declared that the new Catholic Association shall not assume, or in any manner, or by any means or contrivance, exercise the power of acting for the purpose or under the pretence of procuring the redress of grievances in church or state, or the alteration of any matters by law established in church or state, or for the purpose or under the pretence of carrying on or assisting in the prosecution or defence of causes, civil or criminal.

"4. That the New Catholic Association shall not be composed of different divisions, or of different parts, acting in any manner separate or distinct from each other; and that there shall be no separate or distinct secretary or delegate, or other officer, elected or appointed by or for any particular part, or authorized to act for any particular part; neither shall the new Catholic Association communicate or correspond; neither shall its constitution contain any pro-

vision for communication or correspondence, with any other society, committee, or body of persons; neither shall it in any respect act in any manner inconsistently with the said statute of the 6th George IV. cap. 4.

"5. The New Catholic Association can and may be formed merely for the purposes of public and private charity, and such other purposes as are not prohibited by the said statute of the 6th Geo. IV. cap. 4.

"6. The first purpose of the New Catholic Association is, and shall be, that of promoting public peace and tranquillity, as well as private harmony and concord, amongst all classes of his majesty's subjects throughout Ireland.

"7. The second purpose of the New Catholic Association is, and shall be, the encouragement and extension of a liberal, enlightened, and religious system of education, founded on the basis of Christian charity and perfect fair dealing.

"8. The third purpose of the New Catholic Association is, and shall be, that of ascertaining the number of the population of Ireland, and the relative proportions which the professors of the various Christian persuasions bear the one to the other; and in particular to ascertain the number of children of each persuasion in a course of education.

"9. The fourth purpose of the New Catholic Association is, and shall be, to devise the means of erecting suitable Catholic churches for the celebration of divine worship, and to procure and establish Catholic burial-grounds, wherein the Catholic dead may be interred without being liable to any species of contumely or insult.

10. The fifth purpose of the New

Catholic Association is, and shall be, to promote all improvements in science, and in Irish agriculture, to encourage the consumption of Irish manufactures, and the extension of Irish commerce.

"11. The sixth purpose of the New Catholic Association is, and shall be, to encourage, as much as possible, a liberal and enlightened press, to circulate works calculated to promote just principles, and mutual toleration and kindness, and to vindicate the principles of the Catholics against the unjust and slanderous attacks daily made upon them.

"12. The seventh purpose of the New Catholic Association will be, to prepare a detailed statement of the various charges made against the Catholics, in the petitions presented to parliament during the recent sessions, and to publish authentic refutations of such charges in the places where they respectively originated.

"13. That every person who shall think fit, on or before a day to be named, to pay the sum of 1*l*., on this admission, shall be a member of the New Catholic Association; and after that day, each person paying 1*l*. and procuring one member to propose and another to second him, shall also be a member."

A subsequent part of the report stated, that, as the New Catholic Association could not interfere in any way to procure redress from parliament, or the courts of law, it was incumbent on the Catholics to adopt other means, altogether unconnected with the New Association, of preparing and presenting petitions to parliament, and also for preventing and punishing acts of individual oppression and of party violence. For this purpose the committee gave the following suggestions:

"The petitions to parliament must of course be altogether unconnected with the New Catholic Association, and must originate with, and be conducted by, general or aggregate meetings, which, as the law now stands, may be continued by adjournment for fourteen days, and no longer.

"It is obvious that it would be impossible to arrange all the petitions necessary to be presented to parliament during the ensuing sessions in the space of 14 days.

"It is deemed advisable to have a petition presented from every parish in Ireland.

"The country should be therefore taken separately by counties. There can, in point of law, be 14 days given to each county separately and distinctly, but the business of petitioning for such county must be conducted by general or aggregate meetings, unconnected with the New Catholic Association, and such general or aggregate meetings can continue to sit for the petitions of each county during fourteen days, according to the provisions of the statute.

"Thus the New Catholic Association will have to attend to details in Catholic affairs, consistent with the duration of our present grievances, and with an acquiescence in our present sufferings.

"The separate or aggregate meetings must and will seek for the redress of grievances, and the alteration of those matters in church and state by which we are oppressed.

"The Committee," said the report, "further beg leave to suggest, that in the management of the future petitions of the Catholics of Ireland, care be taken to have our claims for relief brought before parliament, and kept free from any

extraneous matter, or any details on subjects of any other description, we being convinced that the simple and single object of obtaining *unconditional and unqualified relief* from our disabilities, should be solely attended to as well by the Catholics themselves, as by their friends in parliament."

The report was received with clamorous applause, and was approved unanimously. The language of some of the speakers was violent in the extreme. Mr. O'Gorman, who had not the excuse of eloquence for his vehemence, in returning thanks for his appointment to the office of secretary, observed, that his majesty's ministers were not lying on a bed of roses. Independently of their internal dissensions, which he hoped God Almighty would increase, their finances were in rather a ticklish situation; England was beginning to get uneasy, and a cloud appeared to be gathering in the North, which there was no knowing how soon it might burst, for Russia had thirteen hundred thousand men in arms. All these cheering prospects, he added, were sufficient to inspire Irishmen with hope. They, who call upon Catholics by the hate they bear to Protestants, to be peaceable, show a consistent spirit, in regarding the anticipated misfortunes of England and of Europe as *cheering prospects* for them. But it is melancholy to think that men like lord Gormanstown and lord Killeen should submit to be insulted by language, which is not treasonable only because it is so vague as to be almost without meaning; and still more melancholy is it, that any numerous assembly of men of education, should be so devoid of patriotism as to lend to such language even a momentary applause.

CHAP. III.

State of the Question concerning the Roman Catholic Claims—Scheme of Measures proposed with respect to these Claims—Motion of Sir Francis Burdett on the Subject : Debate : Speeches of Mr. Plunkett and Mr. Peel—Resolutions adopted by the House of Commons—Bill for the Relief of the Roman Catholics—Frame of the Bill—Its Progress through the House of Commons—Debates on it—Declaration of the Duke of York on the Subject—Effect of that Declaration—The Bill passes the House of Commons—Discussion on it in the House of Lords—It is rejected by the Lords—Bill for regulating the Exercise of the Elective Franchise in Ireland—Resolution for making a Public Provision for the Catholic Clergy—State of the Public Mind concerning the Roman Catholic Question—Inconsistency between the Frame of the Bill and the Principles of its Supporters.

IN all the discussions on the Roman Catholic Association, the advocates of the ministerial measure had carefully separated the question of the conduct of that body from the general question of the Roman Catholic claims. Indeed one of the heaviest grounds of complaint in the minds of many against the Association was, that its intemperance was injurious to the very interests which it was intended to support. The Catholic cause, therefore, was in no degree involved in or prejudiced by the condemnation pronounced on Mr. O'Connell and his associates. On the contrary, it was now deemed to be in a fairer road to success than it had been for several years. The ranks of its friends had been augmented by various deserters from the adverse parliamentary array, among whom perhaps Mr. Brownlow was the most distinguished. But it had acquired a still better ground of hope in the increased and increasing influence and popularity of Mr. Canning, and those other

members of the cabinet who were pledged to its support.

The question was brought forward in the present session under a form very different from any which it had previously assumed. It was made the subject of three distinct measures. One of these was to remove the Catholic disabilities; another was to establish a species of connection between the Catholic ecclesiastics and the state, by making a public provision for the clergy of that church; and the third, in order to prevent the Protestants from being overpowered in elections by the overwhelming majority of the Catholic population, proposed to raise considerably the yearly value of the freehold to which the elective franchise was annexed.

On the 1st of March, sir F. Burdett presented the general petition of the Roman Catholics, and moved, in an eloquent and temperate speech, for the appointment of a committee of the whole House, to consider of the state of the laws

affecting his majesty's Roman Catholic subjects. Mr. Croker seconded the motion, and was followed on the same side by Mr. Canning, Mr. S. Wortley, Mr. Plunkett, and Mr. Brougham. They argued the question entirely on general principles. The claim of the Roman Catholics, said Mr. Plunkett, was a claim to be admitted members of a free representative government, and to the benefit of institutions, the advantages of which belonged equally to every subject of that government. He did not say that the right would admit of no exception, or control: for there was nothing in the social fabric concerning which he would venture to make that assertion. Even the enjoyment of natural rights must be qualified, in a state of society, with conditions: still more must this be the case with the artificial rights given by the mere existence of society. But these conditions ought to be imposed only in the degree which would be the most likely to protect and preserve the rights and privileges of all. Whether the rights enjoyed by individuals were of the character of natural or of chartered rights, they were liable to be withheld on the ground of general expediency. But, then, the expediency must be clearly and unquestionably made out. At the Reformation, the main object was to protect the rights of the throne against the claims of a foreign power, and against the disaffection of those subjects who might reserve their allegiance for that foreign power, to the detriment of the throne, and of the state in general. This being the object, how did our ancestors proceed? There were the claims of the pope, not simply interfering with the interest

of the Roman Catholic religion, which then was the established religion of the state, but extending also the right of disposing of benefices, of naming the clergy, of deposing the monarch, and of absolving the people from their allegiance. The legislature accordingly provided for the absolute integrity and inviolability of the church, and for the spiritual prerogative of the crown, forbidding at the same time the exercise of any other than the established religion. It was now long since any man had heard of any claim of the pope, or any other foreign power, to interfere with the church, or to exercise a right of deposing kings, or absolving their subjects from their allegiance? Those enactments were, therefore, gradually done away. In the reign of Charles the 2nd, our ancestors observed a new danger—a monarch careless about religion, or secretly affected to an unconstitutional one, who was to be followed by a popish successor. Here their providence was as remarkable as before. They provided a remedy, not adapted entirely to meet the evil, but the only one they could obtain; which was, to require certain oaths to be taken by those who were to sit in parliament. That was found insufficient on the accession of James 2nd, who openly maintained the Roman Catholic religion against the constitution and the rights of his people. The legislature then drove the monarch from the throne, and resolved that the sovereign power should be held inviolable and unalterable in Protestant hands. Did he deny that the throne must be Protestant? Was he doing any thing to weaken its Protestant supremacy? No such thing. Was there any mode or

device to make that supremacy surer, which the genius of any man could suggest? He was ready to incorporate it with the proposed bill, or to have it introduced as a separate, yet concomitant measure. What were the dangers, which afterwards threatened the establishment? The claims of an exiled family, and the plots and agitations of a disaffected party retained in its interests. He admitted, freely, that the Roman Catholics of that period were suspected justly. What was the course taken by parliament? All the measures against the papists were continued. They were held to be not good subjects, and unfit to be trusted either with honour or power in the state. They were coerced in their persons and property, deprived of their civil rights, sunk and degraded into that wretched state from which they were relieved by the benignity of the last reign. This was a natural course of reasoning, though he did not conceive it to be a very wise one: but it showed, that our ancestors adapted their remedies to the evils then existing, and pressing upon their apprehensions. In 1791, a new danger, and an entirely new difficulty, presented themselves. The Roman Catholics had proved themselves truly submissive; they had been uniform in their peaceable conduct: and though rebellion had twice raged in Scotland, no movement was made in Ireland in favour of the exiled family. But the Catholics, so sunk and degraded, added nothing to the strength of the state. The landlord found that the lands could not be sufficiently cultivated. The valuable energies of labour were every where paralyzed; a new plan was adopted; and a system

of beneficence was introduced, which, having been now in practice for the space of forty years, had raised the Roman Catholics of Ireland to a state of affluence, comfort, and respectability; had given them a perfect equality of civil rights; and had caused them to participate in the advantages of the constitution. What was the danger which we had now to dread? Not the pope, not the claims of foreign potentates, not the assumption of a power to dissolve the allegiance of the people, not the interests of an exiled family. The Roman Catholics had perfected the proofs of their obedience, and had been admitted to their civil rights, as good subjects who were entitled to every thing which they could reasonably claim. The danger now to be apprehended was perfectly new, though not inferior to that of a dispute concerning the supremacy or the succession to the crown. What was now to be feared was, to see four millions—taking them at the lowest—of subjects, having wealth, power, and respectability on their side, and awakened to a full sense of their condition, coming up, year after year, to claim the rights and privileges enjoyed by their fellow subjects, and retiring dejected and disappointed. It was in vain to tell us not to look at the dangers of our own times, but to go back to the Reformation, to the reign of James 2nd, and to the Revolution. The present danger was the greatest, and was the only one for the House to consider. While man would sleep or stop in his career, the course of time was rapidly changing the aspect of all human affairs; and all that a wise government could do, was to keep as close as possible to the wings of time, to

watch his progress, and accommodate their motions to his flight. Arrest his course they could not; but they might vary the forms and aspects of their institutions, so as to reflect his varying aspects and forms. If this were not the spirit which animated them, philosophy would be impertinent, and history no better than an old almanack. The riches of knowledge would serve them no better than the false money of a swindler, put upon them at a value which once circulated, but had long since ceased. Prudence and experience would be no better for protection than dotage and error.

But, it was said that the Roman Catholics, though they might have civil rights, were not to expect political power. Was there then nothing of political power in what they possessed? They had the right of electing members to serve in parliament: they acted as magistrates: they served as jurors: was not that exercising political power? This country had liberally imparted education to them. Did not that put the means of political power within their reach? Once admit men to enjoy property, personal rights, and their usual consequences, and on what pretence could they be excluded from the institutions by which the whole of those possessions must be guarded?

It was asked, what have the Roman Catholics to complain of? they are only excluded from the parliament, the bench, and the high offices of state; which meant that they were only excluded from the making and administering of the laws, from all posts of honour and dignity in the state. These were bagatelles, for which, according to the argument, it was not

worth while for the Catholics to contend: Were not these the very nothings for which Englishmen would cheerfully lay down their lives?

The motion was opposed by Mr. Leslie Foster, the Solicitor General, Mr. Bankes, and Mr. Peel. The latter, after commenting on the arguments of sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Plunkett, and contending that the Catholics could not assert any claim of right to the concessions for which they now called, stated with great force and clearness the leading principle, on which he would oppose the measure in every stage. The hon. baronet tells us, said Mr. Peel, that he has never heard what the danger is; and he calls upon the opponents of his motion to point it out. Before I answer this call, I wish to inquire of the hon. baronet what is the object of his present proposition? I presume that the object is, to communicate power to those who are at present excluded from it—to devolve upon them a fair share in the framing, administering, and executing of the laws. Does the hon. baronet mean to give a mere barren capacity, never hereafter to be available? If the two Houses of Parliament mean to pass a measure of this kind, surely there can be nothing more unfair than to throw the odium of refusal of office elsewhere, and to create an unjust impression against the highest personage in the realm. Parliament ought not to give the claimants a ticket of admission, and when it is presented at the door of the constitution, trust to the Crown to shut that door in the face of the party claiming a right to be allowed to enter.

If I were perfectly satisfied that
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concession would lead to the restoration of peace and harmony, and put an end to animosities, the existence of which all lament, I for one, would not oppose the measure on a mere theory of the constitution, when consent would secure such immense practical advantages. But, because I doubt whether the removal of disabilities on the conditions proposed, will promote tranquillity in Ireland, or lessen religious animosities; and because I think you cannot safely remove the disabilities, I am disposed to continue the exclusion. Are these disabilities the cause of the disorders which have so long prevailed in Ireland? As far as actual commotion is concerned, the disorders have no such origin. In the province of Ulster, where the numbers of Catholics and Protestants are nearly balanced, the Insurrection act has not been in a single instance enforced. In 1792, the Roman Catholics came forward, and asked to be rendered capable of holding the office of magistrates, and of enjoying the elective franchise. They wanted, they said, nothing more, and those persons calumniated them grossly, who said that their wishes went further. The elective franchise was conceded even more fully than they requested it; and Roman Catholics were permitted to serve as well on grand as on petty juries. Since these concessions, has there been any diminution of party feeling and factious animosities? I think not. But the answer of the supporters of this proposition will be "While you retain any thing, while you refuse to put both parties upon an entire equality—the evil will continue; but, as soon as they are equal, it will cease." Admitting this for a moment, will

the concession now claimed put them on an entire equality? What is claimed is a mere capacity or eligibility to office; and after you have granted that, will you be able to concede what the Roman Catholics would consider a just distribution of office? Would not the distinction thus necessarily drawn, be infinitely more galling and mortifying, since it would be reduced to a mere personal exclusion? When vacancies occurred, if a Protestant were preferred to a Catholic, would it not constantly expose the government to jealousy and reproach? The respective numbers of the Catholics and the Protestants in Ireland may be 4,200,000 to 1,800,000; but, notwithstanding this disproportion, the property in the hands of the Protestants is at least as twenty to one. Now, after equal capacity of office shall have been given to all, the religion of the great minority is to remain the religion of the state. Is it then perfectly safe in Ireland to admit the professors of all religions to the enjoyment of the same privileges? and after this has been accomplished, the Protestant church is still to be retained. I know several hon. members, and among them the member for Montrose (Mr. Hume), who contend, that it is impossible. On this point he agrees with me: for, over and over again, he has argued, that it is a mere mockery to suppose that the Roman Catholics will be satisfied with a Protestant church establishment. They will constantly endeavour to recover the power they have lost, by overturning a system which they view with other eyes than ours. The Catholic is to be admitted without restriction into parliament, and into office,

provided the king approves of him. He is to be as perfectly free as we are ourselves, unfettered by any restrictions ; and at liberty to pursue what he conceives to be the interests of his country, and the justice of his cause, with perfect freedom. He comes into this House sincerely attached to the religion in which he has been educated ; he has all the influence which his personal character gives him ; he is placed at the head of a party. Is the Crown to say, "although you are a man of powerful abilities, yet I must shut you out?" After you have capacitated him to become secretary of state, or first lord of the treasury, is the Crown to turn round and say, "I cannot admit you?" Is that the way to conciliate such a man as this? But, suppose the Crown employs him in its service—in what a situation do you place him? Can he exercise a sound discretion, in regard to those measures which relate to the safety of the church of England? It appears to me, he cannot give a safe judgment ; and therefore I am for excluding him ; and not trusting to the Crown to refuse the ticket of admission you have given him."

Sir Francis Burdett's motion was carried by a majority of 247 to 234.

The House then resolved itself into a committee ; when sir Francis Burdett moved the following resolutions :—

1. That it appears to this committee, that by certain acts passed in the parliaments of Great Britain and Ireland respectively, certain declarations and affirmations are required to be made, as qualifications for the enjoyment of certain offices, franchises and civil rights therein mentioned.

2. That such parts of the said oaths as require a declaration to be made against the belief of transubstantiation, or that the invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary, or any other saint, and the sacrifice of the mass as used in the church of Rome, are superstitious and idolatrous, appear to this committee to relate to opinions merely speculative and dogmatical, not affecting the allegiance or civil duty of the subject, and that the same may therefore safely be repealed.

3. That it appears to this committee, that in several acts passed in the parliaments of Great Britain and Ireland respectively, a certain oath, commonly called the oath of supremacy, is required to be taken as a qualification for the enjoyment of certain offices, franchises, and civil rights, therein mentioned.

4. That in the said oath and declaration is contained, that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state, or potentate, ought to have any jurisdiction, power, pre-eminence, or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within these realms.

5. That it appears to this committee, that scruples are entertained by his majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, with respect to taking the said oath, merely on account of the word "spiritual" being inserted therein ; and that for the purpose of removing such scruples, it would be expedient to declare the sense in which the said word is used, according to the injunction issued by queen Elizabeth, in the first year of her reign, and recognized in the act of the fifth of her reign, and which, as explained by the 37th of the articles of the church of England, imports merely that the kings of this realm should govern all estates and degrees committed to their charge by God.

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whether they be ecclesiastical or temporal, and restrain with the civil sword the stubborn and evil doer.

6. That it is the opinion of this committee, that such act of repeal and explanation should be accompanied with such exceptions and regulations as may be found necessary for preserving unalterably the Protestant succession to the Crown, according to the act for the further limitation of the Crown, and better securing the rights and liberties of the subject, and for maintaining inviolate the Protestant episcopal church of England and Ireland, and the doctrine, government, and discipline thereof; and the church of Scotland, and the doctrine, worship, government, and discipline thereof; as the same are by law respectively established.

These resolutions were adopted, and a bill founded upon them was ordered to be brought in by sir F. Burdett, Mr. Plunkett, Mr. Tierney, Mr. C. Grant, sir J. Mackintosh, Mr. secretary Canning, viscount Palmerston, Mr. Wynn, sir J. Newport, sir H. Parnell, Mr. Abercromby, and Mr. Spring Rice.

On the 23rd of March the bill was introduced by sir Francis Burdett, and was read a first time. This bill, after declaring that the Protestant succession, and the Protestant episcopal church of England and Ireland, and the Presbyterian church of Scotland, are established permanently and inviolably, and setting forth the declarations against transubstantiation, the invocation of saints, and the mass, stated, that these declarations related only to matters of spiritual and religious belief, and do not in any manner affect the allegiance of his majesty's subjects,

and therefore enacted that they should no longer be taken as qualifications for office or franchise by any of his majesty's subjects, save as therein after provided. The bill then recited, that, with respect to the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration, the Catholics had never objected to any of them except the oath of supremacy, and to that merely as apprehending that it might be construed to import a disclaimer of the spiritual authority of the pope or church of Rome in matters of religious belief: and it therefore enacted that the following oath might be taken, in lieu of the oath of supremacy:—

“I, A. B. do sincerely promise and swear, that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to his present majesty, and will defend him to the utmost of my power against all conspiracies and attempts whatever that shall be made against his person, crown or dignity; and I will do my utmost endeavour to disclose and make known to his majesty, his heirs, and successors, all treasons and traitorous conspiracies which may be formed against him or them: and I do faithfully promise to maintain, support, and defend, to the utmost of my power, the succession to the crown, which succession, by an act intituled ‘An Act for the further limitation of the Crown, and better securing the rights and liberties of the subject,’ is and stands limited to the princess Sophia, electress and duchess-dowager of Hanover, and the heirs of her body, being Protestants, hereby utterly renouncing and abjuring any obedience or allegiance unto any other person claiming or pretending a right to the crown of these realms: and I do

swear that I do reject and detest, as unchristian and impious, the position that it is lawful to murder or destroy any person or persons whatsoever, for or under the pretence of their being heretics or infidels; and also that unchristian and impious principle, that faith is not to be kept with heretics or infidels: and I do further declare, that it is not an article of my faith, and that I do renounce, reject, and abjure the opinion, that princes excommunicated by the pope and council, or any other authority of the see of Rome, or by any other authorities whatsoever, may be deposed or murdered by their subjects, or by any person whatsoever; and I do promise that I will not hold, maintain, or abet any such opinion, or any other opinion contrary to what is expressed in this declaration: and I do declare, that I do not believe that the pope of Rome, or any other foreign prince, prelate, state, or potentate, hath, or ought to have, any temporal or civil jurisdiction, power, superiority, or pre-eminence, directly, or indirectly, within this realm: And I do hereby disclaim, disavow, and solemnly abjure, any intention to subvert the present church establishment, for the purpose of substituting a Roman Catholic establishment in its stead: And I do solemnly swear, that I will never exercise any privilege to which I am or may become entitled, to disturb the Protestant religion or Protestant government in this kingdom: And I do solemnly, in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare, that I do make this declaration and every part thereof, in the plain and ordinary sense of the words of this oath, without any evasion, equivocation, or men-

tal reservation whatever, and without any dispensation already granted by the pope, or any authority of the see of Rome, or any person whatever, and without thinking that I am or can be acquitted before God or man, or absolved of this declaration, or any part thereof, although the pope, or any other person or authority whatsoever, shall dispense with or annul the same, and declare that it was null or void. "So help me God."

All persons taking this oath, were to be capable of taking, holding, and enjoying any right, office, and franchise, as fully and effectually, to all intents and purposes, as if they had taken and subscribed the oath of supremacy, save as thereafter provided. Another clause provided that the act should not extend to alter the laws respecting the Protestant succession, the marriages of the royal family, or the acts of uniformity, or to enable any person to hold any office belonging to the church, or any ecclesiastical court or court of appeal from such court; or any office in any cathedral collégiate or ecclesiastical establishment, or in either of the universities, or in colleges or halls, or schools of ecclesiastical foundation; or to enable Roman Catholics to take orders; or to enable Roman Catholics to present to any ecclesiastical benefice; or to hold the office of lord lieutenant of Ireland, or chancellor of Great Britain or Ireland.

By subsequent clauses the king was to appoint, by a commission under the great seal of Ireland, such Catholic bishops as he pleased, to form a board for the execution of certain duties. The commission was to be revocable, but was to be re-issued within a limited time. The

commissioners appointed by it were to take an oath, by which they swore that they would faithfully and impartially perform the duties vested in them by the act; that they would honestly advise his majesty in all matters which should come before them under the act; and that they would not directly or indirectly disclose, except to his majesty, or by his majesty's command, any matter or thing which should come to their knowledge by reason or in consequence of their being commissioners. They were to certify to his majesty or the lord lieutenant, appointments of bishops and deans, and the loyalty of the persons appointed; bishops and deans were not to act, until a certificate had been transmitted to them by the commissioners.

The other duties of this board related to the examination of bulls and dispensations proceeding from the see of Rome.*

* Mr. O'Connell, in a letter which was published in the newspapers, stated, that the preparation of the draught of this bill had been committed to him. This circumstance being alluded to by Mr. Peel in the House of Commons, Mr. Tierney stated, that, "as one of the committee which prepared the bill, he would say, that he did not know, and did not believe, that Mr. O'Connell had drawn it up. Some gentlemen of the committee might have consulted Mr. O'Connell on the subject of this bill, and he, in return, might have communicated to them his sentiments in writing. Those sentiments Mr. O'Connell might have considered as the foundation of the bill; and so it might have got abroad that he had drawn it up. If it were meant to be insinuated, that the committee had delegated to Mr. O'Connell the duty which the House had delegated to them, he must be permitted to give a most peremptory denial to such an insinuation, and to say that no others but the committee had been engaged in preparing it for the consideration of parliament."

On the 23rd of March the bill was read a first time.

The second reading was moved on the 19th of April. The debate on the measure occupied the whole of that evening, and was adjourned to the 21st; when it was carried by a majority of 268 to 241. The argument was maintained on the one side, principally by Mr. Canning; and on the other, by Mr. Peel.

Mr. Canning relied chiefly on the general principles on which the cause of Catholic equalization is defended: but went, in one part of his speech, further than the advocates of the question usually venture; for, by a criticism on the peculiar doctrines of the Roman Catholic religion, he tried to prove that the professors of that faith were not, in respect of their principles, more proper objects of suspicion than any other dissenters. The whole of his harangue, though more laboured and more artificially ornate than his discourses in general are, was wordy, and full of a subtle sophistry, better fitted to puzzle than to convince.

Mr. Peel, without again entering into the general question, directed his attention principally to the particular frame of the measure before the House. He confessed, that he was surprised at the two first clauses in the preamble of the present bill:—"Whereas the Protestant succession to the imperial Crown of this united kingdom and its dependencies, is, by the act for the further limitation of the Crown and the better securing the liberties of the subject, established permanently and inviolably: and whereas the Protestant Episcopal church of England and Ireland, and the doctrine, discipline, and government thereof,

and likewise the Protestant Presbyterian church of Scotland, and the doctrine, discipline, and government thereof, are, by the respective acts of union between England and Scotland, and between Great Britain and Ireland, therein severally established permanently and inviolably." Now, why were these two clauses introduced into the preamble? There was no clause in the bill, which provided for the permanent and inviolable security of the Protestant establishment. These clauses had some connexion with the first bill that was introduced by the late Mr. Grattan; for they were there followed by a third clause to this effect—"And whereas it would tend to promote the interest of the same, and strengthen our free constitution, of which they are an essential part, if the civil and military disqualifications under which his majesty's Roman Catholic subjects now laboured were removed." That clause was omitted in the present bill; for to say that the privileges, which it conferred upon the Catholics, were intended to promote the interest of the church of England, and to strengthen our free constitution, would be an absurdity too great for any man to think of believing. In the feast in Macbeth, that tyrant, before he went round the table to pay his respects to his guests, expressed an anxiety for the presence of Banquo, whom he had doomed to die: and one of the commentators had remarked, that this single touch of nature showed a greater consciousness of guilt in Macbeth's mind, and excited a stronger suspicion that he intended mischief to Banquo, than a thousand laboured speeches would have done. So he (Mr. Peel) thought, that the

anxiety for the welfare of the church of England exhibited in the preamble, and not followed up in any of the enactments of the bill, was one of those touches of nature which showed a consciousness of danger in the bosoms of the framers of the bill; and which ought to excite a lurking suspicion that all was not so correct in it as at first sight it might appear to be. The constitution, he contended, was virtually altered by this bill. The bill of Rights was repealed by it. That bill provided, by a most solemn enactment, that the oath taken by every person, on his admission to office, should be the oath of supremacy, which asserts, "that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state, or potentate, hath or ought to have any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within this realm." This oath was now to be repealed. He did not deny the right of the House of Commons to alter this oath, but, when they told him that they wished to secure to the church of England permanency and inviolability, and when they altered that act which provided for it most effectually, he had a right to ask what security they had to give him for the fulfilment of their promises? He would not deny, that the maintenance of the succession to the Crown in the Protestant line, together with the necessity of two or three of its principal officers still remaining Protestants, was an important security. Still it amounted only to this—that the individual who came to the throne should make the declaration against transubstantiation, and should be in communion with the church of England. All the security derived from surrounding him with Pro-

testant councillors was taken away. How was it that James 2nd endeavoured to effect his purposes? "By the assistance of divers civil councillors, judges, and ministers employed by him"—(such was the language of the bill of Rights)—"did he endeavour to subvert and extirpate the Protestant religion, and the laws and liberties of this kingdom." The House would therefore see, that, though the king was obliged to be in communion with the church of England at his accession to the throne, he was left at liberty, by this bill, to make his selection of councillors amongst his Roman Catholic subjects. What might be the consequence of such an event? He would suppose that the individual who filled the throne, after he had taken the oath against transubstantiation, found the grounds of his creed to be erroneous, and considered the ancient religion of the country to be the wisest and the best. He would suppose that he took advantage of the liberal doctrine which had been that night advanced, that a man's religious opinions were not matter of his own choice, and that it would be the height of intolerance to subject him to any disqualification on that account. Now, if a king or queen of this country, with a mind liable to the influence of designing persons, were, after his accession, to become a convert to the Catholic faith, and were to declare his or her adherence to it, the peace and tranquillity of the country would rest on the will of a single mind. An attempt to dismiss that individual from the throne, because he had, upon conscientious principles, changed his religious faith, might be productive of very serious convulsions in the country. In the

reign of James 2nd it had produced them; and in that of Charles 2nd, the suspicion of such an event had given rise to the precautions which it was the object of the present bill to get rid of for ever. He knew that such an event might occur under the present system; but, if the ancient barriers of the constitution were broken down, and the sovereign was enabled to surround himself with Catholic advisers, facilities for it would be created which at present had no existence. He allowed that the danger he was now describing was merely speculative; but, when the fundamental laws of the country were going to be repealed, it was right to look even at speculative danger. It had been said, that they were not to look at the clouds with a telescope, and disregard the immediate danger at their feet. Agreed; but still they were bound to be cautious; and, if they saw a cloud in the sky, which at present was not larger than a man's hand, they ought to recollect that it might, ere long, overcast the firmament, and involve the whole face of nature in gloom and desolation. Against this they were bound to provide. They ought to act towards those who were to succeed them, with the same caution and prospective regard with which their ancestors acted towards them, and were not, for any temporary convenience, to diminish the strength and security of their institutions. They were not now deciding on the formation of new institutions. The question was not, whether the form of government was to be republican, where all religions were admitted equally to the participation of political power, but whether, being a monarchy, with the Protestant religion

established by law, and interwoven with that monarchy, they were now prepared to abandon those securities by which that government was preserved and supported? It was to be recollected, also, that the temporalities of the church of Rome had been transferred to the Protestant church; and that, upon the principles of human nature, those who professed the tenets of the former, must view the latter with jealousy, and consider it as an usurping body. Without imputing to the Roman Catholics any immoral feeling, under the circumstances in which that religion stood in relation to our establishment, he undoubtedly considered it unsafe to allow them to legislate for us. In that view, he could find no security in the assurances which the proposed oath demanded. What, he would ask, was the practice of the constitution under circumstances analogous? When the legislature disqualified revenue officers from voting for members of parliament—when it denied to the clergy the capacity of sitting in that House—it at once founded its disqualifications on the undue influence by which it presumed, on the general principles of human nature, those classes would be actuated. It legislated on that ground, and wholly disregarded all securities which declarations, under such circumstances, afforded. The recollections of history teemed with illustrations of the same principle. His right hon. friend (Mr. Canning) had always disclaimed any thing like negotiation with the Catholics, and had said, he would legislate for them, not treat with them. But, what had been the course pursued during the last ten years? What was the history of the securities that were to accompany the relief

to the Catholics? The first security that was offered was the Veto. Such a security existed in every Protestant state in Europe. And, was it not enough to excite surprise, to find, in this Protestant kingdom (for so it was designated in the bill of Rights), the Crown called upon to pay the professors of religion, in the appointment of whom it was denied any influence? But thus it was; and any attempt of the Protestants to legislate on the subject was termed bigotry. The Veto was abandoned; and, in 1821, his right hon. friend produced those securities, which he, no doubt, thought adequate on the one hand, and necessary on the other. On looking for those securities now; however, they were nowhere to be found. They had been entirely done away with, and others substituted. The securities having thus grown

“Small by degrees, and beautifully less,” were now become so exceedingly minute, that they could not well be reduced any further in size. They had sunk below zero, and had been almost too minute for calculation. So insignificant were they at present, that he implored his right hon. friend to leave them out of the bill altogether. They were told, indeed, that the question of securities could be properly considered only in the committee. On this point he would say, that if the great measure were once conceded, he would infinitely rather place all its details upon a principle of generous confidence, than fetter them with a jealous and ineffectual system of restriction. To establish a permanent Catholic commission coming in contact with the Crown, and for the purpose of advising the Crown; the Crown being notwithstanding compelled to make ap-

pointments which it might think liable to great objection, was no satisfactory provision. But, forsooth, there was to be a certificate of loyalty. Now, every body knew what loyalty meant in private conversation; but, what did it mean by act of parliament? He did not know what loyalty meant in a legal sense, except that the individual, to whom the term was applied, was never convicted of a crime in a court of justice. When Dr. Doyle was asked, if, in his opinion, the proposed provision for the Catholic clergy should be inalienable, he answered yes, while they comported themselves loyally and peaceably as became subjects; and when he was asked, whether by not comporting themselves loyally and in obedience to the laws, he did not mean their being convicted by some legal court of such conduct, he replied in the affirmative. Now, really, he could not conceive a more painful duty, than for the commission to certify to the Crown the loyalty of those whom they recommended. It was a delusion also to suppose that such an arrangement would diminish the dangerous character of the correspondence of the Catholic prelates with the see of Rome. His right hon. friend had observed, that that correspondence existed at present. True; but how different would be its character when it became sanctioned by act of parliament, instead of being carried on under the terror of severe laws which might be executed.

Between the second and the third reading of the bill, an event occurred, which had a very decided influence on the fate of the measure. On the 25th of April the duke of York rose in the House of Lords, and stated that he had been

requested to present to their lordships the petition of the dean and canons of Windsor, praying that no further concessions should be made to the Roman Catholics. He considered it unnecessary, in bringing before their lordships the petition of so learned and respectable a body, to assure them it was worded so as to ensure its reception; but before he moved that it should be read, he must be permitted to say a few words.

"Sensible," said his royal highness, "as he was, of his want of habit and ability to take a part in their lordships' debates, it was not without the greatest reluctance that he ventured to trespass upon their time and attention; but he felt that there were occasions when every man owed to his country and to his station, to declare his sentiments; and no opportunity could, in his opinion, offer, which required more imperiously the frank avowal of them than the present, when their lordships were called upon to make a total change in the fundamental principle of the constitution, and, in his royal highness's view of the question, to strike at the very root of its existence.

"His royal highness observed, that twenty-eight years had elapsed since this question had been first agitated, under the most awful circumstances, while this country was engaged in a most arduous and expensive, though just and glorious war; that the agitation of it had been the cause of a most serious and alarming illness to an illustrious personage now no more, whose exalted character and virtues, and whose parental affection for his people, would render his memory ever dear to this country; that it had also produced the temporary retirement from his late majesty's

councils of one of the most able, enlightened, and most honest statesmen of whom this country could boast.

" Upon this question they were now called to decide ; and from the first moment of its agitation to the present, his royal highness had not for one instant hesitated, or felt a doubt, as to the propriety of the line of conduct he had adopted in reference to it.

" That he must also call their lordships' attention to the great change of language and sentiments which had taken place since the subject was first introduced, among the advocates for Catholic emancipation.

" That at first the most zealous of these had cautiously and yet strenuously endeavoured to impress upon the minds of the people, that Catholic emancipation ought not to be granted without establishing strong and effectual barriers against any encroachment on the Protestant ascendancy. But how changed was now their language ! Their lordships were now required to surrender every principle of the constitution, and to deliver us up, bound hand and foot, to the mercy and generosity of the Roman Catholics, without any assurance even that they would be satisfied with such fearful concessions.

" His royal highness had, upon a former occasion, taken the liberty of stating his sentiments fully upon the subject, and had endeavoured to convey to their lordships that no person was more decidedly inclined to toleration than his late majesty, but that it must be admitted there was a great difference between toleration, participation, and emancipation. He would not now enter into this discussion, convinced as he was that if the bill should again be

brought under their consideration, its merits would be much more ably discussed by others of their lordships. There were, however, one or two points which appeared to him to have been kept out of view in the different debates that had occurred in various places, and which seemed to him of such vital importance that he could not help touching upon them.

" The first was, the situation in which the Church of England would be placed should Catholic emancipation pass. If his royal highness were mistaken, he would doubtless be set right, but he had always understood that the Established Church of England stood in a very different situation from any other religious persuasion in the world—different even from that of the sectarians in this country. The Established Church was subject to its own government, and did not admit the interference of the civil authorities. It was placed under the authority of the king as the head of it, and under the control of parliament, so much so, that the Church was not only not represented as a body in the lower House of parliament, but that no clergyman was admitted to a seat in it.

" Surely, their lordships could not wish to place the Established Church of England upon a worse footing than any other church within these realms ; nor allow the Roman Catholics, who not only refused to submit to our rules, but who denied any authority of the civil power over their church to legislate for the Established Church, which must be the case if they should be admitted to seats in either House of parliament.

" The other point to which his royal highness had to advert was one he felt to be of a more delicate

nature. He must, therefore, begin by stating to their lordships that he spoke only his own individual sentiments, as he must not be supposed to utter in that House the sentiments of any other person. He was sensible that by what he was about to say, he should subject himself to the scoffs and jeers of some, and to the animadversions of others; but from speaking conscientiously his own feelings and sentiments he would by no apprehension whatever be appalled or deterred.

"That he wished to ask whether their lordships had considered the situation in which they might place the king, or whether they recollected the oath which his Majesty had taken at the altar, to his people, upon his coronation. He begged to read the words of that oath:—

"I will, to the utmost of my power, maintain the laws of God, the true profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant reformed religion established by law: and I will preserve unto the bishops and clergy of this realm, and to the churches committed to their charge, all such rights and privileges as by law do or shall appertain to them, or any of them."

"Their lordships must remember that ours was a *Protestant king*, who knew no *mental reservation*, and whose situation was different from any other person in this country; that his royal highness and every other individual in this country could be released from his oath by the authority of parliament; but the king could not. The oath, as he had always understood, is a solemn obligation entered into by the person who took it, from which no act of his own could release him; but the king was the third part of the state, without whose *voluntary* consent no act of

the legislature could be valid, and he could not relieve himself from the obligation of an oath.

"His royal highness feared that he had already trespassed too long upon their lordships, and he thanked them for the patience with which they had heard him. If he had expressed himself too warmly, especially in the latter part of what he had said, he must appeal to their liberality. He felt the subject most forcibly, and it affected him yet more deeply, when he remembered that to its agitation must be ascribed that severe illness, and ten years of misery, which had clouded the existence of his illustrious and beloved father. He should therefore conclude with assuring their lordships that he had uttered his honest and conscientious sentiments, founded upon principles which he had imbibed from his earliest youth; to the justice of which he had subscribed, after serious consideration, when he attained more mature years; and that these were the principles to which he would adhere, and which he would maintain and act up to, to the latest moment of his existence, whatever might be his situation of life—So help him God."

This declaration, coming from a prince universally beloved and respected, and who was the heir presumptive to the crown, could not fail to make a deep impression both on the country and on parliament. Its effect on one class of politicians was strongly displayed, by an intemperate sally into which, on the very next night, Mr. Brougham broke out in the House of Commons. It was not for him, said he, in a debate on the proposed alteration in the Elective franchise in Ireland, to allude to what passed

in another House of parliament, except as matter of history. He had, however, heard of passages delivered in another place which gave him an alarm, not only for good government, but for the safety of the constitution of this country, and for the stability of the monarchy as by law established, and settled at the Revolution of 1688.

The passages to which he alluded had given him so deep and serious alarm, that he protested before God he could not believe his ears when the news was brought to him that morning. It was impossible for him even now to believe what was stated. The papers must be filled with libels that must be false. For no man living could believe that a prince of that House, which sat on the throne by virtue of the Revolution of 1688, should promulgate to the world, that, happen what would, when he came to fill another situation, if all—

Mr. Plunkett rose, amid loud cheering from some parts of the House, and cries of order from other parts. As soon as silence was restored, he said he rose to order. The reason he had not taken an earlier opportunity of calling Mr. Brougham to order, and putting a stop to such a discussion was, that his hon. and learned friend, in alluding to what had passed on former occasions, in the early part of his speech, had declared, that he would only allude to such passages historically. When he found, however, that his hon. and learned friend was proceeding to allude to what had recently passed in the other House of parliament, and to designate the person to whom his observations applied, in terms which could not be misunderstood, he felt it to be a duty

which he owed to that House, to the illustrious personage alluded to, and to that great cause in which even now he did not cease to think his hon. and learned friend sincerely interested, to prevent him from continuing a course of observations in his present heat of temper, which, he was satisfied, he would in his calmer moments regret.

The Speaker said, that if the inference drawn by Mr. Plunkett was correct—if his anticipation of what was coming from Mr. Brougham was right—there could be no question that the latter gentleman would be out of order. It was impossible for him to define what was the order of the House more strictly than Mr. Plunkett had done, on taking up the subject which had occasioned the present interruption, and it was his business to expect, that he would not depart from what he had himself laid down.

Mr. Brougham then proceeded. He doubted not that the right hon. and learned gentleman meant nothing but kindness to him, and also to the Catholic question. At the same time, it seemed to him, that, after what had fallen from the chair, he was entitled to say that the right hon. and learned gentleman had proceeded somewhat prematurely. He had interrupted him, before the proper period had arrived. No member had a right to interrupt another, because he himself expected that that other member was going to be disorderly. Good God! was ever such a thing heard of? In the parliament to which the right hon. and learned gentleman formerly belonged, such a course might have been pursued; but it was the privilege of a member of an English

parliament to go on free from all interruption, until he said something disorderly. If he did any thing disorderly, he did it at his peril. His words might be taken down; and he would never utter in that House, or in any other place, any thing which he would have the least objection to be taken down. He spoke for the privileges of the House; but he also spoke for the consistency, credit, and character of the House. Had no man ever before heard of an allusion to another place? Scarcely a debate took place, in which some allusion was not made to it; sometimes under the flimsy shelter of the phrase, "another place which it is not allowed me to name." If the members of that House habitually adverted to proceedings in the House of Peers; if he himself had heard the words of the lord chancellor canvassed in it not twenty-four hours after the noble lord had uttered them; if the lord chancellor himself had afterwards, in the House of Lords, repeated the same words, and coupled that repetition with a reply to the observations which they had called up; if all this had been done, was it not an unworthy course, which was now attempted to be taken against him? Was it not base for the House of Commons to say, "You may attack the bishops, the woolstack, the lords, collectively or individually, if you will; but, if you only glance at the heir presumptive of the crown, privilege shall rise up against you, even before the words, which are to constitute the offence, can be uttered"—an hon. and learned member (himself the most disorderly in all the world) shall get up and complain that you are out of order, not because any thing irregular has been said, but—*quia*

timet—merely because he apprehends that something possibly may be.

Mr. Wodehouse rose to order. He said that the hon. and learned gentleman was out of order still. If he was not, let him explain what those two words, *quia timet*, meant.

Amidst the excessive laughter and cheering which Mr. Wodehouse's quarrel with *quia timet* produced,

Mr. Peel put it to Mr. Brougham, whether, engaged as the House was, in the discussion of a measure of great importance, he would introduce a topic likely to unfit them for the immediate business before it? Would he not, upon cool reflection, feel that it would be better, at all events, to abstain from any such allusions?

Mr. Brougham said, that any recommendation coming from the right hon. gentleman was entitled to his best attention; but he could not disguise from himself, that the fact, to which he had alluded, formed a most important feature in the question before the House. The cry of the advocates of the measure then before the House had been, "carry the disfranchisement of the 40s. freeholders—not upon its own merits, but because it will carry with it the question of Catholic emancipation." This might have done well twenty-four hours ago—twenty-four hours back gentlemen might have expected to carry Catholic emancipation with the help of the bill now under discussion; but who at the present moment would say, that he had any hope left of so carrying it? Would not the ominous news of the day in which he was speaking go forth through all England, and all Ireland, as the knell of despair, rung over the Catholic question, and

those interested in it for ever? Ought not the knowledge of that news to operate upon the House? Fair, honest warning was given to the Catholics and to the country: they had reasonable and candid notice. But though this frankness was honest and conscientious, still the Catholics had not less a very honest and conscientious avowed obstinacy to deal with: for no monarch, who ever sat upon the English throne, had ever been prepared for such resistance to his people on behalf of the Catholics, as was now not only meditated, but openly avowed against them. Then he (Mr. Brougham) held up this warning, and repeated it, for the benefit of Ireland and of the Irish members; and what he said to them was, "Do not believe that any thing will ever carry the Catholic question but a powerful majority in the House of Commons." But if, instead of such majorities as 17 and 27, to save the whole empire from a convulsion, which the events of the last twenty-four hours led men still more anxiously to think of; if, to save at once England and Ireland, a large increase in the majority on the Catholic question might be hoped for, the present moment—the present reign was the time for its appearance. A little while, and it would be too late. A brief time, and the opportunity would be gone for ever. A little rest, a little slumbering, a little folding of the hands to sleep, a little more pausing in apathy, as we had gone on to do session after session, parliament after parliament, for twenty years—a little more of this, and we should find despotism and intolerance coming upon us like an armed man; and the power of pacifying Ireland, and of saving

England, would be gone for ever. He was no lover of discord [a laugh from the ministerial benches]. He repeated that he was no lover of discord; and those who would deem him such were themselves only not lovers of discord, because they preferred to what they called discord and commotion, the solitude and silence of passive obedience, and the bending before absolute and uncontrolled despotism. He respected the conscientious feeling of every man. Heaven forbid that he should not give to the honest differences of opinion in other men the same degree of toleration which he claimed for his own. A want of conscientious frankness was the last charge that he would bring against any man. But it did happen, that the men sometimes, who had most of that frankness, unless at the same time they were men of enlightened understanding, were, of all others, the most irreclaimable; and that, in fact, all hope of recalling them from their errors—so help them God [cheering and laughter!] was but visionary. Under these circumstances, then, it became the House to set itself in order, and to embrace the very earliest opportunity—for to lose one might be fatal—of going up to the other branch of the legislature with an overpowering majority upon the Catholic question. Nothing short of an immense majority could be successful. There was not an hour to be lost; for the time might come when even such a majority would be ineffectual; and when the unanimous vote of both Houses of parliament, joined to the expression of opinion from the whole country, would have no other consequence than to lead to an irreparable breach with the Crown.

Many who did not concur with

the vehemence of Mr. Brougham, disapproved of the conduct of the duke of York; not upon the ground that his sentiments and opinions were wrong, but because his avowed expression of them was imprudent. The bulk of the nation, however, were of a contrary opinion; and concurring in the principles to which his royal highness had declared his adherence, they naturally applauded his manly avowal.

On the 10th of May, the third reading of the Catholic bill was moved; and, after a debate in which Mr. C. Grant, Mr. Horace Twiss, Mr. Huskisson, and Mr. Brougham took the principal part on the one side, and the Solicitor-general and Mr. Peel on the other, it was passed by a majority of 21, the Ayes being 248, and the Noes 227.

On the 11th of May, the bill was carried up to the House of Lords, and read a first time. On the 17th of the same month, lord Donoughmore moved the second reading, and was supported by lord Camden, lord Darnley, the bishop of Norwich, lord Lansdowne, lord Harrowby, and lord Fitzwilliam. Lord Colchester, lord Longford, the bishop of Llandaff, the bishop of Chester, lord Liverpool, and the Lord Chancellor opposed the measure. The debate, though protracted till half-past five in the morning, presented little novelty. On the one side, the alleged right of the Catholics to political equality, the innoxiousness of their religious creed, the necessity of concession for the sake of the tranquillity of Ireland, were the topics insisted upon. On the other hand, it was contended (and particularly with great strength both of language

and of argument, by the two learned prelates), that, with respect both to the nature of the religion in its political consequences, and to the inconsistency of admitting Catholic elements of power into a Protestant constitution, the reasons for excluding Catholics ought to be as operative now as they had been at any former period. The most remarkable circumstance in the debate was, the vehemence with which the prime minister expressed his decided conviction on the subject: and that vehemence, which in itself formed a contrast to his habitually mild and gentle tone, excited the more observation in consequence of the previous circulation of a rumour that he was now inclined to recede from the opinions which he had hitherto entertained.

The noble lords opposite, said lord Liverpool, maintained, that it was fitting to grant the concessions demanded; because the Catholics of this country and Ireland, were entitled to enjoy equal civil rights and immunities with their Protestant brethren: and upon that broad principle he was at issue with them. He admitted that all subjects in a free state were entitled to the enjoyment of equal rights upon equal conditions; but, then the qualification of that principle in the case of the Catholics was clear—the Catholics, who demanded these equal rights, did not afford equal conditions. The difference was this—the Protestant gave an entire allegiance to his sovereign; the Catholic a divided one. The service of the former was complete; that of the latter only qualified; and, unless it could be proved that the man who worked for half a day, was entitled to as much wages as the man who worked the

whole day, or, in other words, that the half was equal to the whole, he could not admit that the Roman Catholic, whose allegiance was divided between a spiritual and a temporal master, was entitled to the enjoyment of the same civil rights and privileges as the Protestant, whose allegiance was undivided, and who acknowledged but one ruler.

He cared not for the speculative dogmas of the Roman Catholic church, such as the doctrine of transubstantiation, or the invocation of saints: but he could not be indifferent to the power which the pope still held over the great body of the Roman Catholics. It had indeed been the policy of the advocates of the Catholics to maintain that this power was extinct; but the very evidence before their lordships proved the extraordinary influence which was even at that day exercised by the pope of Rome. The presentation to vacant sees in the Roman Catholic church in Ireland was vested in the pope at that moment—he exercised an absolute and uncontrolled power of appointing whom he pleased to vacant bishopricks. He might yield occasionally to the recommendation of others, but the strict right of nomination he reserved to himself. That he had occasionally yielded to the representation of others had been fully proved by the evidence of Dr. Doyle, who had stated before their lordships' committee, that James the 2nd, his son, and grandson, had, for a succession of years, recommended to the vacant Irish bishopricks, and that the pope had invariably attended to their recommendations. If, therefore, the king of France, or the king of Spain, or any of the members of

that bugbear of the noble lords opposite, the holy alliance, were now to recommend to the pope, who could say that he would not listen to their recommendation? Would any one then affirm, that a people so circumstanced were entitled to a community of civil rights and privileges with the Protestants? He knew it had been said, that the progress of education, and the march of civilization, had wrought wonders amongst the Catholics; and, looking to the present aspect of the times, it might, perhaps, appear to superficial observers, that little danger was to be apprehended. But he would remind their lordships, that the horizon was often the clearest and most serene when the tempest was nearest. At what period did the established church appear to be in a more flourishing condition, than at the Restoration of Charles 2nd? And yet, within twenty years afterwards, the greatest revolution took place in the condition of that church, and it was next to a miracle that it was not overwhelmed, by the machinations of a popish prince, in one common ruin with the state and constitution of this country. It was not to the pope, as pope, that he objected; it was to the principle of the existence of such a power as that in the pope, and to the temporal and practical power of the Catholic priesthood, extending over all the relations of private life, and penetrating into every domestic scene.

Their lordships held—the bill held—that a Protestant succession was the foundation of our constitutional system: but if this measure should pass, the Protestant succession would not be worth a farthing. Much had been said of rights—indeefeasible and natural

[F]

rights. The state was Protestant essentially, the Crown was to be Protestant, and the successors to the throne must adhere to the same faith. But, were they to be the only persons so limited? He would speak of a king's rights here in the same sense, and no other, as that in which he would argue concerning the rights of a peasant. Was it not hard upon the king and the heir to the throne, that they must be bound to the Protestant faith, while the chief justice, the ministers, and the secretaries of state, might be Roman Catholics? Why was this? Where was the danger in having a popish king or a popish chancellor; if all the other executive officers might acknowledge the pope? There was less danger in a popish chancellor, who might be removed at pleasure, than in a popish chief justice, who would hold the administration of the criminal law in his control, and could be removed only by a peculiar process of law in case of his dereliction of duty. It was said that the privy council might be increased by the admission of Roman Catholics, and that it was unjust and cruel to exclude Catholics from such an appointment of trust and honour; in short, that a Catholic might be prime minister, and have the whole patronage of the church and state at his disposal. As long, however, as the system of the constitution was Protestant, it was essential to maintain a Protestant throne, and a Protestant administration of the public affairs; but if the bill were to pass, Great Britain would be no longer a Protestant state. The evil he apprehended from the passing of such a bill would not be immediate; but it would be inevitable, and would come upon the country in a man-

ner little expected. Neither could he bring himself to view it as a measure of peace and conciliation. Whatever it might do in this respect in the first instance, its natural and final tendency would be to increase dissensions, and to create discord, even where discord did not previously exist. He intreated their lordships to consider the aspect of the times in which they lived. It was their fate to hear doctrines openly promulgated, which were as novel as they were mischievous. The people were now taught in publications to consider queen Mary as having been a wise and virtuous queen, and that the world had gained nothing whatever by the Reformation. Nay, more than this—it was now promulgated, that James 2nd was a wise and virtuous prince; and that he fell in the glorious cause of religious toleration. Could the House be aware of these facts, and not see that a great and powerful engine was at work to effect the object of re-establishing the Catholic religion throughout these kingdoms? And, if once established, should we not revert to a state of ignorance, with all its barbarous and direful consequences? Let the House consider what had been the result of those laws, what had been the effects of that fundamental principle of the British constitution, which they were now called upon to alter with such an unsparing hand. For the last hundred and thirty years, the country had enjoyed a state of religious peace, a blessing that had arisen out of the wisdom of our laws. But, what had been the state of the country for the hundred and thirty years immediately preceding that period? England had been the scene of the most san-

guinary religious contentions. The blessings of the latter period were to be attributed solely to the nature of those laws, which granted toleration to all religious creeds, at the same time that they maintained a just, a reasonable, and a moderate superiority in favour of the established church. Their lordships were now called upon to put Protestants and Catholics on the same footing; and if they consented to do this, certain he was, that the consequence would be religious dissension, and not religious peace. The present system had the experience of its good results to recommend it; and he preferred it, therefore, to the experiment proposed in the present bill, or to any other that he had yet heard suggested.

Upon a division, the numbers were, Contents, present 84; proxies 46—130: Not Contents, present 113; proxies 65—178: so that there was against the bill a majority of 48.*

The two auxiliary measures, which followed in the train of the bill for the relief of the Roman Catholics, and were intended to facilitate its progress, require only a very brief notice.

The one was a bill for regulating the exercise of the elective franchise in Ireland; and it proceeded upon the principle of raising the qualification of a voter to a freehold of 10*l.* annual value. It was introduced by Mr. Littleton on the 22nd of April; and on the 26th of that month, it was read a second time, 233 voting for it, and 185 against it. Its opponents were of a very mixed description: for Mr. Brougham, Mr. Denman, and Mr. Lambton, with several others of a similar mode of thinking, resisted it as an unjustifiable disfranchisement of a vast body of the electors of Ireland, and on this question were found voting with Mr. Peel and the high Tory members; while sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Plunkett were seen in

List of the Majority and Minority.

MAJORITY.—Present.

Duke of York	Aylesford
Lord Chancellor	Bathurst
Lord Privy Seal	Digby
DUKES.	Finniskillen
Beaufort	Harewood
Dorset	Home
Newcastle	Liverpool
Richmond	Longford
Rutland	Macclesfield
Wellington	Mayo
MARQUISSES.	O'Neil
Anglesea	Pembroke
Aylesbury	Pouffret
Exeter	Radnor
Hertford	Rochford
Lothian	Scarborough
Northampton	Shaftesbury
Salisbury	Stamford
Thomond	Strange
Winchester	VISCOUNTS.
EARLS.	Beresford
Abergavenny	Exmouth
Abingdon	Lake

Lorton	Gifford
Sidmouth	Grantley
Sydney	Grey
LOKDS.	Hawke
Arden	Keayon
Beauchamp	Kinnoul
Bexley	Lonsdale
Bolton	Mansfield
Boston	Meldrum (Earl
Browulow	Aboyne)
Carbery	Middleton
Cathcart	Montagu
Charleville	Northwick
Clanbrassill (Earl	Orford
Roden)	Penshurst
Colchester	Powis
Combermere	Ravensthorpe
Dalhousie (Earl)	Rodesdale
De Clifford	Rodney
De La Zouch	Rolle
Delamere	Salterford (Earl
Dufferin	Courtoun)
Dynevor	Sheffield
Falmouth	Stanhope
Gambier	Stuart (Earl Moray)

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the opposite array. The bill went into a committee, and was there debated on the 10th of May, when an amendment was negatived by

a majority of 168 to 52; but the result of the discussion on the 17th of May in the House of Lords, caused it to be abandoned.

Teynham
Verulam
Walsingham
Willoughby de
Broke
ARCHBISHOPS.
Ayrnagh
Canterbury
York
BISHOPS.
Bath and Wells
Bristol
Chester
Chichester
Down
Elphin

Ely
Exeter
Gloucester
Lichfield
Lincoln
Llandaff
London
Oxford
Peterborough
St. Asaph
St. David's
Worcester
Paired Off.
LOBDS.
Bayning
Braybrooke

Proxies.

DUKES.
Clarence
Cumberland
Manchester
Marlborough
MARQUIS.
Chelmondeley
EARLS.
Cardigan
Carrick
Chatham
Chichester
Clancarty
Craven
Egremont
Errol
Ferrers
Graham (D. of Montrose)
Harcourt
Howe
Kellie
Malmesbury
Manvers
Mount-Edgcumbe
Nelson
Norwich (D. of Gordon)
Paulett
Plymouth
Romney
Stradbroke
Talbot
Wemyss
Winchelsea
VISCOUNTS.
Arbuthnot

Carlton
LOBDS.
Bagot
Brodrick (Midleton)
Coventry
Dorner
Douglas
Douglas (Earl Morton)
Fisherwick (Mar. Donegal)
Forbes
Forrester
Glenlyon
Gordon (M. of Huntley)
Gort
Harris
Le Despencer
Loftus (Marquis of Ely)
Manners
Newburgh
Oriol
Ribblesdale
Rivers
Ross (Earl Glasgow)
Saltoun
St. Helena
Stowell (Marq. of Waterford)
Vernon
Wodehouse
BISHOPS.
Bangor
Carlisle

Durham
Hereford
Waterford
Winchester

MINORITY.—Present.

Duke of Sussex
Lord President
DUKES.
Argyll
Buckingham
Devonshire
Grafton
Leinster
Portland
MARQUISSES.
Bute
Camden
Conyngham
Downshire
Lansdown
Londonderry
Queensberry
EARLS.
Aberdeen
Albemarle
Breadalbane
Bristol
Caledon
Carnarvon
Charlemont
Clare
Clarendon
Cork
Cowper
Darlington
Darnley
Donoughmore
Essex
Fitzwilliam
Fortescue
Gosford
Grey
Grosvenor
Hardwicke
Ilchester
Jersey
Kingston
Lauderdale
Limerick
Minto
Morley

Ormond
Oxford
Rosebery
Russlyn
Somers
Spencer
St. Germain's
Suffolk
Tankerville
Wicklow
Wilton
VISCOUNTS.
Clifden
Down
Dudley and Ward
Duncan
Hereford
Maysard
Melville
Torrington
LOBDS.
Abercromby
Auckland
Calthorpe
Cawdor
Dacre
Dundas
Ellenborough
Foley
Gage
Grantham
Holland
Howard of Effingham
Howard of Walden
King
Lilford
Lynedoch
Montford
Napier
Selsey
Suffield
Yarborough
BISHOPS.
Norwich

Proxies.

DUKES.
Bedford
Hamilton
SOMERSET.
MARQUISSES.
Headfort

The other auxiliary measure was, to make a public provision for the Catholic clergy. With this view, lord Francis Leveson Gower, on the 29th of April moved the following resolution:—

“That it is expedient that a provision should be made by law towards the maintenance of the secular Roman Catholic clergy exercising religious functions in Ireland.” This resolution he pre-
faced by a statement of the general outline of the plan which he was to submit to the House. The number of Catholic priests in Ireland amounted, he said, to about a thousand, and that of the coadjutors or curates was nearly the same; making the whole estimate of parish priests about 2,000. He proposed to divide these into three classes, and to allot to 200 of them an annual stipend of 200*l.* each; to 800, a stipend of 120*l.*; and to 1,000, a stipend of 60*l.* The four archbishops were to have each 1,500*l.* per annum; the 22 bishops, 1,000*l.*; and the 300 deans, 300*l.* each. The total amount of ex-

pense would be about 250,000*l.* per annum. The resolution was carried by a majority of 205 to 162: but no ulterior proceedings were taken upon it.

The frequent discussion of the Roman Catholic question, which had been brought forward so repeatedly, that the public mind had become comparatively insensible to any lively impression with respect to it; the dissipation of old terrors and alarms by the support given to the principles of concession by men in whom the nation had great confidence; and the prevalence of certain speculative opinions concerning the origin and nature of political rights, had undoubtedly diminished both the keenness and the numbers of the opponents of Catholic equalization. In the course of the present session, however, the spirit of resistance to the Catholic claims seemed to gain strength. Though many petitions in their favour were presented, yet the petitions against them were much more numerous; and they increased in number, the longer the subject occupied the public attention; and the failure of the proposed measure was generally acceptable both in England and Scotland.

There is one remark which applies to sir Francis Burdett's bill, and indeed to every other which has been brought forward on the same subject. The reasonings of the advocates of the Catholics, if good for any thing, destroy the principle of exclusion in its full extent, and raise the Catholics to an equality with Protestants in all respects. But the details of the bill speak a very different doctrine: for they exclude the Catholics from a few offices, while they ad-

Sligo	VISCOUNTS.
Stafford	Anson
Tweedale	Granville
Wollesley	Melbourne
EARLS.	LORDS.
Belmore	Alvanley
Besborough	Amherst
Blessington	Belhaven
Buckinghamshire	Carrington
Carlisle	Churchill
Carysfort	Clinton
Cassilis	Crewe
Cornwallis	Ducie
De La Warr	Erskine
Derby	Grenville
Egremont	Gwyder
Elgin	Hill
Garnard	Hutchinson
Harrington	Maryborough
Hopetoun	Saye and Sele
Lucan	Sondes
Mulgrave	BISHOP.
Waldegrave	Rochester

mit them to all the rest. Thus the fundamental principle of exclusion is practically admitted; and then what becomes of the reasonings on that side of the question?—If a Catholic is excluded from wearing the crown, from intermarrying with the sovereign, from being chancellor, and from being lord lieutenant of Ireland; what are the grounds upon which it is proved, that it is unjust not to admit him to fill the situation of prime minister, president of the council, lord chief justice, lord president of the court of session, or to hold any other of the higher offices of state? Do the Catholics admit the propriety and justice of a limited exclusion, such as that contained in sir Francis Burdett's bill? Or do they and their friends deem it prudent not to carry as yet their principles to their full extent, but to soothe alarm and bribe opposition into quiescence by not laying claim

to perfect equality, so that they may now gain such a vantage ground, as may hereafter render resistance to the utmost of their demands altogether unavailing. If the apparent contradiction between the principles of the advocates of the Catholics and the measures which they propose proceeds from the latter cause, the country has some reason to complain. In questions of such vast importance, policy ought to give way to the most complete frankness and honesty; measures like this ought not to be brought forward partially or carried by piece-meal: the whole extent of the required concession should be avowed openly and at once. For the legislature must walk in blindness and error, if it deliberates on a bill as a complete and final measure and decides on it in that view, when in truth the bill is merely a portion of a wider scheme.

CHAP. IV.

Committee of the Lords appointed to inquire into the State of Ireland—Evidence given before the Committee—Subdivision of Farms—Extreme Poverty of the Peasantry—Their want of Employment—Their absolute Dependence on their Landlords—The Operation of the Tithe System in Ireland—Abuse of legal Proceedings—Distraint of the growing Crops—Civil Bill Ejectment—Abuse of the Process of Custodiam and the Civil Bill Process—Miscellaneous Topics of Investigation before the Committee—Motion on the State of Ireland with respect to Religious Animosities—Misrepresentation of Lord Liverpool's Conduct—Mr. Hume's Motion against the Irish Church Establishment—State of the Irish Charter Schools.

IN the former session, a committee of the Lords had been appointed to inquire into the state of those districts in Ireland, which were subject to the operation of the Insurrection act.

Early in the present session a committee was appointed, upon the motion of lord Liverpool, to inquire into the state of Ireland generally; and this committee was composed of the same members as that of the preceding year, with the exception of lord Aberdeen, who was abroad, and earl Fitzwilliam, who wished to withdraw from the labours of the investigation. The duke of Devonshire and lord Fitzgibbon were substituted for these two peers.

The result of the labours of the committee was a very brief and vague report; accompanied, however, by a most voluminous mass of evidence, which threw great light upon the condition of the general body of the Irish peasantry. It showed that they lived in the most degraded state—without property, without the possibility of acquiring property, barely

sustaining animal existence by a very insufficient quantity of food of the most wretched kind. In this state of misery they were the absolute slaves of their landlords; and their dependence, poverty, demoralization and degradation were increased still further by the mode in which tithes were collected, and by the defective administration of justice by the local tribunals. Such were the general features of the condition of the rural population of the greater part of Ireland, as delineated by the best-informed of the witnesses. But on a topic of so much importance, we cannot do better than allow some of those witnesses to speak for themselves.

The following is the language of Mr. Blackburn, an active and learned magistrate, who had merited the confidence and esteem of all parties by the firmness and prudence with which he had superintended the operation of the Insurrection act in the county of Limerick. "The population in Ireland has been, at least, in that part of Ireland to which my testi-

mony refers, rapidly increasing ; I believe the Irish peasant scarcely ever forms, at least, while he remains at home, an idea of bettering his condition ; they are improvident, and either from that improvidence, or the high rents, are seldom able to realize personal property. When a farmer who has a few acres of land (I mention this as an instance) has his children to portion out in the world, and they are about to be married, he has nothing to give them but land. The farm is subdivided ; the portions, which each member of that family gets, are in the next generation liable to be again subdivided ; and then subdivision of land, and the multiplication of the species, go on *pari passu*. The increase of population, in a country where land forms the only means of subsistence, has produced, in Ireland, the effect of creating, in my judgment, a perfectly erroneous criterion of the value of land. The value of land in Ireland is regulated, not by what in other countries is considered the criterion of its value, but by the quantity and degree of competition for it ; and the principle that a thing is worth what it will bring in the market, which is applicable to every other article, appears to me to be totally false as applied to land ; for instance, a farm of fifty acres, let to one tenant at a certain rent, may be well worth that rent : subdivided into ten tenements, it has then to support a population of ten families ; and it appears to me that that subdivision, though it has the actual effect of increasing the rental of the landlord, ought to have the effect of decreasing it ; but it has had the effect of increasing the rental of landlords ; and all states, head landlords, as we call

them, and intermediate ones, have been dealing upon that fallacious principle. Rentals have been formed upon that principle, debts have been contracted upon it, annuities have been sold, and the whole system originating in that error has produced mischief and ruin at this moment in every department of Ireland. Then, again, the temptation to multiply freeholds has, but in a very minor degree, contributed to increase the quantum of the evil." "The state of the lower orders," said Mr. O'Connell, "is such, that it is astonishing to me how they preserve health, and above all, how they preserve cheerfulness, under the total privation of any thing like comfort, and the existence of a state of things that the inferior animals would scarcely endure, and which they do not endure in this country. The houses are not even called houses, and they ought not to be ; they are called cabins ; they are built of mud, and covered with thatch partly, and partly with a surface which they call scraws, and any continuance of rain necessarily comes in. In these abodes, there is nothing that can be called furniture ; it is a luxury to have a box to put any thing into ; it is a luxury to have what they call a dresser for laying a plate upon, or any thing of that kind they may have ; they generally have little beyond an iron cast metal-pot, a milk tub, which they call a keeler, over which they put a wicker-basket, in order to throw the potatoes, water, and all into the basket, that the water should run into this keeler. The entire family sleep in the same apartment ; they call it a room ; there is some division between it and the part where the fire is. They have

seldom any bedsteads, and as to covering for their beds, they have nothing but straw, and very few blankets in the mountain districts. In Limerick, and in a portion of Clare, and in parts of the county of Cork, they sleep in their clothes; I know that near Dublin they sleep in their clothes, and that upon recent investigation within eight or ten miles of Dublin, out of fourteen or fifteen families, there were only two found in which there was a blanket. Their diet is equally wretched. It consists, except on the sea-coast, of potatoes and water during the greater part of the year, and of potatoes and sour milk during another portion; they use some salt with their potatoes when they have nothing but water; on the sea-coast they get fish, the children repair to the shore, and the women and they get shell-fish of various kinds, and indeed various kinds of fish." Mr. O'Connell stated four-pence a-day to be the ordinary rate of wages; in 1822, the peasantry were glad to work at two-pence a-day without victuals. Yet even at this low rate of wages, there is no possibility of obtaining constant employment for the population. The consequence is, that "every man cultivates the food of his own family, potatoes; and land becomes absolutely necessary there for every Irish peasant; he cultivates that food, and he makes the rent, in general, by feeding the pig, as well as his own family, upon the same food, and if it be not wrong to call it so, at the same table, upon the same spot—by that pig he makes the rent, besides any chance that he gets of daily labour."

Mr. Nimmo, who, in the course of his employment as a civil engi-

neer, had extensive opportunities of accurate observation, gave an equally unfavourable picture of the situation of the Irish peasantry.

"I conceive (said Mr. Nimmo) the peasantry of Ireland to be, in general, in almost the lowest state of existence; their cabins are in the most miserable condition, and their food is potatoes with water, very often without any thing else, frequently without even salt; and I have frequently had occasion to meet persons that begged of me on their knees, for the love of God, to give them some promise of employment, that, from the credit of it, they might get the means of supporting themselves for a few months, until I could employ them.

"The poor of Ireland are in general left to obtain their subsistence by mendicancy; and according to the best information I have been able to procure on that head, in various parts of the kingdom, the expenditure of every family on the begging poor cannot be averaged at less than a penny per day, or half a stone of potatoes, which, for one million of families, would be per annum at least 1,500,000*l*. Admit that we include in this sum the result of public charities, hospitals, &c.; but add to this the grand jury presentments, which are for purposes mostly avoided by the poor-rates of England, 750,000*l*. Independent of an indefinite sum levied in Great Britain every season, by emigrant poor from Ireland, we have raised in the country and on residents alone 2,250,000*l*. This is more than half the public revenue, double the tithes, a fourth of the land rent, and at least a twentieth part of the entire consumption. The poor of England

are supported by a rate upon property, which, when at the highest nominal amount, viz., 7,500,000*l.*, was only one-eighth of the public revenue, one-seventh of the rent assessed to it, about one and a half times the tithe, and only one-fourth of the income or consumption. I conclude, therefore, that in the present mode of management, the support of the poor in Ireland, in proportion to other burthens, or to the general income, is double the rate in England.

"There is no means of employment for an Irish peasant, nor any certainty that he has an existence for another year, nor even for another day, but by getting possession of a portion of land on which he can plant potatoes; and, in consequence of the increase of population, which does not seem to be at all checked by the misery which they undergo, the competition for land has attained an appearance something like the competition for provisions in a besieged town, or in a ship that is out at sea; and as there is no check to the demand which may be made by those who may possess the land, the land appears to have risen to prices far beyond what it is possible for the poor peasants to extract from it in the way in which they cultivate it; and the landlord appears to have—by the word landlord, I mean the persons who have, either by leasehold or by freehold, the property or the right of disposing of the land to the actual occupier,—the landlord has, in the eyes of the peasant, the right, in a summary way, to take from the peasant any thing which he has, if he is unable to execute those covenants which he was obliged to enter into from his dread of starvation.

"The tenantry of Ireland are almost universally from six months to twelve months and upwards in arrear. There is a distinction among them between what are called Irish tenants and English tenants. The former, the Irish tenant, is he who, according to the custom, is in arrear and in debt to the landlord; being in debt, it is, I believe, in the power of the landlord legally to drive his cattle, under the form of a distress, to the pound, by way of making him pay his rent; but this form of distress is applied not only to the raising of the rent, but to the doing any thing else which the landlord wants. For example, if I want a parcel of people to work for me at eight-pence a-day, and they insist on being paid ten-pence, I complain to the landlord that the people are demanding exorbitant wages; that we cannot go on; we will not pay them those wages; the landlord, whose interest it is to have the work go on, in order that money may be paid to his tenantry for the purpose of paying his rent, again sends instant notice, that unless they go to the work on the road at eight-pence a-day, all their cattle will be driven to the pound. Now, I conceive, the object being not to pay rent, but to do the road, this is an illegal use of their power; and, supposing the landlord wished them not to work on the road for me, they would have a like notice for that. Notice has been sent to a man, that if he went to work on the road, his cattle should be driven the next morning to the pound; consequently, he may be made to do any thing the landlord pleases.

"I conceive there exists no check to the power of the landlord! It appears to me that under colour of

law, the landlord may convert that power to any purpose he pleases; the consequence is, that when he wishes he can extract from the peasant every shilling beyond bare existence, which can be produced by him from the land. The lower orders of peasantry in Ireland can never acquire any thing like property; they are always in a state of beggary; and the landlord, or the middle-man, who is the principal person in those cases, at the least reverse of prices which disables the actual occupier to pay what he may have previously promised, has it in his power, and does come and seize his cow, his bed, and his potatoes in the ground, and every thing he has; and without referring to any tribunal which might perhaps justify resistance, or the impossibility of paying all instantly, can dispose of his property at any price. I have known a cow sold for a few shillings; nobody would buy, and the driver bought it himself; and this power seems to me to be carried to an absurd extent. In the town of Kilkee, in the county of Clare, when I was passing through it in the time of the distress in the year 1822, the people were in a group at the side of the pound, receiving meal in the way of charity, and at the same time the pound was choke-full of cattle; of course the milk of those cattle would have been worth something, if it could have been obtained."

The operation of the system of tithes in augmenting the distresses of the country, was illustrated by many of the witnesses.

"The tithe," said Mr. Becher, a member of the House of Commons, "is not a fixed payment; the person who pays it does not know till the end of the year what

he shall have to pay for the crop that he has produced; in the next place, the valuator is liable to be influenced by his partialities or his dislikes in increasing the demand upon the person who pays it; he goes at a certain period of the year, I believe rather towards autumn, when the crop has a good appearance, and makes his valuation, which he gives to his employer; the employer has a meeting convened of the parishioners, at a period subsequent to that, and also subsequent to the harvest, and then sets his tithe, as it is called, that is, makes a bargain with each particular farmer for that year; but it is to be observed that at that time the farmer is quite in his power, because he can scarcely avoid being guilty of subtraction of tithe, by housing his corn or consuming some of his potatoes; if he has taken of his potatoes, however small the quantity, he is liable to a charge for subtraction of tithe."

"The Irish acts," said Mr. O'Connell, "enable the peasant to hold a kind of battle with the tithe owner upon every thing but potatoes; with other things he can serve a notice to draw, but with potatoes it is not so; there is no statute provision respecting the potatoe; and then if the peasant begins to dig his potatoes, he is completely at the mercy of the tithe owner; and it is right to say, that he is, in general, not very harshly dealt with where the clergyman has the tithes himself; but when they are in the hands of laymen, and frequently persons of the same persuasion with himself, is very badly dealt with; if he begins to dig, he has no mode afterwards of defending himself against the demand."

"I believe," said Mr. Newenham, "that it is much the wish of the tithe farmer to get the tenant what he calls into his books; the consequence of which is, that when he comes to make his valuation, perhaps three years hence, he raises the sum for having been out of his money for the two years preceding. I have seen corn lying or stacked on the ground near to Christmas, with the corn growing green upon the top of it; I have asked why it was, and they said that the man was not able to make his agreement with the tithe farmer. The corn is diminished in value to all parties, for this man will not take less than a certain sum, as he knows he has him (the owner of the corn) in his power, for he has been in debt to him for two or three years, and the unfortunate tenant is aware that if he does not accede to this valuation that the tithe farmer has put upon him, he (the tithe farmer) comes down upon him for the two or three years, which is enough to ruin him."

The mode in which the abuse of legal proceedings tended to the oppression and degradation of the peasantry and small farmers, was stated clearly and forcibly by Mr. O'Connell. In this respect, he conceived the operation of the act of 1817, which gave lessors a power of distraining the growing crops, to have been very mischievous. "That statute," said he, "has contributed extremely to the disturbances in the south, because in all cases of subletting, it gave to every one of those individuals (the intermediate lessors) the power of distraining the growing crop, that growing crop being the subsistence for the family of the peasant; and if he can forbear from digging the po-

tatoes himself, he cannot restrain his wife and children. I have known numerous instances, where informations, as for a felony, were sworn before a magistrate, and the wretch was committed to a jail for two or three or four months, till the ensuing assizes, when it was discovered it could not be a felony; but then the wretch had lain in jail during that time, and his family of course excessively ill off. The worst crimes of the south, I attribute a great deal to that act of parliament." He was equally strong in his condemnation of the Civil-bill Ejectment.

"That act altered and took away the exceptions which formerly existed from the ejectment; there were some excepted cases, in which an ejectment for non-payment of rents did not lie at all, as a case of infancy, coverture, and imprisonment; that act took away those exceptions totally; it also, according to my recollection, gave ejectment against absconding tenants, as they were called; where the premises were left vacant, it gave to two magistrates the power of declaring that vacancy; and any thing that increases the power of the magistracy in Ireland, I take to be a great alteration, not for the better, but for the worse.—The stampduties (added Mr. O'Connell) with respect to the tenure of land, of course, are paid by the tenant; and with respect to a peasant, the amount of stamp duty would be more money than he possibly could command; the consequence of which is, that he deals in general upon parole, or upon a contract written upon an unstamped paper. The effect of that is, that it gives the landlord a constant power of breaking through the contract, without any remedy. Not even a

civil bill action will lie for a breach of the contract, because it requires that it should be stamped before it can be produced: the consequence of which is, that every species of landlords have the means of bringing ejectments, and turning the tenants out. Before the civil-bill ejectment was allowed by act of parliament, a landlord was cautious of bringing an ejectment, for even if defence was not made, it would cost him fourteen or fifteen pounds, at the cheapest, to turn out a tenant; but the civil-bill ejectment has very much increased the power of lower landlords, for by means of that he can turn out his tenant for a few shillings; and that horrible murder of the Sheas was occasioned by a civil-bill ejectment brought in that way. I wish to express this opinion strongly to the committee, that the acts of parliament passed since the peace, giving to Irish landlords increased facilities of ejectment and distress, have necessarily very much increased the tendency to disturbance in Ireland; there have been several of them within the last ten years."

In another part of his evidence, Mr. O'Connell stated a very extraordinary species of illegal oppression by legal forms. "I know that, in practice, decrees are obtained without a service of civil bill at all, and very many decrees. I know, in practice, instances, and the cases are not few, in which individuals obtain decrees in this way; they file a civil bill at the sessions: John Brown, for example, wishes to get a decree, and he files a civil bill at the sessions in the name of John Geary, or John Sullivan; there is no service of course; he goes in, and though he is the person intending to have

the decree himself, he proves the case, and gets the decree, and goes and makes the distress, and sells the goods, before there is a possibility of discovering the fraud. That has been attempted to be met by taking the bailiff up for a capital felony, as for stealing the cattle, or whatever he seized, and when the assizes came on I have seen him indicted for the felony, and he produced the civil bill decree: then it was said, it was a fraud, and the man ought to be prosecuted for the fraud and for the perjury; for the perjury it is impossible, for who is to identify the person to be the swearer at the sessions. I have known this flagrant instance: there was a tenant of mine, who, for a cottier tenant, was comfortable; the man had five milch cows, he got a typhus-fever, which extended to his wife and children; while he was lying in that state, two decrees were stolen upon him, every particle he had in the world was sold, and he was reduced to complete beggary: when I came to the country afterwards, and he made a complaint of this, I found that the man who had done so was also living as a tenant of mine, and I had no remedy in the world but to turn him off, for I found it impossible to institute a prosecution with success."

The following is another peculiarity of Irish law. "The Custodiam," said Mr. O'Connell, "is a grant from the Crown to the creditor of the debtor's land; it commences in the court of Common Pleas by a civil outlawry, and that outlawry being estreated into the Exchequer, a grant is made in the Exchequer, called a custodiam; the potential effect of which is, to entitle the creditor to all the

rents of the debtor, and to enable him, by a motion, which is a matter of course, a side bar rule, as it is called, to compel the tenants of the outlaw to pay their rents to the custodee; and also, by another order or motion in court, to demise under the court any lands not in lease. The mode in which rents are levied under it is by personal demand, and if there be a refusal, an attachment; liberty is given occasionally to distrain; but the usual course, and that most productive to the attorney, and I may add, therefore, that generally pursued, is by attachment. The outlaw will himself distrain the tenants; he has other creditors, who have mortgages and annuities, and conflicts eternally take place between them, which may be settled, and ought to be settled by the court, upon motion, but which frequently are not; and when they are not, the person who actually suffers is the occupying tenant, for he is compelled, under distress, to pay his rent; and after he has paid it to one, he is attached for not paying it to the custodiam creditor. I have known instances, in which the wretched peasants have lain in jail for years under that process of attachment; and it is cruel to the debtor, because the legal expenses of it are enormous."

Such were some of the most important facts which were brought under the notice of the legislature by the investigations of the Lords' Committee. The evidence went to a great variety of other topics—such as, the encouragement of emigration; the extension of public works of unquestionable utility, by reasonable facilities afforded by the government; the extension of the fisheries; improvements in the state of the lunatic asylums and

houses of industry; the regulation or abolition of Manor Courts; the constitution and powers of vestries; and many details in the subordinate administration of justice, particularly the abuses of grand jury presentments, the execution of the process of the Civil-bill Courts, and the regulation of the office of sub-sheriff. And lamentable as the picture was which it presented of the state of Ireland; yet it seemed to be generally admitted, and the committee concurred in the opinion, that the establishment of the police and constabulary force, the revision of the magistracy, the meeting of the magistrates in petty sessions, the administration of justice by the assistant barristers, the composition for tithes under the late acts, the change in the mode of appointing sheriffs, the public works undertaken by the Executive government, the alteration in the system of the distillery laws, and in the general mode of collecting the revenue, the remission of all direct taxes, the repeal of the union duties, and the increased facility of commercial intercourse, had contributed to improve the situation of the country in no small degree. Much still remained to be done, before Ireland could be brought into a state which would give full scope to all her natural advantages. But it was evident, that those who ascribed the evil under which she laboured solely or even in any considerable degree to the disabilities annexed to the profession of the Roman Catholic religion, had altogether mistaken the nature of the disease. The source of the mischief lay much deeper in the frame of society; and the only remedies, from which much good was to be expected, were such as would operate slowly upon

the condition and habits of the people.

The report of the committee was presented at too late a period of the session, to be made the basis of any enactments.

Various discussions took place during the session on particular circumstances connected with the state of Ireland: but none of them led to any result, or produced much discussion, except a motion made on the 26th of May by Mr. Spring Rice "for the production of copies or extracts of any letters or despatches which had been received from the lord lieutenant of Ireland, respecting the origin, nature, and effects, of religious animosities, in that country, and the best means of allaying those animosities with a view to the tranquillization and good government of Ireland, and the strength and security of the empire." The motion was opposed by Mr. Peel, Mr. Goulburn, the chancellor of the Exchequer, and other ministerial members. No ground, it was said, had been laid for the motion: no measure was stated of which it was to be the foundation. It did not appear whether any such despatches or letters as it alluded to had been written; and, if any such were in existence, the production of them would tend to excite rather than to allay the state of the public mind. Mr. S. Rice did not divide the House upon the question: but the debate, on the part of the opposition was animated and keen. So far as they were concerned, it was a funeral dirge over the present fate of the Roman Catholic question, in which the wailings of lamentation were varied in some of the speakers by the keen sharp tones of resentment and disappointment. Mr. Brougham indulged

without much moderation in indirect sarcasms against the duke of York: and he assailed the lord chancellor with even more than the usual bitterness of personal hostility.* Sir Francis Burdett arraigned, but with that decorum which the honourable baronet seldom, if ever, forgets, the strong language in which lord Liverpool had expressed his opinions in the late debate in the House of Lords; and even went so far as to insinuate that the noble lord had not acted with candour, but had allowed the friends of the Catholics to entertain hopes, that his opinions had undergone some alteration. Why, said sir Francis, on a question of such vital importance, had that noble person kept his feelings and opinions in a state of such mystery? Or why, rather, had he held out hopes to persons most likely to be informed, hopes with which they had inspired the country: thus raising expectations which were not only not to be realized, but for which it afterwards appeared, from the noble lord's violent and unstatesman-like speech, there was less foundation than ever? He did think it a little hard upon these persons who had stood forward in support of the Catholic claims, that they should have been allowed to remain in that state of misapprehension and delusion, which led them to excite hopes, the disappointment of which might expose them to serious inconveniences, while the prime minister of the country kept aloof in that equivocal state, in which he appeared at one

* The cause of this attack seems to have been, that it was rumoured that the lord chancellor had in the House of Lords alluded to Mr. Brougham and Mr. Plunkett "as being lawyers great in their own estimation."

moment to encourage expectation, which he had determined not to realise. This was unjust to the Catholic deputies; it was unjust towards the Catholic bishops and clergy; it was hard, for instance, upon a man like Dr. Doyle, who had been induced, by the ambiguous conduct of the prime minister, to express his concurrence in measures, to which, but for the prospect so held out, he might not have given his assent. Was this conduct on the part of the noble lord generous? Was it even just? In his opinion, it was ungenerous, unwise, unstatesman-like, and the public had a fair right to arraign it. The conduct of the noble lord was the more to be regretted, when it was considered that this question, at all times one of great importance, had become, since a recent declaration, still more important, and more pressing than at any former period.

The charge here made against the minister was frequently repeated by those who differed from him in opinion. And it was most undoubtedly true, that the friends of the Catholic question had very industriously circulated a rumour, that lord Liverpool's opinions on the subject had undergone a change, and that he was inclined to the side of concession. The policy of this course was obvious: by increasing their seeming strength and bettering their apparent chance of success, it might induce some of their opponents to waver in their adherence to their former system, or to desert it altogether. It was a rumour, however, which seems to have been circulated entirely without authority or foundation; and whether it originated from policy or from too sanguine hopes, it is surely a little unreasonable to blame a statesman for disappoint-

ing expectations of patronage or support, which he had never given any one reason to entertain, but with which they had gratuitously flattered, or pretended to flatter themselves.

Mr. Hume did, as usual, his best, to familiarise the minds of men to the idea of the spoliation of the Protestant church of Ireland. On the 14th of June, he moved two resolutions:—1st. "That the property now in the possession of the established church in Ireland is public property under the control of the legislature, and applicable to such purposes as in its wisdom it may deem beneficial to the best interests of religion and of the community at large, due regard being had to the rights of every person in the actual enjoyment of any part of that property." And 2nd. "That this House will, early in the next session of parliament, appoint a select committee for the purpose of considering the present state of the Irish church, and the various charges to which ecclesiastical property is liable." They were supported by Mr. Brougham and sir Francis Burdett; and opposed by Mr. Canning and Mr. Peel. The first resolution was negatived without a division: the second, by a majority of 126 to 37.

In consequence of the report of the commissioners on Education, which showed that enormous abuses exist in the administration of the chartered schools of Ireland, sir John Newport called the attention of parliament to that important subject. He stated, that it was in consequence of a petition from the archbishop, the bishops, and many of the dignified clergy, and distinguished laity of Ireland, that the charter-schools of that country were originally founded, and en-

dowed with lands for the support and the furtherance of the objects of their establishment. The plan of founding these institutions began in 1784, and carried with it so powerful a recommendation to the patronage of the public, that one individual subscribed 46,000*l.* three per cents towards their support; another person about 20,000*l.*, and several other private individuals very large sums. The rental of these schools now amounted to upwards of 7,000*l.* per annum; and since the Union, nearly 600,000*l.* had been bestowed upon them by the public. In 1808, a report was given in to parliament, signed by the archbishop of Dublin and other distinguished personages who had visited these schools previously. In 1817, Mr. Thackery was appointed to examine into their condition; and afterwards Mr. Lee. These commissioners stated, that at the period of their visitation the condition of the schools was far from satisfactory, and the system pursued in them most vicious. It appeared that there was a marked superiority of intelligence, vivacity, and apparent contentment, observable in the half-naked children of the neighbouring peasantry, over the children brought up at these schools; that cruel enormities were practised by the masters, in the punishment of the children; such as seizing them by the throat, half strangling them by that means, and at the same time administering severe flogging with a cane; and that they employed them on Sundays in preparing specimens of penmanship to be laid before the visiting committees of fifteen, while on week days some of them compelled the children to weave for the profit of their tyrants. In the chartered school at Stradbally, the

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boys were asked by one of the visitors, whether they were well used; and though, in fact, they were cruelly treated, such was their terror of the master that they answered in the affirmative. At that school, one boy was in a single day flogged nine times with a leathern thong, and received about 100 lashes. As to the system of education, some of the boys were unable to tell whether the word "Europe" implied a man, a place or a thing. The master was a farmer; and made the boys work for him in his garden. The late bishop Pocock had left a bequest for the establishment of a weaving school at Newport, and the erection of a building for the purpose of affording the scholars religious instruction. Out of thirty-six scholars in that establishment, there were only thirteen who could read, and only six copy-books among them all; the master could not teach. At the charter-school of Clonmel, there were only two scholars and no books; the master was a cripple, but he had a salary of 50*l.* per annum, and twenty-four acres of land, at a rental of 25*s.* per acre, though the adjoining land let commonly, at the time of the report, at eight guineas, and now at six guineas per acre. Not only were the objects of these charities perverted, but all complaints were prevented from reaching the committee. There was an understanding, indeed, between the registrar and the masters of these schools, who constantly made him presents, and advanced him monies without interest. Sir John Newport concluded by moving, "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, expressing the marked sentiments of regret, and indignation, with which the House of

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Commons perused the details of unwarrantable cruelty practised on the children in several of the Charter-schools of Ireland, contained in the report presented to both Houses of Parliament by the commissioners appointed by his Majesty for examination into the state of the schools of Ireland, and praying that his Majesty may be pleased to direct the law officers of the Crown in that part of the United Kingdom to institute criminal prosecutions against the actors, aiders, and abettors of those dreadful outrages, as far as they may be amenable to law."

Mr. Peel candidly admitted, that, from the report itself, the inference was inevitable, that the system of the charter-schools was one which did not admit of correction, but ought to be extinguished altogether, as soon as possible. He added, that the report was not two days in the possession of government, before an order was sent, prohibiting the admission of any more children upon those foundations. At the same time, he thought that, if the masters could be proved ju-

diicially to have been guilty of such atrocities as were stated in the report, dismissal would not be punishment enough; they ought to be prosecuted. In that case they should have the benefit of a fair trial: and parliament ought not to interfere, so as to prevent an impartial decision, which they would do, if they adopted the words of the proposed resolution. He therefore hoped that the right hon. baronet would so far alter the wording of his motion, as not to assume the existence of the guilty practices, which were to constitute the subject of inquiry.

Sir J. Newport, in compliance with Mr. Peel's suggestion, withdrew the original resolution, and the following motion was agreed to unanimously, "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions to the law-officers of the Crown in Ireland to institute criminal proceedings against the persons concerned in the cruelties detailed in the report of the commissioners on Education, so far as they may be amenable to law."

CHAP. V.

Court of Chancery—Complaints on that subject—Debates on the alleged Abuses in Chancery, and on the Commission for inquiring into the Practice of that Court—Regulation of the Salaries of the Judges—Laws relating to Juries—Bankrupt Law—Law of Factors and Agents—Joint-Stock Companies—Unitarians' Marriage Bill—Usury Laws—Scotch Law Proceedings.

NONE of the great questions of constitutional law, on which in times of distress the very existence of the country has been often represented as depending, was agitated this year. Parliamentary reform, and the kindred class of topics were left undisturbed: nor did any part of the country shew any symptom of dissatisfaction that such questions were not discussed. The attention of the legislature was much more beneficially directed to the improvement of the administration of justice by various changes in the laws which affect the civil relations of man and man.

The administration of justice in the court of Chancery was by far the most important subject, connected with the judicial institutions of the country, which could be brought under the consideration of the legislature: nor could any greater benefit be conferred on the public, than an improvement in a tribunal far superior to all others which have ever existed in this, or any other kingdom, both in the practical efficacy of its operations, and in the comprehensiveness of its range, and in the enlarged and liberal doctrines upon which it acts. The courts of

common law are most useful and most excellent, within their own sphere: but if their doctrines and forms were not modified by the equitable jurisdiction, they would cease to be instruments of justice, and would become intolerable nuisances, by the oppression and wrong which they might be made to work. They look only at so much of a transaction as falls within their own arbitrary definitions; there may be circumstances, not comprehended in those definitions, which entirely alter its nature: those, however, a court of law cannot look at; and it deals with the affair, as if that little portion of it which is included in a legal definition, embraced all the circumstances of the case. Even where a court of law is by its principles permitted to look at the whole of a transaction, it is from its forms incapable of doing justice, unless the matter is exceedingly simple or can be reduced to a few facts. Matters of account, for instance, may be determined either at law, or in equity; and of all the subjects discussed in equity, they are perhaps the simplest: yet so unequal does a common law tribunal find itself to grapple with this, the easiest subject of equitable juris-

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diction, that actions, which involve accounts, end for the most part only in one way—in the parties being compelled, after going through all the expense of litigation, to refer the matters in dispute between them to arbitration. On the contrary, nothing is too complex for the court of Chancery. Its duty is, to deal with human transactions as it finds them; from this duty it does not shrink: it does not substitute for realities narrow definitions, but examines all their details, looks at every circumstance connected with them, and judges of them by the application of a system of principles, which have been built up by a long succession of the ablest and wisest men that ever adorned any public station, and in no specific part of which has even the wildest prater ever ventured to suggest any improvement. The most ordinary and simple species of suit in equity—a suit for the administration of the estate of a deceased trader—will often do more than could be done by an hundred actions at law.

The court of Chancery exercises, likewise, functions very different from the mere determination of litigated rights. From the mode in which property comes to be limited in a refined state of society, partial interests come successively into existence throughout a long period; and forty, or fifty, or sixty years may elapse, before there exists an absolute owner. During all this interval the court of Chancery administers the property, and secures it for the person ultimately entitled to it: and the functions which this jurisdiction silently and without noise exercises in thus administering and preserving funds, especially where

infants and married women are concerned, surpass probably, in utility, any other branch of the judicial civil administration. The greater the amount of the funds thus administered, and the longer the period during which there exists no person entitled to the absolute ownership of any given fund, the greater, obviously, is the utility of the interference of the Court: yet, strange to say, such is the sagacity of most of those who have held themselves forth as instructors of their brethren on this subject, that the very circumstances which prove the utility of the court of Chancery, have been made use of as topics of reproach against it. It has been accused loudly, because the funds which it administers amount to nearly 40 millions: and the mere circumstance that a suit may exist for half a century has been thought to carry condemnation along with it:—as if the continuance of a suit for 40 or 50 years proved any thing more, than that during that time there was no person who was entitled to the absolute possession of the fund which was the subject of it. A testator, perhaps, leaves 20,000*l.* to be enjoyed by his infant daughter during her life in a specified manner; and, after her death, to be divided among such of her children as shall attain twenty-one years of age. The parties choose to place this fund out of the risk of accident from the mistakes, misfortunes, or misconduct of any trustee, or executor. For this purpose a bill is filed in Chancery: the money is invested in 3 per cent stock in the name of the Accountant-general: the daughter lives perhaps 50 years, receiving the dividends regularly, and dies, leaving several children, of whom some are under

age: at length the youngest attains 21, and the 20,000*l.* is then paid out of Court to the individuals entitled to receive it. From the commencement to the end of such a suit, sixty years or more will elapse: and during the whole of that time the 20,000*l.* will stand in the name of the Accountant-general.

Looking at the vast variety, and the very complicated nature, of the transactions with which the court of Chancery deals, and at the enlarged principles on which it proceeds, it would be wonderful indeed, if, in so vast a system, there was not much which might be capable of improvement; and if any set of men, from pure motives, and with adequate knowledge of the subject, had devoted themselves to the task of ascertaining what alterations might be advantageously and prudently made in the mode of administering the equitable jurisdiction, they would have merited thanks as public benefactors. Unfortunately, however, the subject fell into the hands of some rash *nisi prius* lawyers who were profoundly ignorant of it, and of every thing connected with it, and who seemed to be actuated merely by personal hostility to the lord chancellor, for not having conferred on them certain professional honours to which they deemed themselves entitled—not by professional eminence—but in their political capacities. That great and venerable judge was to be assailed. In himself, however, he was unassailable; for his judicial failings (if such he had) arose from his very virtues; from his apprehension of wrong; from his distrust of a judgment of which he alone was diffident; from his anxious and painful scrutiny of every matter that came before him. In learning, in saga-

city, in comprehensiveness of legal views, in patient investigation, in impartial equanimity, he was admitted to be the greatest of that splendid race of sages, who have held the great seals of England: nor was there any one who could venture to deny, that lord Eldon was the judge, before whom every suitor, who believed himself to be in the right, was anxious to have his cause heard. But that which could not be done directly, might be accomplished indirectly. They might wound the feelings of the Chancellor by degrading the Court in which he had spent his life and earned so pure a fame: and gradually the degradation of the Court in public opinion would tend to lower the personal reputation of the Judge. On this system they had acted during several sessions of parliament; and it was not abandoned in the present. The commission which had been appointed in 1824, and which had not yet made its report, did not produce even a suspension of hostilities: on the contrary, it became in its turn a theme of abuse.

Two discussions of the subject took place in the present session. The first was introduced on the 31st of May by Mr. J. Williams, who, in presenting some petitions complaining of particular proceedings in Chancery, delivered a very long and very smart speech. His oration had however this peculiarity—that it was an attack, not upon the court of Chancery, but upon the whole law of England. The law of real property (of which however he declared himself completely ignorant) was the subject of his peculiar animadversion; and the most important part of his speech, if it meant any thing, went to prove, that courts of

common law should cease to be so, and that the equitable and the legal jurisdiction should be confounded. If Mr. Williams uttered in parliament what the reports have ascribed to him, it is matter of no small regret that such charlatanism should be listened to by the House.* A professional man, speaking on a professional subject, should be "accurate, for it is his business to be so."

On the 7th of June Sir Francis Burdett brought the subject again under discussion, by moving, that the evidence taken by the commissioners for inquiring into the practice of the court of Chancery should be printed. Mr. Peel opposed the motion; because to print the evidence without an accompanying report, was contrary to the practice of the House; and even if it were printed, the session was so far advanced, that no measure with respect to it could be brought forward. He was supported by Mr. Courtenay, Mr. Canning, and Mr. Tindal. Dr. Lushington supported the motion, because he thought that benefit would result from the discussion which the printing of the evidence would excite. Mr. Denman and Mr. Abercromby concurred in the same view of the question, but expressed themselves with great moderation. In the course of the discussion, sir M. W. Ridley made a remark to which his own party would have done well to attend. "He wished" he said "as much as any man to see the system altered; but he must

object to the mode in which an individual was attacked, night after night. — He was persuaded such attacks did no good; for lord Eldon stood very high in the estimation of the people of England." Mr. Brougham, however, paid little attention to the lesson; and in a debate, which till then had been conducted in a spirit of moderation suited to the subject, broke forth into an uncalled-for and indelicate attack upon lord Gifford, not less unworthy of the speaker than unjust to the virtues and talents of him against whom it was directed. The motion was rejected by a majority of 154 to 73.

A remarkable circumstance in all the debates on the court of Chancery was, that none of its assailants ventured beyond general declamation. No one specified the part of the system in which the alleged evil lay, nor ventured to propound any remedy. Such discussions, therefore, could lead to no good. They might, indeed, render the court itself the subject of popular odium: but one consequence of assailing the highest of the ordinary tribunals with unceasing abuse, was, that the general administration of justice would be in some degree lowered in general estimation: an effect as mischievous as can well be conceived. If on any subject declamation is odious, and accurate practical knowledge should be required from all who call for alteration, it is where the administration of justice is concerned.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward a measure for augmenting the salaries of the judges, and at the same time for prohibiting the sale of those ministerial offices, which the chiefs of the respective courts had pre-

* For instance, can Mr. Williams make sense out of what he is reported to have said both at the beginning and the end of his speech about injunctions? What did he mean by "a court of law being the best judge of any equitable circumstances belonging to a case." &c. &c.

viously been allowed to dispose of for money. At first it was proposed to allow the puisne judges 6,000*l.* a-year: but the scheme ultimately adopted gave to the chief justice of the King's-bench 10,000*l.* a-year; to the chief justice of the court of Common Pleas 8,000*l.*; to the chief baron of the court of Exchequer 7,000*l.*; and to each of the puisne justices of the courts of King's-bench and Common Pleas, and to each of the barons of the Exchequer, the nett annual salary of 5,500*l.* There was likewise granted an addition of 200*l.* a-year to the retiring pension of the chief justice of the King's-bench; 8,500*l.* was fixed as the retiring allowance of the puisne judges; and 8,750*l.* as that of the chief justice of the Common Pleas, the chief baron, vice-chancellor, and master of the Rolls.

This arrangement met with considerable opposition in its progress. Mr. Hume was of opinion, that the cheapest way of doing the judicial business of the country was the best: and Mr. Hobbhouse and Mr. Denman, imbued with a spirit of deep philosophy, maintained, that the dignity of a judge depended in no degree on money. Mr. Scarlett contended that this arrangement was improper, because it in fact diminished the emoluments of the office of lord chief justice of England. The fees attached to that office were, he said, incidental to the situation of chief justice, and had existed for centuries. It was from these that he derived the greater portion of his recompense, and of the legitimate reward of his labours. Chief justices had as much a vested right in these fees, as any archbishop of Canterbury could have in the lands of the see which he had not yet become

absolutely possessed of. If it were proposed, for instance, to make an alteration in the leases of that see, and to give the present possessor a smaller sum in lieu of the loss he might sustain, how much would it excite the disapprobation of that sacred profession? If an alteration were intended, there should at least be a fair average of the loss sustained by it, and compensation to that amount. But, what was now proposed? To increase the salaries of the puisne judges from 4, to 5,500*l.* a-year; and while on the average of the last thirty or forty years, the salary and fees of the chief justice amounted to between 14,000 and 15,000*l.* a-year, to add only 1,000*l.* to the lowest sum he had received during any one of these years. This might be an advantage to the present chief justice, because it would give him a small increase to his present salary, he not being in a situation to participate in all the advantages derived from the disposal of the incidental offices; but he was sure that he was incapable of bartering any of the rights of his successors. It was unjust towards the chief justice to take away from him his fees, in order to create a fund for the payment of the puisne judges. It was an admitted principle, that the chief justiceship of the court of King's-bench ought to be a place of great elevation and dignity. Such was the feeling of the profession. To make it such, it should be a situation of considerable emolument. The profession of the law was like a lottery. Its expenses always exceeded its profits just as the expenses of the tickets exceeded the value of the prizes. To make these situations the object of high spirit and ambition, they should be offices of emolument and

dignity. Any step to degrade the high offices of chancellor or chief justice, was a step towards the degradation of the whole profession. Men of very considerable eminence would not be induced to give up a leading practice at the bar, for a salary barely equal, perhaps inferior, to the profits of their practice. The style of living must also be taken into the account. The profession lived very much together, and were rigorous critics towards each other, as to the rate and style of expense. A man of good practice might live in his own way, and make a very good figure with half his earnings. Not so with the chief justice, who was looked up to not only as head of the common law, but as one possessed of dignities and advantages becoming his high station. A man could accumulate less for his family as chief justice with 10,000*l.* a-year, than a barrister could with the same sum acquired by practice. He was free to do as he liked in the latter case; in the former, he would be chained to hard labour for life; he would be condemned to tug at an iron oar, or, if that were considered too harsh a description, at a gilded one. There was a period when chancellors and judges held their levees, and maintained their station with the highest splendor. Lord Mansfield invariably held levees; but, if a lord chief justice could be found to ride down to court, or to travel, in a hackney-coach, with his train-bearer then, indeed, some saving might be made out of 10,000*l.* a-year. Upon these grounds he proposed as an amendment—That the sum of 12,000*l.* should be inserted, instead of 10,000*l.*, as the salary of the lord chief justice: for he was well informed that the average of the

income of the office had exceeded that sum in times past. This amendment was not adopted.

Mr. Brougham proposed to lop off 500*l.* a-year from the proposed salary of the puisne judges: but that alteration also was rejected.

A very important bill, introduced by Mr. Peel, for consolidating and amending the laws relating to juries, was passed. Of the alterations made by it in the existing laws, the most important were the regulations with respect to special jurors. It was required, that in all cases where the Crown was either a real or a nominal plaintiff, the special jurors should be selected by ballot: and in all criminal proceedings tried by special juries, the same regulations were to be observed. In civil cases, where there was a consent in writing on both sides (which written consent was to be afterwards received as evidence of the agreement between the parties), special juries might be selected in the same manner as at present.

The bankrupt laws were consolidated into one act, and were in some respects altered. An act was also passed for amending the laws relating to agents and factors.

On the very first night of the session, the lord chancellor announced his intention to introduce a bill for regulating and restraining the prevailing practice of dealing in shares of proposed Joint-stock Companies. This bill, he stated on a subsequent occasion, would not apply to companies already constituted, or which might be constituted by charter or act of parliament. But it was not to be endured that before the authority of the Crown or of parliament was given to the formation of a joint-stock company, persons should be

permitted to sell at an enormous profit the shares of that company. The object of his measure therefore was, to prevent the transferring of shares of any joint-stock company, until such company should have received the sanction of a charter or an act of parliament. His lordship, however, afterwards abandoned this design. At a later period of the session, the attorney-general introduced a bill for the repeal of the bubble act: all agreed that the penalties annexed to the offence created by that statute, were preposterously severe; and the repeal of it was therefore readily acceded to.

The Unitarian marriage bill was again rejected. It was supported, in the House of Lords, by the archbishop of Canterbury, the bishop of Litchfield, and lord Liverpool. It was opposed by the lord Chancellor and lord Redesdale: and on the question of the second reading, it was lost by a majority of 56 to 52.

Mr. Serjeant Onslow again brought forward his bill for the repeal of the Usury Laws. On the 17th of February he moved, that it should be read a second time. Mr. Calcraft and the Solicitor-general opposed it. Borrowers, argued the latter gentleman, might be divided into three classes—mercantile borrowers, landed borrowers, and persons who did not belong to either of these classes, and who might be considered as general borrowers. Mercantile borrowers generally obtained a loan to make a profit of it. They did not borrow from necessity, but they borrowed to trade; and if they could make ten or twelve per cent on the money borrowed, there was no reason why the lender might not ask them to pay him seven or

eight per cent. But was there any landed proprietor so ignorant, as not to see, that, if the monied man could lend to the trader, at a higher rate than five per cent, he would not lend to him at that sum? It was one advantage to the lender, that he could recall his capital at pleasure, or get it back at a short notice. Now, when a man lent capital to a trader, he was generally enabled to command the use of it when he pleased. Very often he received as security transferrable property, which he could turn into money when he pleased. But, if he lent his money on land, he could not get it back at his pleasure; there was all the trouble and inconvenience of a mortgage; he could not recall it for two or three years, and therefore, in proportion as he could not command the use of his capital, when he lent it to the landed owner, he would make him pay a higher rate of interest for it than the trader. He believed he was not wrong when he stated, that eight out of every ten estates in the kingdom were loaded with debt. Now, under what circumstances did the country gentleman borrow money? Was it to employ it at some seasonable crisis, when by a little prudence and dexterity he might obtain vast profit? No. The benefits which he could receive as its produce were fixed. He never could obtain from a borrowed sum beyond a determined profit. Such were the great distinctions between these two species of borrowers. Could any one say, that the repeal of the Usury laws would be beneficial to the latter class? But, if the terms of borrowing were so unfavourable to the landed class, what expectation could the general borrower enter-

tain of being able to obtain a loan under any other than oppressive terms? The persons, who formed this class, generally stood in need of but small sums; their necessities were pressing, and therefore they were exposed to the most grinding demands. However, they would have no choice; they would be obliged to submit to the terms imposed upon them, let them be ever so oppressive.

In answer to these observations, Mr. Serjeant Onslow argued, that money was like land or houses, which, when men borrowed, they paid for the use of. As the rent both of houses and land was unrestricted, he did not see why the rent of money—for there was nothing magical in the term interest—should not be equally so. It could not be denied that the best and readiest security, which could be offered for money at the present day, was land. The fact was, that money could be at all times obtained on good security, at its fair market value. To reduce it to that value, or to prevent its being carried higher than that value allowed, the present measure was introduced. The land-owner and the merchant would always obtain it at its fair price; but as to the person who had no security to give, he did not know any change of the law which could put him into a better situation with respect to the terms on which he could obtain a loan, than he was at present. He contended, that, on the ground of good policy, there was no just cause for continuing the present restrictive laws.

In the course of the discussion, Mr. C. Wynn stated, that not only was he himself friendly to the abolition of the Usury laws, but the chancellor of the Exchequer, and the president of the Board of Trade, had, on more than one occasion, defended the policy of doing so; and he was confident that all his colleagues, with the exception, perhaps, of the right hon. secretary for Foreign Affairs, who, to the best of his knowledge, had never taken the question into his consideration, were strongly in favour of it. They had left the House, because they anticipated that the division on the bill would not take place till a late hour, and that their presence would not be wanted to render the question successful. He had stayed behind at the request of his right hon. friend, the president of the Board of Trade, to declare the opinion of ministers on this bill, in case such a declaration of opinion should be rendered necessary.

Notwithstanding this important declaration, the bill was rejected by a majority of 45 to 40.

Besides some essential improvements in the constitution of juries in Scotland, the form and course of proceeding in the court of session underwent a great alteration in the present year. The act introducing these alterations was the result of the labours of the committee, which had made its report in 1824: and the effect of them was, to diminish greatly the succession of steps which intervened between the commencement and the termination of a suit.

CHAP. VI.

Combination Laws—Mr. Huskisson's Motion for a Committee—Report of the Committee—Bill founded upon the Report—Debates on the Bill—Corn Laws—Alterations in our Colonial Policy—Diminution in our protecting Duties—Measures for the Relief of the Shipping Interest—Surrender of the Charter of the Levant Company.

THE mischievous effects arising from Mr. Hume's act, repealing both the statute and common law against combinations among workmen, had been too serious to be overlooked; and on the 29th of March, Mr. Huskisson called the attention of the legislature to the subject. Mr. Huskisson, after alluding to the hurried and inconsiderate manner in which that alteration in the law had been made, stated, that, since the passing of the act in question, he had in his official capacity received information of the conduct adopted by bodies of workmen in various parts of the country. These were, many of them, very painful accounts; and to the Secretary of State for the Home Department numerous reports had been forwarded, detailing most atrocious acts of outrage and violence, on the part of workmen combined against employers. All those classes of workmen who had misconceived the real object of the legislature in the late act, had manifested a disposition to combine against the masters, and a tendency to proceedings destructive of the property and business of the latter, which, if permitted to remain unchecked, must terminate in producing the greatest mischiefs to the country. Indeed, those mischiefs were rapidly grow-

ing, in some districts, to so alarming a pitch, that if their progress was not speedily interrupted, they would very soon become, rather a subject for Mr. Peel to deal with in the exercise of his official functions, than for him (Mr. H.) to call the attention of the House to as a matter of trade. These things could not remain much longer in their present condition. Unless parliament should interfere to place them on a different footing, his right hon. friend—armed as he was by the state, with the authority of calling in aid the civil power for the protection of the property and liberty of the king's subjects, must so interpose against what he could not but consider a very formidable conspiracy in certain bodies of men, calculated to place that liberty and property, and perhaps life itself, in great jeopardy, as regarded certain individuals who employed large numbers of labourers and journeymen. As a general principle, he admitted that every man had an inherent right to carry his own labour to whatever market he liked; and so to make the best of it: and, accordingly, he had always maintained that labour was the poor man's capital. But, then, on the other hand, he must as strenuously contend for the perfect freedom of

those who were to give employment to that labour. Theirs was the property which rendered that labour necessary—theirs was the machinery on which that labour was to be employed—theirs was the capital by which its employment was to be paid for. At least, therefore, they were entitled to an equal freedom of action; and that property, that machinery, and that capital ought to be as sacred and unfettered, as the labour which was the admitted property of the workman. If their right and title and freedom in all these matters could not be secured, there would not be long retained in the country the means of employing labour; and the workmen themselves would be the victims of a delusive system of attempted influence and intimidation over their employers.

Mr. Huskisson then entered into various details to show the nature of the system, which was, in several quarters, now acted upon. Meetings had been held, and associations formed, in different parts of the country, which, if persevered in and prosecuted successfully, must terminate in the destruction of the very men who were parties to them. To illustrate this, he produced two papers, which developed what were the views of the workmen, and their proposals in respect of the right which they had assumed, of interference with the property and concerns of their employers. The first was entitled, "The Articles of Regulation of the Operative Colliers of Lanark and Dumbarton:" The second was a similar production of "The Ayrshire Association;" and he could produce, he added, many other systems of rules and regulations,

each of them absolutely forming as regular a constitution as any of those which were daily arising from the new governments that were springing up in every part of the world. These Associations had their delegates, their presidents, their committees of management, and every other sort of functionary comprised in the plan of a government. By the 9th article of one of the sets of regulations, it was provided, "that the delegates from all the different works should assemble at one and the same place" on certain stated occasions: so that this provision regarded not a combination of all the workmen of one employer against him, or even of one whole trade against the masters; but something more formidable and extensive; namely, a systematic union of the workmen of many different trades, and a delegation from each of them to one central meeting. Thus there was established, as against the employers, a formal system of delegation—a kind of federal republic, all the trades being represented by delegates, who formed a sort of congress. Another regulation was to this effect—"Each delegate shall be paid out of his own work" (the earnings which he was to be permitted to make, and of which a portion was subscribed by every member having employment, for the purposes of these associations), "with these exceptions only—the president, the secretary, and the treasurer, are to be paid out of the general funds. The delegates are elected for six months, and may be re-elected." So that here was a tax levied upon each workman, for the maintenance of general funds applicable to purposes of this mischievous character. The 11th article declared, that "It is the

duty of these delegates, 1st, to point out the masters they dislike:—a duty in itself sufficiently dangerous and illegal:—“2nd, to warn such masters of the danger in which they are placed, in consequence of this combination.” Here, therefore, was an acknowledgment of the danger of such associations, admitted by the parties themselves. But what followed? “And, 3rd, to try every thing which prudence might dictate to put them (the masters) out of the trade”—not, let it be observed, every thing which fairness and justice might dictate to workmen who sought really to obtain a redress of grievances; but, every thing which “prudence” might dictate. In such a position, “prudence” must be understood as implying merely that degree of precaution that might prevent the “Union” from being brought within a breach of the law—such as the crime of murder for example. Now, was it fit, or right, or reasonable, that persons engaged in commercial or other pursuits, such as mining, for example, should, by combinations thus organized, and by pretensions of this kind, be kept in constant anxiety and terror about their interests and property? The 13th article was as follows:—“These articles may be modified and altered at any meeting of the delegates; and if sanctioned at such meeting by two-thirds of the delegates present, they shall be final. The power of levying money from all the members of the association must be left to the general committee.” So that these were not to be voluntary, but compulsory contributions, actually “levied” upon all the parties to the union. “All laws passed at the meetings of the dele-

gates will be binding on all whom those delegates represent.” Now, one of these laws was, “that there should never be allowed to be any stock of coals in the hands of any of the masters;” because, if such stocks were allowed, the masters would be less dependent on the workmen, and might possess some means of rescuing themselves from the tyranny and control of this association or union.

Other associations, however, were governed by regulations, if possible, more extraordinary. One of these regulations was, that no man coming into any given district or county within the control assumed by the associating parties, should be allowed to work, without being previously amerced 5*l.*, to be applied to the funds of the association: and another of the regulations was, that any child, being permitted to work or assist (as for instance, a man’s son), should at ten years old, be reckoned a quarter of a man, and pay a proportionable amercement accordingly. In like manner, it was provided, that any man being called in by any collier to his assistance, should not be at liberty to work under him, unless previously adopted, like the collier, by the society, and unless, like him, he should previously have paid his 5*l.* Now, in this part of the empire there could not exist any doubt whatever, looking to the artificial situation in which this country was placed in regard to many of its institutions, and particularly with regard to the poor-laws, that parties, who were liable some day or other to become reversionaries on that immense fund, had no right to take measures that had an obvious tendency to throw them on that fund, and so increase the burthen which its

support imposed upon the country. And, without desiring to restrict the right or choice of any individuals as to the legal disposal of their means, he could not help asking, whether this amercement of 5*l*. and this subscription of 1*s*. a-week to the funds of the association, which every member of it was called upon to pay and contribute, would not produce to each of the parties, if placed in a savings-bank, far more beneficial and advantageous results? What could be the meaning or motive of creating all those presidents, and permanent committees of management, if there were not among these combinations many persons anxious for the enjoyment of the power and distinction which they considered the attainment of certain posts like these would confer upon them? And, was it not in human nature almost an invariable principle, that, in all contests for all kinds of power, the most artful were those who usually obtained their object and seated themselves in places of authority? This consideration rendered it still more necessary to look narrowly at the constitution of these assemblies.

Another of their rules was, that every measure to be adopted should previously undergo a full discussion, and that the majority should bind the rest—a very proper rule in Debating-societies, no doubt; and one, he believed, very generally adopted in them; but it was one, which, under these circumstances, he could not approve, for he thought it to be, in its consequences and application, inconsistent with that freedom from all external control, which the masters or employers were obviously entitled to, in the administration

and management of their own property. The 32nd of the articles was in these terms:—"that no operative, being a member of this association, shall be at liberty to engage himself for any given time or price, without the consent of the committee of management." Why, if a system of this kind was to extend itself through the population engaged in all the different branches of mining, manufactures, navigation, and shipping in this country, in what a painful situation would every person concerned be placed? Who would, for an instant, endure a control of this oppressive, of this destructive nature? Yet, such a control, under the prevalence of such principles, might exist: and, he was sorry to add, that it did exist. For example, it existed in that most important branch of our commercial greatness, our coasting trade. There had been a society formed, called the "Seamen's Union:" the principles and object of which had been promulgated in the form of a dialogue between Tom and Harry. In this, as in other combinations, the association had come to the determination of not submitting to the authority of any persons whom they had not among themselves appointed or approved. In the same manner they who were employed as seamen in the coasting trade would not put to sea, unless all the rest of the crew were members of their union. And another of the articles agreed upon by this union, was, that men thus employed should do nothing which they had never before been called upon to do as seamen. A case had occurred very recently, in which a vessel, coal laden, got on a sand-bank at the mouth of the river. It became

necessary to have her ballast shifted; but it happened, that one of the regulations to be found in the dialogue between Tom and Harry purported, that it was unworthy a seaman to assist in shifting ballast. The consequence was that, on the occasion in question, all the men were in a state of insubordination and mutiny; and, if some craft had not come up to the vessel's assistance, it was impossible to say what consequences might have ensued. As soon as the ballast had been shifted by the craft's hands, the men immediately returned to their duty, and navigated the vessel as before. What was the result of their refusal to shift the ballast, however? The men in the craft, who had performed that service, claimed salvage. A sum of 200*l.* was awarded to them on account of salvage: which of course the owners were obliged to pay, the salvors themselves unanimously declaring, that the danger of the ship and cargo was occasioned solely by the adherence of the crew to one of the rules of this Seamen's Union. If any man could be found to affirm that such principles and such conduct were not matter for the interference of parliament, parliament had better resign at once every idea of affording any protection to any species of property.

Mr. Huskisson declared that, when he looked at the way in which the act of last session was worded, and the artful misconstruction that might easily be put upon it, by those who best knew how to mislead and deceive the men who had engaged in these combinations, he was not surprised, that those men should have erroneously supposed their proceedings to be warranted under that

act. The act repealed all former statutes; and then enacted, that no proceedings at common law should be had by reason of any combinations or conspiracies of workmen formerly punishable under those repealed statutes. The second section declared, "that journeymen, workmen, and other persons who shall hereafter enter into any combination to obtain higher rates of wages," &c., "or to regulate the mode of carrying on any manufacture, trade, or business, or the management thereof, shall not be subject or liable to any indictment or prosecution for a criminal conspiracy or combination, or to any other proceeding or punishment whatever, or under the common statute law." Now, would not any person on reading this sentence, suppose it was something really fit and almost commendable for workmen to combine and conspire together to regulate and control the management of any manufacture? And accordingly, without imputing to the framers of the bill the slightest idea, that such a misapprehension could ever be entertained, he did not doubt, that a great proportion of the associated and combined workmen in the country did actually believe, that, so far from violating the law, this clause proved that they were only pursuing a course that was strictly conformable with the meaning of the legislature. The fifth section of the same act provided, not that any such combination or conspiracy should be visited with any punishment, or be made matter of legal cognizance, but "that if any person shall hereafter by threats deter a man from his hiring, or engage in any combination or conspiracy to destroy any machinery, goods,

wares or merchandizes, he shall, upon being convicted of such offence before a magistrate on the evidence of any two witnesses, be punished, with two months' imprisonment." Now, it did not require any act of parliament to declare that, to deter a man by threats from his hiring, or to destroy, or combine and conspire for the destruction of goods or machinery, was an offence to be made punishable in a certain way, upon conviction. Such acts were already offences by the law of the land, independent of any thing like combination; and in so far, at least, the declarations and provisions of this act were quite superfluous. By the law of the land, some of these offences would be actual felonies; others, high misdemeanors. It was equally extraordinary, that the act should require the conviction to be on the oath of two witnesses—two witnesses being necessary only in cases of high treason and perjury; and that the punishment should be limited to two months' imprisonment. Therefore, here was a law that contemplated certain offences which had in themselves nothing, necessarily, to do with the offence of combinations—which regarded quite different questions. But, under this act—"plotting together" for the destruction of machinery—threatening even, which proceeded to menace of life or property, were no longer any criminal offence whatever: and thus, by repealing the combination laws, the acts of plotting and threatening were rendered no criminal offences at all. Under these circumstances, he considered, that the existing law was not adequate to put down an evil which was increasing to so

formidable an extent; not the evil of committing the offences to which the act had so particularly adverted, but the evil of workmen being permitted to plot, and the bold open avowal of their intention to carry such permission (as they presumed it to be) into effect, in the manner which he had pointed out. He concluded by moving "for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the effects of the act of the 5th Geo. 4th., cap. 95, in respect to the conduct of workmen and others in different parts of the United Kingdom: and to report their opinion how far it may be necessary to repeal or amend the said act."

After some observations from various members, all of whom, except Mr. Hume, admitted, that the law could not remain as it was, the motion was agreed to. A committee was appointed; and after a laborious investigation, made a report, in which, as a short remedy to the evils, they recommended the repeal of the law of last session. The effect of this repeal would be to restore the operation of the common law in those particular instances in which it was suspended by the second and third clauses of that act. But in recommending that the common law should be restored, the committee were of opinion that an exception should be made to its operation in favour of meetings and consultations amongst either masters or workmen, the object of which was peaceably to consult upon the rate of wages to be either given or received, and to agree to co-operate with each other in endeavouring to raise or lower it, or to settle the hours of labour—an exception which, while it gave to those in the different classes of masters and

workmen ample means of maintaining their respective interests, would not afford any support to the assumption of power or dictation in either party to the prejudice of the other—least of all to that assumption of control on the part of the workmen in the conduct of any business or manufacture which was utterly incompatible with the necessary authority of the master, at whose risk, and by whose capital, it was to be carried on.

In recommending that liberty of associating and co-operating together, so far as wages or hours of labour were concerned, should be preserved, alike to masters and workmen, the committee deemed it essential to the regard which is due to the free exercise of individual judgment, to propose, that the resolutions of any such association should be allowed to bind only parties actually present, or personally consenting; all combination beyond this ought to be at the risk of the parties, and open, as therefore, to the animadversion of the common law, and should be dealt with according to the circumstances of each case. The committee further recommended, that every precaution should be taken to ensure a safe and free option to those, who, from whatever motive, might have no inclination to take a part in such associations. "The most effectual security," said they, "in their report, should be taken that legislative enactment can afford, that, in becoming parties to any association, or subject to their authority, individuals should be left to act under the impulse of their own free will alone; and that those who wish to abstain from them, should be enabled to do so, and continue their service, or engage their industry, on whatever terms,

or to whatever master, they may choose, in perfect security against molestation, insult, or personal danger of what kind soever." For the punishment of offences of the nature alluded to, the committee recommended that a summary jurisdiction should be established, with a provision that would afford greater facility to its operation, by permitting conviction to take place on the oath of one credible witness, and by giving a discretion in respect to the punishment to be inflicted in case of conviction, to the extent of six months' imprisonment, with or without hard labour, according to the circumstances of the case.

A bill was brought in, founded on the Report; and, after considerable discussion in the House of Commons, passed into a law. In the committee, many of the clauses were resisted.

On the reading of the clause which made it penal to induce any man to leave his work by threat, or intimidation, or by molesting, or in any way obstructing him, Mr. Hume objected to the wording of the clause as being too vague. The word "obstruct" might be construed a thousand ways, and that which might be considered as an obstruction to one man, might not be so understood in reference to another. Mr. Mansfield had heard the workmen object to it in strong terms, and as he had not heard any defence of it on the part of the masters, he should oppose it. If it were to be carried, he hoped that the power of enforcing it would not be left to the discretion of a magistrate, but that all offences under that clause would be left to the decision of a jury.

Mr. Huskisson said, that he had no intention whatever of acting

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harshly towards the operative mechanics. If any member would point out any clause of this bill which operated with unnecessary severity upon any class, he would oppose it. The object of the bill was, to protect the weak against the strong—to afford to the man, who chose to give his labour for a certain value, that protection against the combination of large bodies, to which every man was entitled.

Upon a division of the committee, there were for the clause 90; against it, 18.

Sir F. Burdett objected to the bill, first, because sufficient time had not been allowed for a trial of the bill which it was intended to amend and repeal; secondly, because its language was vague and indefinite; and thirdly, because it deprived the people of the trial by jury, and left them to the arbitrary discretion of a single magistrate.

Mr. Denman moved, that in place of conviction before two magistrates, it should be by the verdict of a jury.

The committee divided: For the original clause 78; Against it 53: Majority 25.

Upon the third reading of the bill, a clause directing that justices should transmit to the sessions a copy of the commitment, and another, allowing appeal to the quarter sessions, were added, on the motion of the Attorney-general. Another clause, "that every master of workmen, and the father and son of such master, be rendered incapable of acting as a justice of peace in cases of complaint under the act," was offered by Mr. Hume, but rejected.

Many petitions were presented in the course of the session, both

for and against the existing system of the Corn trade: and on the 28th of April Mr. Whitmore moved for a committee of the whole House to consider of the Corn laws. Mr. Huskisson admitted, that it would be necessary at a future time to enter upon a revision of the Corn laws; but he maintained that the present was not the moment for commencing it. We had done a great deal already to promote the freedom of trade; but every thing could not be done at once. We had allowed the importation of wool, of iron, and of various articles which had formerly been prohibited; and the effect of that measure had been to produce a large importation of the prohibited articles. Some difficulty might arise, if we proceeded too far in such a system; and it was therefore prudent to wait awhile where we now were, to see whether such difficulty would arise; and if it did arise, how it was to be obviated. Besides, several foreign countries were in some distress, owing to our exclusion of their corn, and they had, in revenge, shut out our manufactures. It might be worth while to consider, whether we did not hold in our hands at present the key for solving this difficulty—whether, to those who excluded our colonial produce and our manufactures, we had not a right to say, "We will not admit you to the benefit of a free trade in corn, unless you will at the same time admit the free introduction of our manufactures?"

Mr. Whitmore's motion was rejected by 187 Noes to 47 Ayes.

The alteration, which Mr. Whitmore proposed in the existing system, had not much to recommend it. It was, to admit foreign wheat at a duty of 10s. when the

price in the home market should be 55s. and to add 5s. to the duty, for every 5s. of reduction in the average price. Now it is clear, from what Mr. Whitmore stated respecting the average prices of corn, which were at Rotterdam 47s., and at New York 38s. (Mr. Huskisson described the average price of wheat at Dantzic, for 40 years, to be 45s. and a fraction), that, duty, freight, and other charges included, the people of this country could scarcely expect to cut bread from these two markets, under any circumstances, for less than 60s. per quarter, so that, in fact, until British wheat should arrive at nearly 60s. per quarter, no merchant would take the benefit of the importation law, unless the price here should fall below the average in the foreign markets, or there should be a temptation to speculate for future improvement in the market of Great Britain. Mr. Whitmore's scheme, therefore, established a *minimum* price, which the consumer must always pay in order to have the benefit of importation: and by graduating the duty by the market price, it preserved in full vigour the system of averages, with their long train of frauds and perjuries—a system by which the law intends that the price shall be fairly ascertained; but by which the unprincipled gambler in corn becomes uncontrolled lord of the market, and works the law to his own purposes, to the detriment, one day of the consumer, and the next of him whose especial interests it has been the object of the duty to protect. The bias of Mr. Huskisson's judgment leaned towards a fixed duty, without reference to the market price of corn. That plan has the

advantage of getting rid of the averages, and of establishing for the home-grower a fixed relation towards the foreign-grower, except in so far as that relation may be disturbed by the irregularities of the seasons in the different quarters of the globe. The British farmer would always be sure of an excess of price in the home-market over the foreigner, equal to the joint amount of freight and importation duty; and the consumer would be exposed to no other burthen.

Mr. Huskisson, in pursuance of the scheme of commercial policy which he had adopted, brought forward three important subjects: First, The system of our commercial policy in respect to our colonies: Secondly, The expediency of revising many of the duties payable upon the import of the raw materials used in our manufactures, and of relaxing the prohibitory duties, which, under the name of protection, were enforced against the manufactured productions of other countries; and, Thirdly, The means of affording some further degree of relief and assistance to the interests of our shipping and navigation. The alterations which he proposed in our colonial system were explained, on the 23rd of March, in a very perspicuous speech, to the House of Commons. He stated, that by the acts 3 Geo. 4, c. 44 and 45, we had permitted, First, An intercourse between any countries in America, and our colonies, in the ships of those countries, or in British ships; requiring, however, that the intercourse, at least in the foreign vessel, should be direct from the colony to the country to which the vessel belongs; and limiting very much the articles which could be imported

into the colony, according to schedules in which the articles were enumerated; and, Secondly, We had permitted a direct trade from the colonies, in articles of their growth or production, to the ports of foreign Europe; but this trade was confined to British ships, which might also carry from those ports, direct to the colonies, certain enumerated articles of foreign growth.

In thus allowing the countries of America to trade with our colonies in their own vessels, we had, in fact, conceded to the navigation of the United States a privilege not granted to any state in Europe; and this privilege, though nominally extended to all the countries of America, was really a boon to the United States alone, as the other countries had scarcely any commercial marine. What was the return made by the United States for this indulgence? In the first session of their congress, which followed the opening of this trade by our act of parliament, they passed a law, imposing alien duties in their ports upon all British ships which might trade between those ports and our colonies, to be levied until the productions of the United States should be admitted into our colonies, upon the same terms and duties as the like productions of any other country, meaning, thereby, the like productions not of any other foreign country, but of our own country, or of our own provinces in North America. This was a pretension unheard of in the commercial relations of independent states. It was just as unreasonable as it would be, on our part, to require that sugar or rum, from our West-India islands, should be admitted at New York upon the same terms and duties as the like

articles, the growth and production of Louisiana, or any other of the twenty-four separate states which now constitute the federal Union. To meet this unexpected proceeding on the part of the United States, we were driven to one of these two courses—either again to prohibit the intercourse with them altogether, or, to retaliate the alien duties imposed upon British shipping, by subjecting to the like duties American ships entering the ports of our colonies. Neither of these expedients were in themselves desirable, but we preferred the latter; first, as the mildest, and because the American government manifested a disposition to negotiate upon the subject; and secondly, because a more comprehensive measure, for giving a wider opening to the intercourse of other countries with our colonies, was in contemplation; such a measure as, if adopted, must take away all pretext on the part of the United States for continuing these alien duties, and show them, that, if they did not choose to trade with our colonies upon equal terms with other countries, the colonies would do without their trade altogether. Now, after the permission thus given to the United States to trade in their own ships with our colonies, why were we to refuse the like indulgence to the ships of European states? Were we more jealous of the navigation of Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Holland, or the Hans Towns, than of that of the United States? Were we anxious to promote the one, at the expense of repressing the other? Was it fair or politic to grant to the one what we withheld from the other? From these premises, Mr. Huskisson contended that it would be expedient to permit the same latitude of trade

to the ships of other countries, as had been allowed to those of the United States.

But he went further; he was prepared to open the commerce of our colonies to all friendly states, upon the same principle (though of course with some difference in the detail of its modifications), upon which they were at liberty to trade with Jersey, or with Ireland. With the exception of some articles which it would be necessary to prohibit, such as fire-arms and ammunition of war generally, and sugar, rum, &c. in the sugar colonies—he proposed to admit a free intercourse between all our colonies and other countries, either in British ships, or in the ships of those countries, allowing the latter to import all articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the country to which the ship belonged, and to export from such colonies all articles whatever of their growth, produce, or manufacture, either to the country from which such ship came, or to any other part of the world, the United Kingdom and all its dependencies excepted. All intercourse between the mother country and the colonies, whether direct or circuitous, and all intercourse of the colonies with each other, would be considered as a coasting trade to be reserved entirely and absolutely to ourselves. By this arrangement, the foundation of our navigation laws would be preserved, whilst the colonies would enjoy a free trade with foreign countries, without breaking in upon the great principle of those laws, in respect to foreign trade—that the cargo must be the produce of the country to which the ship belongs, leaving the national character of the ship to be determined by the rules which apply in like cases in this

country. The importation of foreign goods into the colonies, should be made subject to such moderate duties as might be found sufficient for the fair protection of our own productions of the like nature. The duties already established by the acts to which he had referred, were to remain, and he proposed to establish a further scale of ad valorem duties, varying from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 30 per cent upon all articles the importation of which from foreign countries had hitherto been prohibited. These duties would, of course, form part of the revenues of the respective colonies in which they should be collected, upon the same principle, and subject to the same system of appropriation by the legislatures of those colonies, as the duties already collected, under the acts of the 3rd of the king.

With the further view of encouraging our own trade, and that of the colonies, with the countries of South America, Mr. Huskisson proposed to extend to certain ports in those colonies the benefits and regulations of our warehousing system, as it was established in this country, by allowing goods from all parts of the world to be bonded, and deposited in warehouses, without payment of duty, till proper opportunities of selling or exporting them to advantage should occur. Looking, said he, to the state of the countries lately belonging to Spain, this system must be attended with extraordinary advantages. The wants of those vast countries are numerous; they embrace almost every object of European assortment; but in the present state of society, from the want of capital, and individual credit, and from other causes, these wants are best supplied, as it were, in retail, and by small deliveries frequently re-

newed. A large cargo, sent directly from England to any of their ports, is not easily disposed of; it glutts the market. It is very desirable, therefore, that the warehousing system should be established in the ports of our colonies with which these countries can most easily and frequently communicate. The Americans have found the benefit of this mode of carrying on traffic, with the late Spanish provinces, from New Orleans; a port which now engrosses a considerable portion of this trade, though not so conveniently situated for the purpose; as some of the ports which we possess in the Gulf of Mexico.

"It is not to be dissembled," said Mr. Huskisson, "that this is a great change in our colonial system. Should it be adopted by parliament, it will operate somewhat differently in our sugar islands, and in those extensive continental possessions, the provinces of British North America. By opening to our sugar colonies a trade with all other countries, we shall afford them, in the increased competition and economy of a direct trade, a better chance of supplying their wants on reasonable terms, and of finding a demand for their surplus productions. We shall accomplish, though not perhaps at first, the establishment of a new course of trade, as well as of a more extended system of commission and agency, in those colonies. Mercantile houses will be formed in the principal ports, both to supply the wants of the colonies, and to watch, for their own speculations in the general markets of the world, the fluctuations of demand and price in those articles which the West Indies supply. Every step in this change will contribute to introduce a greater proportion and a better description of white popu-

lation, and gradually to diffuse a new spirit of enterprise, not only in commerce, but in agriculture, —to stimulate endeavours to raise other productions (indigo and silk, for instance), besides sugar, which will increase the cultivation and wealth of those colonies. On the part of the mother country, it will be wise to give every degree of proper encouragement to these new sources of improvement. They will not only add to the value of property in that part of the world, but they will gradually meliorate the moral condition of society, and, by consequence, the internal security of these possessions. It is under these impressions that I shall propose, in revising other duties of customs with a view to the relief of trade, considerably to reduce the duties payable in this country upon many of the minor productions of the West Indies, such as are generally raised by the negroes and people of colour for their own account, or by small white proprietors residing on the spot; in the hope that such a reduction, by increasing the consumption, will contribute to increase the cultivation of these articles, as well as the comforts of those classes by whom they are raised.

"These, it may be objected, are but vague and speculative improvements, which may never be realized.—It may be so; but if I am called upon to point out specifically the precise mode and course of operations by which the benefits of this new system are to make their way in the West Indies, I have no hesitation to avow, that I can do no such thing. Yet in making this avowal, let me remind the committee, that, in 1813, when, upon the renewal of the East India company's charter, their monopoly of trade was greatly relaxed, the

wisest and most experienced men in that trade could not point out, precisely, what new channels of commerce could be opened with the East Indies. Nay, they denied that any new channels could be explored by the private trader, or that any benefits could accrue to India from the relaxation of the former monopoly. But new channels have been explored, new benefits have been conferred;—proving, as the history of all modern commerce proves, that whenever you give a free scope to capital, to industry, to the stirring intelligence and active spirit of adventure, which so strongly mark the present times, you are in fact opening new roads to enterprise, and affording new facilities to the interchange of the productions of the different regions of the earth:—that interchange, of which the advantages must be reciprocal, and of which the extension to new countries is, perhaps, the surest harbinger, of their improvement and civilization. I cannot doubt, therefore, that the West Indies, in the course of no very great number of years, will add a new proof to those which Ireland and the United States have already afforded, which so many other parts of the world are now about to afford, of this great commercial and political truth,—that an open trade, especially to a rich and thriving country, is infinitely more valuable than any monopoly, however exclusive, which the public power of the state may be able, either to enforce against its own colonial dominions, or to establish in its intercourse with other parts of the world:—so true it is, that the wants of mankind, every where, increase with the means of indulging their desires, and that the increase of those means will be best found in that course, which by

stimulating industry, creates exchangeable wealth.

“If this principle be true in its application to the West Indies, mere plantations, sugar gardens, as it were, tilled by slaves, for the benefit of masters resident in Great Britain—in how much greater a degree must it be true in its application to our North American provinces, where a wider field is open, and a more natural and happier state of society prevails? There you have not a mere plantation, but an immense country. There you have a white population, all free, prosecuting their various pursuits and avocations of life, for their own benefit and happiness, many of them born in the country, and almost all looking to it as their home, and as the home of those by whom they are to be succeeded. That population, taking all the provinces, is not short, perhaps, at this moment, of one million of people, and their numbers are increasing very rapidly. With the fertility of the soil in many of their districts, with their natural productions, their harbours, and extent of coast, both upon the ocean and their internal lakes, with their fisheries, and other advantages, I cannot doubt that, without any other encouragement than freedom of trade, and a lenient administration, these provinces will, henceforward, make the most rapid strides towards prosperity—that connecting their prosperity with the liberal treatment of the mother country, they will neither look with envy at the growth of other states on the same continent, nor wish for the dissolution of old and the formation of new political connexions. With a tariff of duties, accounted for to their own treasury, and moreover far lighter than those paid by their neighbours;

with a trade as free ; with their shipping in possession of greater privileges—themselves in the enjoyment of the same civil rights—they will not be easily moved to acts by which all these advantages may be placed in jeopardy or danger. Such a course is not in human nature. At any rate, let us, as the parent state, fulfil our duties with all proper kindness and liberality. This is true wisdom, affording us, on the one hand, the best chance of perpetuating a solid and useful connexion, and on the other, the best hope, if (which God avert) in the progress of human events, that connexion is ever to be dissolved, that the separation may not be embittered by acrimony and bloodshed ; and the certain consolation that, however brought about, it will not have been hastened or provoked by vexatious interference or oppressive pretensions on our part. In addition, therefore, to all the advantages which the prosperity of our North American colonies must reflect upon our own prosperity, I consider that, by extending to them this participation of the commercial facilities and privileges which we enjoy, we shall unite the mutual interests, and draw closer the bonds of harmony and good understanding, between us and these valuable dependencies. But viewed as a question of commerce merely, I have no difficulty in stating, that, without these changes, they will not, I fear, be able to stand the competition of the United States. To those who have not paid particular attention to subjects of this nature, I shall perhaps best illustrate the disadvantage under which our colonies now labour in this competition, by stating one instance of it.

“The fisheries employ a considerable part of the population of Nova

Scotia, they also afford employment to the citizens of the neighbouring districts of the United States. In all that relates to the procuring the fish, and the preparing them for a foreign market, the two parties are perhaps upon an equality. But, now, let us follow them to that market, we will say, the Brazils, which is one of the best and most extensive. Each party, it is true, has there an equal facility for selling his cargo ; but the cargo, once disposed of, the inequality commences. The citizen of the United States can take in return, any of the productions of the Brazils, and proceed with them, either to his own country or to any other part of the world ; and, in the latter case, bartering them away again for the productions of some other country, finally return with another cargo to his own. Not so the Nova Scotian. Many of the staple productions of Brazil (sugar for instance), are not admissible in the British provinces of North America. He may take these productions, it is true, to the ports of foreign Europe, with as much facility as his neighbour ; but then again, if he procure a loading in those ports he cannot return home with his cargo, because it is not admissible in his own country, except directly from Great Britain. Now, it is this difference, in the mode of transacting the same business, which often makes the profit or loss of the adventure ; and from which, among other disadvantages, it is my wish to relieve the king's subjects in North America.”

Another boon proposed by Mr. Huskisson to our colonies and their trade, was, the abolition of the large fees which were levied in almost all our colonial ports. These fees, which frequently amounted to more than the public duties, both

on the ship and cargo, were levied for the benefit of certain public officers. There was, in many of the islands a fee for the governor, another for his secretary, a fee to the naval officer, to the officers of the revenue, and to several others. If a ship proceeded from one port to another, as is frequently the case, owing to the state of the markets, these fees were levied at every port. Some of the officers to whom those fees were paid (particularly the naval officers), would, it was conceived, be no longer necessary, especially when the commerce of the colonies was so nearly assimilated to that of the mother country, and the officers of the Customs would be quite sufficient to attend to the enforcement of the navigation laws. It was, therefore, intended to abolish the fees to the naval officers altogether, making compensation to those who held their appointments for life, and allowing a superannuation to such as had been appointed only during pleasure. To all the officers in the Customs who were to be continued, it was proposed to give salaries, as in this country, to be paid out of the duties which they would have to collect: and upon the same fund, it would be just to assign the temporary compensations to the other officers, as the discontinuance of their fees would be a relief to the colony in which they were levied.

Two further alterations of a local and specific nature were proposed: the one relating to the Mauritius, and the other to Canada. The duty on Mauritius sugar, on its importation into this country, was ten shillings per cwt. more than the duty on British plantation sugar. Last session, resolutions were proposed for equalizing those duties; but it was then

objected, that the commerce of the Mauritius was not under the same restrictions as existed in the West Indies, and that the inhabitants of that colony preferred freedom of trade to equality of duty. Upon this objection the resolutions were abandoned; but now that the trade would be equally free to all, there could be no valid reason why the Mauritius sugar should not be admitted at the same rate as that of the West Indies.

The measure relating to Canada, was—to admit at all times, the corn of that country into our consumption, upon the payment of a fixed and moderate duty. When it was considered that corn was the staple of that colony, could there be a greater act of injustice, than to declare to a part of our own empire, as much entitled to protection as any other part of it, that against that staple the markets of this country were closed. How were the Canadians to pay for the supplies which they draw from this country?—Was it fitting, that, when they make their remittances in this staple, they should do so, without being able to know whether it can be received here?—Whether it is to remain in warehouses, unavailable and unproductive, and at a ruinous expense, for five or six years, depending for its admission into our market upon the fraction of a half-penny, according to the average price in our markets for a few preceding weeks—that average influenced by the conflicting tricks and artifices of the home-grower and the home-dealer; the result of which cannot be known in Canada for many months afterwards? It was, therefore, but justice to allow the free import of Canadian wheat, at all times, upon the payment of a duty of five shillings a quarter.

In addition to the protection of this duty, the British grower would have that of the freight from Quebec to England, which was not less than from twelve to fifteen shillings more. As in the course of the last twenty years, an average quantity of only from 50,000 to 60,000 quarters of corn had been annually imported from Canada, it was not likely that, under any circumstances, the quantity of that corn imported could exceed 100,000 quarters. To bring this to England would employ from 20,000 to 30,000 tons of British shipping; and there was therefore no reason to be afraid of an inundation of corn from that quarter.

The resolutions embodying Mr. Huskisson's views were adopted without a dissenting voice: and were afterwards, with one trifling exception, carried into effect. That exception was, that the bill for establishing the free intercourse in the article of corn (subject to the duty of 5s.) between Canada and this country, was limited in its operation to the space of two years.

By the act passed in conformity to the resolutions, certain free ports were named by the Crown, with which exclusively the trade of foreign nations was to be conducted. Each of our colonies was to have one of these; and there were besides five warehousing ports appointed—viz., Kingston in Jamaica, Halifax, Quebec, St. John's in New Brunswick, and Bridge-town in Barbadoes.

On the following Friday, March 25, Mr. Huskisson brought forward the other parts of his scheme for promoting commerce by the diminution of duties imposed with a view to protection and not to revenue, and for affording relief to the shipping and navigation in-

terests. He began with the cotton manufacture. There we excelled all our rivals; and such was the extent of the trade, that the official value of cottons exported during the last year amounted to 30,000,000*l*. Could it then be believed that the duty on one sort of cottons was 75 per cent, on another 65 $\frac{1}{2}$, and at the very lowest 50 *ad valorem*? Leaving the small duty on the raw material, he proposed to reduce the duties on manufactured cottons, the produce of India, and of all other places, to 10 per cent *ad valorem*, which would be quite sufficient to protect the home-manufacturer.

With respect to the woollen trade, there was a duty of 50 per cent on all woollens imported into this country; this he proposed to reduce to 15 per cent. In order to shew that ill-advised legislation had not tended to encourage this branch of industry, he mentioned, that, in the year ending 1765, the value of the woollen goods exported was 5,159,000*l*., while, in the year ending 1825, it was 6,926,000*l*.—being an increase of only 1,767,000*l*. during sixty years; and the import of wool in the former year was 1,926,000*l*., while in the latter year it was 3,858,000*l*. In cotton again, the cotton wool imported in 1765 had been 3,359,000 lbs. weight, while in that ending 1825 it had been 150,000,000 lbs. The value of cotton goods exported in the former year had been only 200,000*l*., while in the latter year it had amounted to 30,795,000*l*., being an increase of 30,595,000*l*. in the sixty years.

The *ad valorem* duty on manufactured linen was in no case lower than 40 per cent, and in some cases as high as 180. But 30 per cent had been found to be a sufficient

protecting duty for silk, and therefore he thought that 25 per cent would be quite sufficient for linen.

Foreign paper and books were nearly prohibited by the present high duties, instead of which he proposed a duty upon all books bound and unbound imported into this country, of double the excise duty upon paper, or 6*d.* per lb.

On foreign glass, a duty of 80 per cent above the excise duty was imposed, which pressed with peculiar severity on persons importing wine in bottles. He would propose to reduce it to 20*l.* per cent, and upon bottles to 3*s.* per dozen, which would be double the excise duty on bottles manufactured in this country. Although our manufacture of earthenware was cheaper than that of our neighbours, we had a protecting duty of 75 per cent on the foreign article, which he proposed to reduce to 5 per cent, and on gilt or ornamented porcelain, 30 per cent.—There were various other articles, such as turnery and gloves, particularly the latter, on which the duty was so high that hundreds of persons were employed in smuggling them into this country. He thought it much better to have a duty of 30 per cent than an entire prohibition; and a consequent evasion of the law. A considerable reduction would be made in the duty on turnery and other light articles, but it would still be kept sufficiently high to protect our own trade.

He next proceeded to the duties on metallic substances. The duty on foreign iron was to be reduced from 6*l.* 10*s.* to 1*l.* 10*s.* per ton. It was at present impossible for our manufacturers to execute many foreign orders which had been sent to them, owing to the high price of metallic substances.

“But is it fit,” said Mr. Huskisson, “that in an article like iron, of universal use in all our manufactures, in all the arts and conveniences of life, in agriculture, in houses, in ships, we should now be suffering from a scarcity of that metal? That we should submit to have every article, in which it is used, greatly increased in price, as well as deteriorated, perhaps, in quality, on account of the enormous duty imposed upon foreign iron, not for the purpose of revenue, but for that of protection—a duty which amounts nearly to a monopoly in favour of the British iron masters? Has not the price of British iron, of late, been almost doubled? Have not all the iron masters demands for iron beyond what they can supply? Is there no risk or danger to our hardware manufactures at Birmingham and Sheffield, from this state of things? Can they execute the orders which they receive from abroad, if iron continues at its present price, or is to rise still higher? How many thousand workmen will be thrown out of employ, if this branch of trade be lost to this country? Is there no reason to apprehend its being transferred to Germany, the Netherlands, and other parts of the continent? I have been assured, upon authority not likely to mislead me, that very extensive orders, which have lately been received at Birmingham from the United States, and other parts, have been refused, because the great rise in the price of iron does not admit of the articles being made within the limits specified in those orders. And what is the consequence? They are transferred to the continent; and the share of this country in their execution, is confined to making the models and drawings, which

are prepared here, for the guidance of the foreign artificers. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance, that the duties on foreign iron should be reduced, in reference, not only to the interests of the consumer in this country, but also to the well-being of those numerous classes who are employed in all the manufactures of this metal for foreign countries. The necessity of this reduction becomes the more urgent, from the fact, that, at this time, the whole produce of the British mines is not adequate to supply the present demand. But, quite independently of this evil, it would be of great advantage to the manufactures of this country to be able to procure foreign iron, particularly that of Sweden, on easy terms. Swedish iron is known to be superior to our own; its admixture with British iron would improve the quality of our manufactures; they would be held in higher estimation, and not only be able to command a more decided preference in foreign markets, but become more valuable for all the purposes to which iron is applied in our domestic consumption.—Take, for instance, the important article of iron cables now so generally used by our shipping; it will not be denied that, by a due proportion of Swedish iron in their composition, their strength and tenacity would be improved. Here, then, an important advantage to our naval interests, connected too with the safety of every ship using iron cables, is directly counteracted by the present high duties on foreign iron. The result of its more free admission will be, not only to check those extreme fluctuations, which, of late years, we have witnessed in the price of iron—at one time so low as to be ruinous to the pro-

ducer, at another so high, as to be greatly distressing to all the other interests of the country—but also by the improvements to which it will lead, to extend the use and consumption of manufactured iron (the bulk of which will always be our own) both at home and abroad. This increased demand, joined to a more steady price, will, ere long, more than compensate to the British iron masters the temporary inconvenience, if any, which some of them apprehend from the extent to which it is proposed to carry the reduction of this duty.”

The next metal upon which he proposed a reduction, was copper. The duty, which in 1790 did not exceed 10*l.*, had been raised to 54*l.* a ton. The quantity of copper produced by the English mines amounts to about 10,000 tons annually, of which something less than one-half suffices for the home consumption. This being the proportion, would not the owners of copper mines see, that if, by the high price at which the manufacturer buys copper, he should lose his hold upon the foreign market, they must be injured by the effects of their own monopoly? The annual supply required would then be diminished to less than 5,000 tons; and they would, therefore, run the risk of losing more by the continuance of the present high duties, than by the repeal of them. These prohibitory duties had prevented copper, not only in an unmanufactured, but in an imperfectly smelted state, from coming into this country. This metal exists in great abundance, not only in several parts of Europe, but also in some of the new States of America. It would have been sent here, as it used to be, in an imperfect state, in payment for British manufac-

tures. Here it would have undergone the process of purifying, of rolling, or of being otherwise prepared for consumption, by the means of our superior machinery, had it not been kept away by impolitic restrictions. They operated as a bounty upon the transfer of our capital to other countries, and as a premium to encourage the inhabitants of those countries to do for themselves, that which, greatly to our own advantage, we should otherwise have continued to do for them. He therefore proposed to reduce the duty on copper from 54*l.* to 27*l.* a ton; without pledging himself, not to recommend, at a future period, even a further reduction, if it should appear that the present limit was not sufficient to enable our manufacturers to preserve their foreign market, and that, at a lower rate of duty, no great or sudden check would be given to the British mines.

Zinc, commonly known in trade under the name of spelter, enters in the proportion of about one-third, into the composition of brass. The selling price of spelter, on the continent, was about 20*l.* a ton, here about 45*l.*, and the duty was 28*l.* Now, with a duty upon copper of 54*l.* a ton, and upon spelter of 28*l.* what chance could we have of maintaining a footing in the foreign market for any description of brass wares? None:—and accordingly the briskest demand in that branch of trade was in the preparation of moulds and patterns for the foreign manufacturer. Upon spelter, the duty ought to be reduced full one half, and probably still lower; for he was convinced that the mines of this country would not successfully compete with those of Silesia, in which principally spelter is produced.

Upon tin, he proposed to reduce the duty more than one half—from 5*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* to 2*l.* 10*s.* the cwt. —

The duty on lead was 20*l.* per cent ad valorem; this was to be lowered to 15*l.*

The duties on the other enumerated articles in the Book of Rates, were to be reduced upon the same principle. Although every thing which could, by any accident, be considered as an object of jealousy to any of our manufactures, was enumerated by name in the Book of Rates, there were other things not directly connected with trade or merchandize, but with art, science, and literature, and deriving their value solely from such connexion, which, whenever they were brought into this country, cost the person who imports them 50*l.* per cent on their estimated value, under a sweeping clause, at the end of that book, which provided, that upon all goods, wares, and merchandize, being, either in part or wholly, manufactured, and not enumerated, a duty of 50*l.* per cent should be payable, and a duty of 20*l.* per cent upon all non-enumerated goods, not being either in part or wholly manufactured. A gentleman imported a mummy from Egypt. The officers of the Customs were not a little puzzled by this non-enumerated article. These remains of mortality, muscles and sinews, pickled and preserved three thousand years ago, could not be deemed a raw material; and therefore, upon deliberation, it was determined to tax them as a manufactured article. The importer, anxious that his mummy should not be seized, stated its value at 400*l.* The declaration cost him 200*l.*, being at the rate of 50*l.* per cent on the manufactured merchandize which he was about to import.

Mr. Huskisson proposed to reduce the duty on manufactured articles, not enumerated, from 50*l.* to 20*l.*, and on articles unmanufactured, from 20*l.* to 10*l.* per cent.

"The result of the alterations," said Mr. Huskisson, "which I have now stated to the committee, will be this—that upon foreign manufactured articles generally, where the duty is imposed to protect our own manufactures, and not for the purpose of collecting revenue, that duty will, in no instance, exceed 30*l.* per cent. If the article be not manufactured much cheaper or much better abroad than at home, such a duty is ample for protection. If it be manufactured so much cheaper, or so much better abroad, as to render 30*l.* per cent insufficient, my answer is, first, that a greater protection is only a premium to the smuggler; and, secondly, that there is no wisdom in attempting to bolster up a competition, which this degree of protection will not sustain. Let the state have the tax, which is now the reward of the smuggler, and let the consumer have the better and cheaper article, without the painful consciousness that he is consulting his own convenience at the expense of daily violating the laws of his country. While we were labouring to put an end to the evils of smuggling, by lowering the duties, increased during the pressure of the war, and for the purposes of revenue, upon articles of consumption, the last thing which we ought to countenance, is the continuance of high duties, not for the benefit of the Exchequer, but for the supposed protection of certain branches of manufacture. Is the illicit importation of foreign spirits to be checked, merely to give fresh life to the smuggling of cam-

brics and lace from Flanders, or of gloves and porcelain from France? Let any one go down to Brighton, and wander on the coast from thence to Hastings; I will undertake to say, that he shall most easily find, at every place he comes to, persons who will engage to deliver to him, within ten days or a fortnight, any prohibited article of manufacture which he can name, and almost in any quantity, upon an advance of 30*l.* per cent beyond the prime cost at Paris. What is the consequence of such a system? A number of families, that would otherwise be valuable and industrious members of society, exist, and train up their children, in a state of perpetual warfare with the law, till they insensibly acquire the habits and feelings of outlaws, standing rather in the relation of pirates, than of fellow-subjects, to the rest of the community."

Mr. Huskisson proceeded next to consider how far it was possible to reduce some of the duties which interfered with the success of our capitalist, by being imposed on the raw material which he was obliged to use in his manufactures. During the exigency of the war, contrary to the policy which the country had pursued before its commencement, we found it necessary to lay a duty—or at least we did lay a duty—on various articles employed in dyeing. The articles were various in kind, and the amount of duty derived from them was not considerable; still if it operated to the value of one or two per cent, this, in the present open competition of the market, might turn the scale to our disadvantage, and therefore ought to be avoided. On most of these articles, he proposed a large reduction of the existing duties. One of the articles

used in the manufacture of woollen goods, was the common olive oil; and the rate of reduction which he intended to apply to it would leave the manufacturers of England in a better condition than they were in 1790. There was another species of oil, made from rape-seed, much used in the manufacture of our coarser woollens, on which he also intended to alter the duty. By a measure, which the House passed during the severest period of the agricultural distress, they had laid a heavy duty, amounting almost to a prohibition, on rape-seed and flax-seed oil, and had thus enhanced the price of it very considerably. That was not, however, the only injury which they committed by that unwise and ill-advised measure: they destroyed the manufacture of oil from rape in this country; for by prohibiting the introduction of the raw material, they increased the difficulty of making, and consequently the expense of purchasing rape-oil. Rape became so dear, that the manufacturer would not purchase it to make oil: without the oil, no oil-cake could be made, and the consequence was, that the farmer, who wanted the oil-cake for agricultural purposes, was not able to procure it. The oil-cake manufacturer could not afford to get the rape from abroad, and the farmer could not afford to purchase the oil-cake at its advanced price from the manufacturer. Mr. H. therefore proposed to revert to our ancient policy upon this point, and after allowing a certain time to the dealers to get rid of the stock they had in hand, to take off the duty on this oil altogether, and to give the manufacturer the power of supplying the farmer with cake, instead of compelling him to get it,

when he could afford it, from the foreign market. He believed that it would also be an encouragement to the manufacture of low-priced woollens to reduce the duty on a species of foreign wool used for coarse cloths still lower than it was reduced already. Our manufacturers were in the habit of importing a great quantity of low-priced wool at about a shilling a pound; and it was in that branch of our manufacture that they most of all feared competition. He therefore proposed, that the duty on all foreign wool imported into this country, which was under the price of one shilling a pound, should be reduced to a halfpenny a pound.

Mr. Huskisson proceeded, lastly, to propose some measures which would tend to relieve the commerce and navigation of the country. There was already laid on the table one bill which was intended to do away with all the quarantine duties. The amount of those duties was considerable; and they were unfairly placed on the shipping interest, since the alleged reason for imposing them was the protection of the country. On that account he was of opinion, that the committee on foreign trade had acted with no less prudence than propriety in advising that the expense of these duties should be borne by the country at large, and not by any particular class in it. Another measure which he intended to propose was, the abolition of fees on all commerce to our colonies. These fees formed a heavy tax on persons engaged in that commerce, and were considered more irksome than many taxes which in point of money were much larger. Another measure was the removal of the duty which was payable on the transfer of any

share of a ship, or of a whole ship, from one person to another. This duty was an exception to the general stamp duties, and grew out of this anomaly—that we compelled, for reasons thought to be conducive to our navigation, all British ships to be registered by their owners. Now, to take advantage of a law which compelled the names of all the owners to be registered, in order to fix a stamp to every transfer that might be made in the ownership, was a great injustice in itself, and an unnecessary aggravation of an inconvenience, which, even if it were necessary, was still an inconvenience. He should therefore relieve the shipping interest from this annoyance, and should allow a ship to be transferred or exchanged, either in whole or in part, like any other chattel, without any payment of duty. There was another article in which he should also be able to afford considerable relief to the shipping interests. There were certain goods which were allowed to be exported only on certain conditions. Bonds were required from the exporters for the due delivery of the goods at the place to which they were to be exported; and these bonds were subjected to heavy stamps. A great difficulty often arose in the Custom-house respecting them, since the stamps were *ad valorem*. The discussions they created led frequently to fraud and perjury. Several goods were placed under the same entry for no other reason than to save the stamps. These stamps, which were as high as 40s., he should proposed to reduce in future to 4s. He would apply the same principle also to debentures; which were documents given by the Custom-house as a sort of security to those

who were entitled to drawbacks. He proposed to remove the stamps upon them altogether, because they assumed the shape of indirect taxes, when they were intended to release the subject from the operation of direct ones. Such were the direct measures, which Mr. Huskisson proposed for the relief of the shipping interest.

As conducive to the same end, he also proposed an alteration in the system of our consular establishments abroad. Those establishments were regulated by no fixed principle, were guided by no certain rule. In some places they levied fees on the ships, in others on the goods, and in others, again, on the documents. There they levied fees on ships with reference to their tonnage; and here on ships without any reference to that consideration, claiming them equally from the smallest and from the largest ships. Not only was there no fixed principle with regard to the payment of our consuls in general, but there was even no fixed principle with regard to their payment in the same country. For instance, at Rotterdam our consul had no salary, but derived the whole of his emoluments from fees; whilst at Antwerp he had no fees, but depended on his salary alone for his emoluments. At Bourdeaux our consul had a salary; at Marseilles he had not; and so in other places. To call upon the shipping interest to pay exclusively for consular protection was unfair, and founded upon no just principle. We owed to the shipping trade, and to the individuals engaged in it, protection in all their transactions in foreign countries, whether they carried them on under the faith of particular treaties, or in the courtesy usually extended by one nation to

another in time of peace: and it was quite as hard to make traders pay for consular protection at the seaports of a friendly nation, as it would be to make travellers pay for the support of the ministers whom we maintained at the different courts of the continent. He proposed, therefore, to grant to all the consuls a reasonable fixed salary, to be paid out of the public purse. He should retain, however, certain fees for acts which were extra-consular, such, for instance, as notarial facts, but their amount should, in no instance, exceed two dollars. With regard to the other expenses of consular establishments, such as the maintenance of the church, the payment of the chaplain, and the support of the other duties of religion, British merchants would find no difficulty in levying, by a species of voluntary tax, a rate upon themselves, calculated to cover and defray them: particularly, as government would be empowered to subscribe a sum to aid them, equal to half the sum which they should subscribe among themselves, to pay the chaplain's salary, or defray the erection of a church.

Though some members of the House expressed an apprehension that the consequence of the proposed changes in our commercial policy might be injurious, yet in general the propositions of Mr. Huskisson were extremely acceptable both to parliament and to the country. The resolutions, in which they were embodied, were adopted without a dissenting voice, and they were afterwards carried into execution by bills framed in conformity to them.

Connected with these changes in our commercial policy was the surrender of the charter of the

Levant company. That company was established by royal charter, in the reign of James the 1st, when considerable privileges were bestowed upon it; and, in consequence of those privileges, considerable duties were imposed upon it. They were allowed by their charter to appoint all the consuls in the sea-ports in the Levant: they were subsequently allowed by act of parliament to levy for the maintenance of their consuls duties on all English ships which came to those parts. They exercised, also, a certain jurisdiction within the territories of the Ottoman Porte, which was reserved to them by several treaties made between the government of this country and that of Turkey. These powers and trusts had been exercised by the servants of the company, for two centuries, often under very difficult circumstances; and, generally speaking, with correctness, fidelity, and discretion. In the present state, however, of a great part of the countries in which those consuls resided, and looking to our relations with Turkey as well as with other powers, to the delicate and important questions of international law, which must constantly arise out of the intercourse of commerce with a country in a state of civil war—questions involving discussions, not only with the contending parties in that country, but with other trading and neutral powers—it was deemed expedient upon political considerations alone, that the public servants of this country, in Turkey, should hold their appointments from the Crown. It was to the Crown that foreign powers would naturally look for regulating and controlling the conduct of those officers in the exercise of

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their authority ; and it was certainly most fit, not only on this account, but for the due maintenance of that authority, that they should be named, not by a trading company, but, like other consuls, directly by the Crown. Besides, the dues which the company was authorised to levy, were very considerable, amounting to a tax not much short of two per cent upon the whole of that trade ; a charge quite sufficient, in these times, to divert a considerable part of it

from the shipping of this country to that of other states. Accordingly, in consequence of a communication from the ministers, a meeting of the company was called in February last ; a letter from Mr. Canning was read ; lord Grenville, the governor of the company, proposed the surrender of their charter, and to this proposition the company acceded. That surrender was accepted, and an act of parliament was passed, for carrying it into effect.

CHAP. VII.

Financial Situation of the Country—Income—Expenditure—Reduction of Duties on Hemp, Coffee, Wine, British Spirits, Rum, Cider—Diminution of the Assessed Taxes—Motions for the Repeal or further Diminution of Taxes negatived.

ON the 28th of February the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave an exposition of the financial situation of the country, and of the pecuniary arrangements for the year. In the former session he had assumed that at the expiration of 1824, there would be a clear surplus of about 1,050,000*l.*; and upon that assumption the House had made a reduction in our taxes to the amount of 1,260,000*l.*, of which sum it was calculated that the revenue would in that year lose about one half, or 630,000*l.*; so that, if, at the end of the year, the surplus had been 420,000*l.*, his estimate would have been realized. However, notwithstanding the reduction was made, and notwithstanding that a more immediate effect was given to that reduction, and greater loss consequently sustained than had been originally contemplated, the actual surplus of the year was 1,437,744*l.*, exceeding even that surplus which might have been expected had there been no diminution of the taxes. Mr. Robinson made some observations upon the different branches of the revenue in which this increase had taken place. In the Customs, the receipt had been estimated at 11,550,000*l.*; and as Customs duties were afterwards repealed to the amount of at least

900,000*l.*, of which it was anticipated that 450,000*l.* would be lost to the revenue in 1824, his calculations would have been verified, if the actual receipt had been 11,100,000*l.*: in addition, however, to the loss sustained by the immediate effect of reduced duty, the nett receipt of the Customs was still further lowered by the payment of no less than 460,000*l.* upon the stock in hand of silk, in order to give more immediate efficacy to the change of system in regard to that article: and yet, in spite of these two circumstances, the nett produce of the Customs for 1824 was no less than 11,327,000*l.* "What are the causes" said Mr. Robinson which have produced this important result? The proximate cause, doubtless, is the increased capacity of the people of this country to consume the produce of other countries, aided and invigorated by the reciprocal facility which our consumption of foreign articles gives to other nations in the extended use of the products of our own industry. That increase may arise in some degree from the demonstrated tendency of population to increase: but independently of that cause, there is a principle in the constitution of social man which leads nations to open their arms to each other, and

to establish new and closer connexions, by ministering to mutual convenience; a principle which creates new wants, stimulates new desires, seeks for new enjoyments, and, by the beneficence of Providence, contributes to the general happiness of mankind. This principle may, it is true, be impeded by war and its calamities; may be diverted by accident from its natural channel: may be counteracted by the improvidence of mistaken legislation; but it is always alive, always in motion, and has a perpetual tendency to go forward; and when we reflect upon the facility which is given to its operation by the recent discoveries of modern science, and by the magical energies of the steam-engine, who can doubt that its expansion is progressive, and its effect permanent? It appears to me, therefore, that the increase in this branch of the revenue is not the result of accident, or of a temporary combination of fortunate circumstances, and that I am not too sanguine in my views, when I take the produce of last year as the solid basis upon which I calculate the state of that branch of the revenue for years to come."

In the Excise, the produce which had been anticipated was 25,625,000*l.*; the actual result was 26,768,000*l.*, being an excess of 1,143,000*l.*: and this increased consumption was such as to indicate, in an unequivocal manner, the increasing ease, comfort, and happiness of the people.*

* The following was the detail of the increase and decrease on the different articles of Excise.

An increase upon	per cent.
Auctions	of .. 12
Beer, (Strong)	— .. 15
— (Table)	— .. 20
Bricks	— .. 40

The stamps had been estimated in 1824, at 6,800,000*l.*; and afterwards there had been proposed a reduction of law stamps, which, at the rate of 200,000*l.*, per annum, and commencing on the 10th Oct. 1824, would have brought the receipt down to 6,750,000*l.* one quarter only of the reduced duty being lost in that year. The real produce of the year was 7,244,000*l.* The Post-office which had been taken at 1,460,000*l.*, brought 1,520,000*l.*

Mr. Robinson next stated his calculations for the present year, and the grounds upon which they were formed. He assumed the produce of 1825, including every thing, at 56,445,370*l.* The ex-

Tiles	— .. 15
Candles (Tallow)	— .. 9½
— (Wax)	— .. 8
Coffee	— .. 2½
Cocoa Nuts	— .. 6½
Glass	— .. 20
A decrease upon	
Glass Bottles	— .. 20
An increase upon	
Cyder and Perry	— .. 12
Leather Tanned	— .. 10
— Skins	— .. 15
Licenses	— .. 7
Malt	— .. 3
Paper, 1 and 2 Class ..	— .. 12½
— Mill Board ..	— .. 15
Pepper	— .. 10
Printed Goods, Calicoes ..	— .. 24
— Stained Paper ..	— .. 20
Soap, (Hard)	— .. 7½
— (Soft)	— .. 12½
A decrease upon	
Starch	— .. 3
An increase upon	
Spirits, British	— .. 66
— Foreign	— .. 25
Stone Bottles	— .. 15
Sweets, &c.	— .. 45
Tea	— .. 1½
Tobacco and Snuff	— .. 3½
A decrease upon	
Vinegar	— .. 9
An increase upon	
Wine	— .. 5
Wire	— .. ½
Wrought Plate	— .. 150

penditure would be 56,001,842*l.*, including 5,486,654*l.*, for the sinking fund, which would leave a clear surplus of 443,528*l.* Such was the general result, at which he arrived from the following details. The Customs for 1825, he took at 11,350,000*l.*; which was an excess above the actual nett produce of the former year; for to that year's receipt, taken as the basis of the present estimate, there were to be added 50,000*l.*, which would be saved by the progressive diminution of bounties upon fish and linen; and 460,000*l.* being the amount of the repayment on the stock in hand of silk, which was merely a casual loss. These sums stood as follows:—

Receipts of 1825	£11,327,000
Diminution of bounties ..	50,000
Stock of silk in hand ..	460,000

£11,837,000

Deducting from this, 410,000*l.* for the full operation of the reduction of duties last year, there would remain 11,427,000*l.*; so that in fixing the estimate for this branch at 11,350,000*l.*, elbow-room was left to the amount of 77,000*l.*

The estimate for the Excise was stated at 26,400,000*l.*; the produce of last year was 26,768,000*l.* from which was to be deducted 200,000*l.*, on account of the entire cessation of the salt duty, and 37,000*l.* on account of the further effect of last year's diminution of the duty on rum, so that the probable produce of 1825 would be 26,531,000*l.*; but it would be prudent to take it at 26,400,000*l.* The stamps, would, in all probability, produce 7,100,000*l.*, after allowing for a diminution of 150,000*l.* on account of the further effect of the repeal of the

law-stamp duty. The assessed and land taxes would not be less, upon an accurate calculation, than 4,875,000*l.* The Post-office might be calculated at 1,500,000*l.*, being 20,000*l.* less than last year: The miscellaneous, including 100,000*l.*, due under treaty from the Dutch government, would be 750,000*l.*; and lastly, there would be received from the trustees of half pay and pensions, 4,470,370*l.* The whole would stand as follows:—

Customs	£11,350,000
Excise.....	26,400,000
Stamps	7,100,000
Taxes	4,875,000
Post-office	1,500,000
Miscellaneous	750,000
Trustees of Half Pay..	4,470,370

£56,445,370

As to the expenditure of the year 1825, one class of items constituted the permanent charge upon the consolidated fund. The other class arose from the annual supplies voted by parliament. The two together comprehended the ensuing items:

Consolidated Fund.

Interest of Debt	£27,233,670
Do. of Exchequer Bills ..	40,000
Civil List, &c.....	2,050,000
Half Pay Annuity	2,800,000
Sinking Fund*	5,486,664

£37,610,334

* The increase of the sinking fund beyond last year arose, in a great measure, from the course adopted respecting the dissentient holders of 4 per cents. The stock standing in their names amounted to about 6,000,000*l.*; and as they were to be paid off by an issue of Exchequer bills, which were to be subsequently discharged out of the sinking fund, the amount of their stock was transferred, at an interest of 3*1*/₄ per cent, from their names to those of the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, and the interest of the stock so transferred became an addition to the sinking fund,

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Supply.

Interest of Exchequer Bills	880,000
Army	7,911,751
Navy	5,983,126
Ordnance	1,376,641
Miscellaneous	2,300,000

£56,001,842

A portion of the increased charge of the army arose from the expense to be incurred by training the English and Scotch militia: and the miscellaneous charge was augmented by the necessity of paying no less than 250,000*l.* to the United States of America for certain Negroes who left their masters and attached themselves to our forces during the late war. By the treaty of Ghent we were bound to pay for such Negroes; and the award of the emperor of Russia, under the provisions of that treaty, had fixed the price at that sum.

Deducting then the total charge of 56,001,842*l.* from the total revenue of 56,445,370*l.*, the nett surplus would be, as before stated, 443,528*l.*; and, upon this basis, a surplus of 864,676*l.* might be expected for 1826, and of 1,254,676*l.* for 1827. The increase of the latter surplus beyond that of the year immediately preceding it, was to be expected from a proposed diminution in the bounty upon the exportation of refined sugar. By the existing law, the duty upon raw sugar varies according to its price; when the average price is below 47*s.*, the duty is 27*s.* per cwt., and the duty is liable to a graduated scale of increase, according as the average price may reach certain specified amounts: but the drawback upon the exportation of refined sugar is calculated upon the supposition, that the duty upon the muscovado is invariably paid at the higher rate. Mr. Robinson

thought it desirable to fix the duty permanently at 27*s.*; and modifying the drawback accordingly, this change of system would save to the revenue 3*s.* per cwt. in the drawback, and might be taken in 1827 (the first year in which the modification would be in operation) as a total saving of about 300,000*l.*

It thus appeared that the surplus of the years ending with 1827 would be as follows:

Surplus of 1824	£1,437,744
1825	443,528
1826	864,676
1827	1,254,676

Total £4,000,624

In applying this surplus to the diminution of the public burthens, Mr. Robinson stated that he had three main objects in view:—1st, Increased facility of consumption at home, in conjunction with increased extension of commerce abroad; 2nd, The restriction of smuggling; and 3rd, Some alleviation of the pressure of direct taxation.

To accomplish these objects, after alluding to Mr. Huskisson's plans for reducing the prohibitory duties, and recommending the duty on iron to be lowered from 6*l.* 10*s.* to 1*l.* 10*s.* per ton, he proceeded to specify the reduction which he meant to propose upon various articles of foreign produce, the duties upon which, although not avowedly or really prohibitory, were nevertheless so high as to impede the consumption, and to press with considerable severity upon those who used them. The first of these articles was hemp, from which he recommended a reduction of half the present duty, at a loss to the revenue of about 100,000*l.*

The next article was coffee. The existing duties upon coffee were on

West India	....	1s. per lb.
East India	....	1s. 6d.
Foreign	.....	2s. 6d.

He proposed to grant a reduction of 6d. in the lb. on the duty upon West Indian coffee to extend the reduction to cocoa. Taking both articles together, the revenue would probably be diminished to the amount of 150,000*l*.

But the most important of all the topics introduced by Mr. Robinson, was the reduction of the duties on wine. To explain the grounds on which he proceeded, he went back to the years 1801, 1802, and 1803, when the duty on wine was as follows, viz.

French	{ 1801 ..	8s. 9d. per gallon.
	{ 1802 ..	8 10
	{ 1803 ..	8 10
Not	{ 1801 ..	6 5
	{ 1802 ..	6 6
French	{ 1803 ..	6 6

The average consumption was :

	Gallons.
Of French wine	..... 374,000
Of all other wine	..... 7,396,000

At present, the duty on French wine was 11*s*. 5*d* $\frac{1}{4}$ per gallon: on wines not French, 7*s*. 7*d*: and the consumption of 1824, after the lapse of more than twenty years, notwithstanding the great increase of our population and of our general opulence, had been so far from keeping pace with that increase, that it did not exceed 254,268 gallons of French wine, and 4,847,976 gallons of other wine. His intention was, to reduce the duty on French wines to 6*s*. per gallon, and on wines not French, to 4*s*. The loss to the revenue from this change he estimated at 230,000*l*. In order to diminish the temptations to smuggling, he proposed to allow whiskey to be

imported into England. The present duty of 10*s*. 6*d*. per gallon on all British spirits, he would reduce to 5*s*. per gallon on all spirits distilled from malt, and to 6*s*. on those distilled from grain. On the same principle, he would reduce the duty on rum, which was at present 10*s*. 6*d*. per gallon, at proof, to 8*s*.; and permit whiskey to be made from grain in our colonial possessions, and to be sent here either for the purpose of being rectified, or of being sold as whiskey. The loss to the revenue from these sources would be 750,000*l*. The duty on cider, which was at present 30*s*. per hogshead, he would reduce to 10*s*., by which the revenue would lose 20,000*l*.

As to the direct taxes, Mr. Robinson proposed to remove the duty from four-wheeled carriages drawn by ponies, amounting to 857*l*.; the tax upon occasional waiters, amounting to 1,343*l*.; on coachmakers' licenses, 354*l*.; on carriages sold by commission 3,391*l*.; on mules employed in carrying ore, 137*l*.; on houses, which were vacated after the beginning of the year, 5,000*l*.; on untenanted houses, 4,000*l*.; on an additional window in dairies, 1,000*l*.; on farm-houses, occupied by labourers, 1,000*l*.; on husbandry servants, occasionally employed as grooms, 2,000*l*.; on husbandry horses, let to hire, 4,000*l*.; on taxed carts, 18,913*l*.; on houses under 10*l*. rent the whole of the inhabited house duty; and the whole window duty on houses not having more than seven, 235,000*l*. The total amount of these items would cost the revenue only about 276,995*l*., but they were items of which, as they were exceedingly vexatious in the collection, it was particularly advisable to get rid,

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The result of the reductions proposed by the chancellor of the Exchequer, was as follows:—

Reduction upon	
Hemp	£100,000
Coffee	150,000
Wine	230,000
British Spirit & Rum	750,000
Cyder	20,000
Assessed Taxes ..	276,000
	<hr/>
	<u>£1,526,000</u>

Of this it was calculated that there would be lost, during the present year, about 650,000*l.*; so that the total surplus of this and the two ensuing years, estimated at upwards of 4,000,000*l.*, would be amply sufficient to meet the diminution.

Some were dissatisfied, because there was not a greater diminution of direct taxation; others, because greater relief was not given to the West-India interest; and some were particularly anxious that the duties on tobacco should be lower-

ed. On the whole, however, the exposition of the chancellor of the Exchequer was highly pleasing to all parties. They were satisfied that he had granted as great an alleviation of the public burthens as was consistent with public credit, and that he had chosen, with a comprehensive prudence, the mode of applying the relief.

On the 3rd of March, Mr. Ma-berly moved for the repeal of the assessed taxes: but, out of 175 members who were present, he was supported by only 47. On the 5th of May, a resolution, proposed by the same member respecting the duties on beer, was negatived by a majority of 88 to 23. Mr. Hobhouse on the 7th of May, moved a resolution, by which the House pledged itself to repeal the window tax from April 1826: The Ayes were 77, the Noes, 114. A motion for the repeal of the duties on soap and candles was negatived without a division.

CHAP. VIII.

Private Bills—Close of the Session of Parliament—King's Speech—Proclamation enforcing the Foreign Enlistment Act—Commercial Embarrassments—Failures—Panic in the Money-Market—East Indies—Operations of Sir Archibald Campbell—His advance towards Prome—Repulse of General Cotton at Donabew—Return of Sir A. Campbell to Donabew—Capture of Donabew—Occupation of Prome—Subjugation of Assam and Arracan—Sir A. Campbell remains in Quarters at Prome—Armistice with the Burmese—Negotiations.

A MORE than ordinary share of the time of the members of the legislature was occupied during the present session, in the consideration of private bills. So great was the passion for Joint-stock companies, and so abundant the capital which was ready to seek employment in schemes of local improvement, and in forming new channels of internal communication by means of rivers, canals, and rail-roads, that four hundred and thirty-eight petitions for private bills were presented, and two hundred and eighty-six private acts were passed. The conduct of the committees, to whom some of these private bills was referred, was the subject of loud and well merited complaint. Many members of the House of Commons seemed, in the exercise of this part of their functions, frequently to forget that they had any public trust or duty to discharge, and gave their votes for or against a scheme, entirely as it coincided, or was inconsistent with, any private interest of their own, or of their friends.

On the 6th of July, the session was terminated by commission. On that occasion, the lord chancellor as one of the commissioners, delivered the following Speech :

" My Lords and Gentlemen,
" The business of the Session being now brought to a conclusion, we are commanded by his Majesty to express the great satisfaction which he feels in releasing you from your laborious attendance in Parliament.

" His Majesty returns you his warmest acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you have prosecuted the inquiries into the state of Ireland, which he recommended to you at the opening of the Session.

" It is a particular gratification to his Majesty, that the tranquillity and improved condition of that part of the United Kingdom have rendered the extraordinary powers with which you had invested his Majesty no longer necessary for the public safety.

" His Majesty is happy to be able to announce to you, that he receives from all Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country, and of their desire to maintain the general peace.

" While his Majesty regrets the continuance of the war in the East Indies with the Burmese government, he trusts that the gallant exertions of the British and

native forces employed in operations in the enemy's territory may lead to a speedy and satisfactory termination of the contest.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"We have it in command from his Majesty to thank you for the Supplies which you have granted to him for the service of the present year, and at the same time to express the satisfaction which he derives from the reduction you have found it practicable to make in the burthens of his people.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"His Majesty has commanded us to assure you, that he is highly sensible of the advantages which must result from the measures you have adopted in the course of this session, for extending the commerce of his subjects by the removal of unnecessary and inconvenient restrictions, and from the beneficial relaxations which you have deemed it expedient to introduce into the colonial system of this country.

"These measures, his Majesty is persuaded, will evince to his subjects in those distant possessions, the solicitude with which Parliament watches over their welfare: they tend to cement and consolidate the interests of the colonies with those of the mother country, and his Majesty confidently trusts that they will contribute to promote that general and increasing prosperity, on which his Majesty had the happiness of congratulating you on the opening of the present Session, and which, by the blessing of Providence, continues to pervade every part of his kingdom."

The Lord Chancellor then prorogued the Parliament to the 25th of August.

In the autumn, the attention of ministers was drawn, in conse-

quence of the remonstrances of the Turkish government, to the conduct which was pursued here in relation to assisting the Greeks against their oppressors: and on the 30th of September, a proclamation was published, enforcing the provisions of the foreign-enlistment act. This proclamation, after reciting the king's declaration of neutrality in the contest between the Porte and the Greeks, and suggesting that, if British subjects contravened such declarations, not only might our sincerity be reasonably questioned, but peaceable and unoffending subjects in foreign parts might be exposed to unavoidable violence by way of retaliation for acts in which they had no share, it went on to state, that intelligence had been received by government, that attempts were making to induce certain of his majesty's subjects to fit out ships of war, and to serve in them under the flag of Greece, for the capture and spoliation of Turkish property. It then pointed out the direct contradiction of such proceedings to the provisions of the foreign-enlistment bill; and concluded by strictly commanding that no person whatever should take part in the hostilities referred to, under pain of incurring the penalties imposed by the statute. It was accompanied by an order in council, which, after reciting the 27th of Geo. 2nd, forbade the exportation of cannon, mortars, shot, or shells of any description, during the six months from the date of the order.

Early in the year the public securities showed a tendency to fall; and the shares of the different Joint-stock companies had declined from the extravagant prices which they had attained. After the close of the session, the state of the money-market became still more

critical : and almost every species of property fell in price. The large sums which had been invested in foreign loans and in distant or fantastic speculations, brought back no return : capital obtained upon credit, had been forced into every branch of commerce, and pushed far beyond the limits of immediate demand : the imports of cotton, wine, silk, &c., increased so suddenly, and so far beyond their usual amount, that the rates of exchange began to turn against the country ; and the Bank of England diminished its issues and its discounts. In the meantime, the demand for further funds to supply the place of those which had been invested in a mode altogether unavailable, for present purposes at least, became gradually more urgent ; but in proportion as it grew pressing, suspicion began to arise and commercial confidence to be shaken. The merchants looked forward to their bankers ; but bankers had been induced, by the abundance of money and the low rate of interest, in the end of 1824, and the beginning of the present year, to lay out their funds in discounting bills of unusually long dates, and upon other securities which could not be realized quickly. They therefore were unable to lend the help that was wanted ; and several important commercial failures took place. The distress soon reached the bankers themselves. Some considerable banking houses in the country stopped payment : apprehensions sprung up with respect to the stability of the London bankers ; and all classes of persons hastened to draw out their balances. This naturally produced one or two failures, and these failures redoubled the alarm. In the beginning of December, these embarrass-

ments were at their height ; and for some days the agitation in the City exceeded every thing of the kind that had been witnessed for many years. Lombard-street was nearly filled with persons hastening to the different banks to draw money, or waiting in anxious fear of hearing of new failures. The shock given to public credit by the stoppage of the banking house of sir Peter Pole and Co. on the 5th of December, was tremendous : as it was known that they kept accounts with forty-four country banks, several of whom, in all probability, would also stop payment. The funds immediately fell ; on the 6th of the same month the public distress was increased by the failure of the banking house of Williams and Co : and immediately afterwards, by the failure of the firms of Everett, Walker, and Co. and of Sikes, Snaith, and Co. both of Mansion-house-street. The reaction of these insolvencies upon the country banks, was necessarily great.* All the usual channels of credit were stopped ; and the cir-

* The following is a list of the principal banking houses which failed, or suspended their payments towards the end of the present year :—

Ashburton, Browne and Co.
Banbury, Gillett and Co.
Bath, Cavenagh and Co.
Ditto, Smith and Co. resumed.
Bedford, Rawlins and Co.
Birmingham, Gibbons and Co. gazetted.
Brecon, Bromage and Snead.
Boston, Ingelow and Co.
Bradford, Wentworth and Co.
Brighton, Lashmar and Co.
Ditto, Tamplin and Co.
Bristol, Browne and Co.
Cambridge, Hollick and Co. resumed.
Chelmsford, Crickett and Co. gazetted.
Cheltenham, Hartlands and Co.
Ditto, Turner and Co.
Chertsey, La Coste and Co. resumed.
Darlington, Skinner and Co. resumed.
Devonport, Walker and Co. —
Devonport, Shiells and Co. gazetted.

ulation of the country was completely deranged. Several cabinet deliberations took place; and it was at length determined that one and two pound Bank notes should be temporarily issued for country

Diss, Fincham and Co.
Dorking, Piper and Co.
Dorchester, Pattison and Co. resumed.
Doat, May and Co.
Evesham, Hartland and Co.
Falmouth, Carne and Co.
Frome, Messiter and Co.
Gloucester, Turner and Co.
Gravesend, Brenchley and Co.
Hereford, Garrard and Co. gazetted.
Hinckley, Jervis and Co.
Ditto, Sansome and Co.
Huddersfield, Dobson and Co. gazetted.
Kettering, Keep and Co.
Kingston, Shrubsole and Co.
Leicester, Clarke and Co.
Lewes, Wood and Co.
London, Everett and Co.
Ditto, Pole and Co.
Ditto, Sikes and Co.
Ditto, Stirling and Co.
Ditto, Williams and Co. resumed.
Ditto, Sir C. Scott and Co., resumed.
Maidstone, Edmeads and Co. gazetted.
Maldon, Crickitt and Co.
Melksham, Moule and Co.
Nantwich, Boughton and Co.
Newcastle-under-Lyme, Sparrow and Co.
Northampton Smith and Co. gazetted.
Ditto, Osborne and Co. gazetted.
Norwich, Day and Co. gazetted.
Peterborough, Simpson and Co.
Plymouth, Elford and Co. bankruptcy superseded.
Ripon, Charnock and Co.
Romford, Joyner and Co.
Saffron Walden, Serle and Co. resumed.
Ditto, Serle, Son, and Co.
St. Neot's, Rix and Co.
Ditto, Gorham and Co.
Sheerness, Bishop.
Southampton, Kellow and Co. resumed.
Stockton, Hutchinsons and Co.
Ditto, Hutchinson and Place.
Ditto, Skinner and Co. resumed.
Sussex, Gregory and Co.
Swaffham, Day and Co.
Swansea, Gibbons and Co.
Wellingborough, Morton and Co. gaz.
Weymouth, Henning and Co.
Whitehaven, Johnston and Co.
Wimborne, Dean and Co.
Wisbeach, Hill and Co.
York, Wentworth and Co.

circulation. Accordingly, on the 16th of December, that measure was carried into effect. An order was also issued to the officers of the Mint to expedite, with the utmost despatch, an extraordinary coinage of sovereigns; and for one week about one hundred and fifty thousand sovereigns were coined per day. The circumstance of the price of bullion being lower than the Mint price was favourable to these operations. Rumours were spread that the government had resolved to suspend cash payments: but this report turned out to be a delusion. In the mean time, meetings were held in London and in most of the trading towns, in which resolutions were adopted for the support of commercial credit; and these had, undoubtedly, considerable effect in checking the increase of the panic, and restoring some degree of mutual confidence. Thus wonderful was the contrast between the commencement and the close of the present year.

In our foreign possessions the only transactions of interest during the present year occurred in our Eastern empire.

The hostilities against the Burmese were prosecuted actively, and, in their details, successfully, but without producing any great general result.

The successes which the troops under sir Archibald Campbell had gained towards the end of the preceding year, prevented him from being molested at Rangoon. The only military operations which took place in that quarter in the month of January, were some unimportant skirmishes. The principal of these was an attack upon the fort of Syriam. The detachment, which had been selected for this service, consisting of two hundred soldiers of the 47th regiment, and

a few seamen and marines, left Rangoon on the morning of the 11th; and in the course of a few hours, came before the fort, and the bridge over the Nullah leading to it. The landing place having been broken down, some delay was occasioned in repairing it, during which the enemy, from behind the works, kept up a smart and well-directed fire on the head of the column. This caused some loss; but no sooner were the troops able to cross, than they rushed on, and gallantly carried the place by storm. They afterwards went on to the Syriam Pagoda; the enemy who occupied it, when they saw the British troops rush on to the assault, fled, after the discharge of one volley.

At the same time, sir Archibald Campbell, by the observance of the strictest discipline, and the punctuality of his payments for every article which was furnished to the troops, endeavoured to inspire the people with confidence, so as to induce them to return to their homes or not to depart from them.* His efforts were not unsuccessful.

* The following Proclamation was issued by him:

Inhabitants of the Burman empire!—The English forces have come amongst you to seek redress for the cruel murders and numerous insults your arrogant court had the presumption to inflict upon, and to offer to, the subjects of the British government, in a time of profound peace.

A great and generous nation, confident in its own strength, like that of the British empire in India, tried every thing possible, by mild and temperate exhortation, to make your court sensible of the enormity of its conduct, and the inevitable consequences that a perseverance in it would occasion. These remonstrances tended only to increase the insolence of the court of Ava. Recourse to arms was therefore the only measure left the English in support of their own rights and dignity. What that appeal has already produced, it is unnecessary for me to say; you all know it.

The inhabitants returned to Rangoon in considerable numbers; and hopes were entertained, that the Siamese and the Peguese would avail themselves of the opportunity to free themselves from the Burmese yoke.

On the 6th of February, lieutenant-colonel Godwin was detached to Tantabain, in order to dislodge the advanced division of the enemy from their defences on the Lyng river. This operation having been performed with complete success, sir Archibald Campbell, about the middle of February, moved forward from Rangoon towards Prome. By the 22nd of February, the land column under his own immediate orders, reached Sorrawah, which was at a distance from Rangoon, by the road, of fifty

The bravery of my troops has already deprived the court of Ava of its maritime provinces of Mergui, Tavoy, Yeb, Martaban, and the island of Cheduba. The ancient kingdom of Pegu has become a desert from the rage of war. The most powerful armies possible for your court to get together have been sent against us; we have dispersed them like chaff. strictest discipline, and the punctuality of my force at Rangoon, in the month of May last, we have at different periods taken from you more than 700 pieces of artillery, and small arms too numerous to be counted, and your loss in lives has been, as you all know, most enormous; and with you, on that account I lament the tears of aged parents, sisters, widows, and innocent children. All this has been endured merely to support the folly and obstinacy of your court, to whom our peaceable desires have been made known. Yet it still abstains from offering any reparation for the wanton cruelties and unprovoked injuries I have already mentioned. It only, therefore, remains for me to carry the victorious English arms, not only to your capital, but to the remotest parts of your kingdom, till your court is brought to a proper sense of that justice, honour, and policy, due from one neighbouring state to another.

Having thus briefly explained the cause of our coming in arms amongst

miles, without having met the slightest opposition, although a strong division of the enemy, under Maha Silwah, waited his approach at the old Talian fort at Mophie, until he had actually made his disposition for attack, when it broke and dispersed into a close jungle in the rear. The Carian inhabitants of the country, through which we passed, viewed the expulsion of the Burmese with much satisfaction, and received our troops with kindness and friendship, and lent them some assistance in road-making, and in supplying rice and buffaloes. A large force of the enemy had been left in the rear at Donabew, which general Cotton, with the column that was to advance by the Irawuddy, was to attack. Sir Archibald therefore

you, you will see and fully understand that to your own king and government alone have you to attribute all the past calamities of the war, and such as may still ensue from its further progress. My most anxious desire is to alleviate those miseries towards the peaceable and innocent inhabitants, to the very utmost of my power. Show yourselves, therefore, deserving of that feeling towards you by keeping, as we advance, yourselves and your families peaceably and quietly in your houses, and you may depend upon the most inviolable protection of your persons and property. Bring to my army such articles of the produce of your farms and industry as you wish to dispose of—every thing will be paid for with the most scrupulous fidelity. I ask you not to take up arms, or any part whatever in the war; I have troops sufficient for all the objects I have in view, without any further aid. May the spirit of your forefathers direct your hearts to follow the line of conduct I have laid down for your guidance, which will ensure for you, as I have already promised, my fullest protection, and every respect to your religion and temples, &c.

Given under my hand and seal at Rangoon, the first day of February, 1825.

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL, B. G., &c.

By order, (Signed)

J. J. SNODGRASS, M. S.

halted for several days at Sarrawah in the hope of receiving intelligence of the fall of Donabew.

On the 16th of February, the water column under general Cotton embarked and proceeded to Pagoda Point. On the 17th, they reached Teesit, where three stockades, destroyed by brigadier-general Fraser some time before, were found rebuilt, but evacuated; they were immediately destroyed. The light division of boats from the navy, under lieutenant Smith of the *Alligator*, was fired upon some few miles in advance the same evening from the bank, where the enemy had a stockaded breast-work, and lost two men killed and one wounded: the boats pulled, under fire of their carronades, immediately inshore, and destroyed it. On the morning of the 18th, major Baden, commanding the advance, reconnoitred the right bank and burned another stockade which had been discerned the evening before; and the flotilla proceeded up the river. On approaching Panlang, the body of the column anchored; and general Cotton proceeded with captains Alexander and Chads, of the Royal navy, and captain Steel, assistant quartermaster-general, to reconnoitre in the front, directing the advance division to follow in support. On reaching the light division, at dusk, they found themselves in sight of one of the outward stockades of Panlang, on the left, called Youtheet. It was too late to complete a reconnoissance, but the light division were anchored immediately out of gun-shot, supported by the advance, which took a position in their rear. During the night, some formidable fire-rafts were launched by the enemy, but the precautionary measures which had been adopted prevented them from producing any effect.

On the following morning it was ascertained, that, opposite to You-thet stockade, there was another on the right bank, named Mighee; and about a mile further up on the point of land formed by the division of the river, was discovered the very extensive stockade of Panlang. A point of land, about 500 yards distant from the outer works, was immediately occupied, and a battery of four mortars and two six-pounders erected, and was opened within an hour from the time when the order was given; two columns of attack were formed on the right and left banks, the right under lieutenant-colonel O'Donaghue, and the left under major Beaden, with orders to attack the stockades situated on the respective banks, and then to advance, according to circumstances, after their reduction.

About five o'clock in the evening, the steam-vessel arrived, and anchored in advance between the two stockades, with the boats a little in her rear: the attack was then made. The enemy fired from both their positions, but deserted them the moment the troops landed. The right column and the left, advanced by the respective banks. The Tantabain creek was forded by the column under lieutenant-colonel O'Donaghue, and the branch of the river leading to Yungun-chinyah still interposing, no time was lost in re-embarking the troops and pushing them forward to attack the main stockade. It, too, was found deserted, the Burmese having left it by both flanks. These operations were effected with the loss of only two men.

On the 25th of February, the flotilla proceeded to Meslee, about ten miles from Panlang, up the branch of the river leading to Yungun-chinyah. Information was

that day received, that the light and advance divisions had the evening before taken up a position in the river Irrawaddy, commanding the entrance of the branch leading to Panlang, and that the passage, though extremely intricate, might be made good. The following morning (the 26th), they proceeded to Talynda, a distance estimated to be eighteen miles from the former anchorage. The heavier vessels having grounded there, it was found necessary, on the 27th, to unload the steam-vessel and gun schooners, for which purpose boats were allotted; and the remainder of the flotilla joined the advance division in the Irrawaddy. General Cotton proceeded on the 28th to reconnoitre, and came in contact with the enemy at Youngyoun, about ten miles above our position. They occupied the left bank of the river, as we advanced, and appeared to be an outpost from Donabew, the white pagoda of which was visible on the right bank about ten miles higher up the river. The right bank was deserted, except by a few Carrians.

The whole of the flotilla, except the boats employed in assisting the heavy vessels through the shallows and over the bar, were directed to proceed and to occupy the position reconnoitred the day before. When they had advanced about half-way, it was discovered that the enemy had occupied a post on the right bank, and pushed on thirteen war-boats. The latter were driven away by the boats of the light division, while a few soldiers of the 89th regiment were landed, who dispersed the former, at the expense of four men slightly wounded. The flotilla occupied the allotted position, resting the left upon an island which there divides the river; and two six-pounders were placed upon the

point, completely commanding the space between the island and the left bank, which is about one-third of the whole width of the river, and maintaining free intercourse with the right bank.

The last of the vessels having arrived on the evening of the 5th of March, the flotilla got under weigh early on the morning of the 6th, and took up a position about two miles below Donabew. The enemy was protected by a succession of formidable stockades, commencing at the pagoda, and increasing in strength, until completed by the main work, which stood upon a commanding site, surrounded by a deep abatis, with all the customary defences. The guns appeared to be numerous, and the garrison were seen in crowds upon all the works. At half-past one o'clock, there was sent, by a prisoner, a flag of truce, with a summons to surrender the place. A reply arrived at half past three, containing a civil, but decided refusal to accede to the proposed terms. A party of 160 men of his majesty's 89th regiment, covered by the light division, and some row-boats, had been prepared to land on the right bank, to reconnoitre a point opposite the main stockade, which was in possession of some men belonging to war boats, that were lying under cover of the bank of the river. This party was immediately advanced; some of the war-boats retired under the guns on the opposite side, where they were unassailable; and the object of the reconnoissance was completely gained. During the time that our boats were advancing, and while they were lying at the point, the enemy kept up an incessant fire from about thirty pieces of cannon, many of heavy calibre; and the precision with which they were

directed, gave a colouring of truth to the report, that the chief, Bum-doola, had been for some time practising his artillery.

General Cotton was anxious to have attacked the place on the side which stood furthest up the river: but to have done so, he must have left behind him a force to maintain his communication with Panlang; and his numbers were too small to be separated with safety. The column under his command was originally composed of 750 Europeans, exclusive of the 18th regiment of native infantry, stationed at Panlang. Of these, twenty-five men had been left to guard the armed transport *Satellite*; about twenty-five more were sick; and guards were required for the different boats; leaving only about 600 bayonets disposable for the attack of a strong place, the garrison of which was estimated by no one at less than 12,000 men, well furnished with artillery and muskets. Under these circumstances general Cotton had no option but that of landing below the works of Donabew, and attacking them in succession, while the flotilla defended the river.

Preparations were accordingly made to commence with the pagoda stockade; and at sun-rise, on the 7th of March, 500 men, being disembarked one mile below the pagoda, were formed into two columns of equal strength, under the command of lieutenant-colonel O'Donaghue, and major Basden; two six-pounders were also landed, and a small rocket battery was established. Both columns were led on with great steadiness; while, at a proper range, a regular fire was opened from the guns and rocket battery. All were exposed to a heavy fire, which was kept up by the enemy to the last, with

perseverance and spirit. The gorges of this strong work were narrow and completely occupied by the assailants, who were forcing an entrance; and the enemy, amounting to about 3,000 men, had no means of escape except over their own defences. They were overtaken in the last abatis, where they stood to fire, until they were closed upon by the troops who had forced their way, and checked by others who had run round on the outside in search of an entrance to the body of the work.

In obtaining possession of the first line of defence, we had about twenty men killed and wounded: the enemy lost between four and five hundred.

The second defence was about 500 yards from the pagoda stockade, and at the same distance from the main work, from which it was distinct, though commanded by it. For the immediate reduction of this place, two other six-pounders, four five-and-a-half-inch mortars, and a fresh supply of rockets were brought up and placed in position at a house in advance of the captured work. When it was presumed that a sufficient impression had been made from the batteries, 200 men, under the command of captain Rose, of his majesty's 89th regiment, advanced in two parties to the storm: a destructive fire was immediately commenced from all parts of the face of the work, which caused the columns to diverge to the right of the point of attack, and to get into a ditch, filled with spikes, and scarpes so as to expose it to the fire of the work. Here all who presented themselves were knocked down; captain Rose, who had already received one wound, fell by a second shot, while persevering in the attack; captain Can-

non, also of the 89th, was killed; other officers were wounded, and the loss in men was extremely heavy. The party was at length directed to retire. Two eight-inch mortars, and four light twelve-pounders from the gun-boats, were landed, to increase the battery. The enemy strengthened the work, and, toward evening, brought more heavy guns into play. Although general Cotton was confident that he could have carried the second work, it would have been with such a loss as would have prevented him from attacking the main stockade; and he would have been either left in a position exposed to one of superior strength, or forced to relinquish the post after carrying it at a great sacrifice. He therefore determined to re-embark the troops, and to occupy a position until he could receive a reinforcement. The guns and stores of every description were re-shipped, and after spiking the enemy's cannon, and destroying the numerous jingals and other arms which had been taken, the troops marched out at two o'clock on the 8th of March, and embarked without opposition. The loss sustained in this affair amounted to 129 in killed, wounded, and missing.

Sir Archibald Campbell, having been deceived by false intelligence, on the 8th of March, of the supposed capture of Donabew, moved from Sarrawah on the 9th, and on the 10th reached U-au-diet, at a distance of 26 miles. There he received information from general Cotton of the failure of the attack of the 7th, and on the night of the 11th he commenced a retrograde march on Donabew. He arrived there on the 25th, and on the 27th opened a communication with the water column. On the 1st of April

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the mortar and enfilading batteries were opened, and the breaching batteries had just commenced their fire at day-light on the morning of the 2nd, when the enemy's small rear-guard was discovered in full retreat towards the jungle. The place was immediately taken possession of; and, in addition to the great number of guns, &c. found on the works, granaries and dépôts of grain were taken, sufficient for the consumption of the army for many months. Maha Bundoolah was said to have been killed by a rocket while going his rounds on the preceding morning, and no entreaty of the other chiefs could prevail upon the panic-struck garrison to remain longer together. They fled through the jungle in the direction of Lamina. During the siege, the enemy made several bold and desperate sorties on our line, but were, on all occasions, quickly repulsed. In one of these sorties, a novel scene presented itself in front of both armies. Seventeen large elephants, each carrying a complement of armed men, and supported by a column of infantry, were observed moving down towards our right flank. The body guard, under captain Sneyd, charged them, and mixing boldly with the elephants, shot their riders off their backs, and finally drove the whole into the fort.

Sir Archibald Campbell resumed, without loss of time, his march towards Prome. The enemy nowhere attempted any resistance; and though great preparations had been made for defence, he entered Prome on the 25th of April without firing a shot. The enemy, before they withdrew, had set fire to a part of the town, and a whole quarter was reduced to ashes.

In the mean time, the subordinate operations of the campaign had been carried on with success. Colonel Richards, on the 1st of February, obtained possession of Rangpoore by capitulation. By that acquisition, the Burmese and their allies were completely expelled from Assam, the whole of which was now reduced under our power. In Cachar, too, general Shuldham, who was directing his march upon Munnipore, which lies North by West of Ammerapoorra about 200 miles, made some progress: though he was retarded, in a degree greater than had been anticipated, by the nature of the country. The forests and jungles were almost impenetrable: and the unusually heavy rains had rendered the task of constructing roads toilsome in the extreme.

A series of brilliant operations on the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th, of March, gave general Morrison possession of Arracan. A force detached by him, under the command of general Macbean, occupied without resistance, the islands of Ramiree and Sandowey.

In the principal scene of warfare, no further operations took place. Sir Archibald Campbell's head-quarters remained at Prome, where his army was shut up by the rainy season, which usually lasts in that country till the end of October. Although a considerable number of the inhabitants had returned to Prome and to other places, the system acted upon by the Burmese, of depopulating the country in the route of the British forces, had been to a great extent successful. Provisions for the supply of the army could not be obtained in the neighbourhood of Prome, in the requisite quantity, and they were conveyed from Rangoon,

a distance of about 150 miles, up the river Irrawaddy, by a flotilla of men-of-war's boats employed for that purpose, under the command of captain Alexander, of his majesty's ship *Alligator*. Nearly the whole of the country between Rangoon and Prome had been deserted by the inhabitants.

The Burmese army, amounting to 60,000 men, was stationed as follows:—20,000 at Meeaday, 50 miles from Prome; a second division, of the same strength, at Patana-go; and the remaining 20,000 at Ghen'bi'gune, where they were posted for the purpose of preventing our force in Arracan from joining the troops under the commander-in-chief.

The mortality among the troops was considerable. The season was more than usually rainy, and the partial inundation of the country greatly increased the epidemic. The proportion of Europeans who were sick, was about one-eighth of the whole number. In addition to the mortality caused by disease, the troops sustained considerable loss from the incessant attacks made upon them by the Burmese; for scarcely a day passed without some skirmish between our troops and the enemy. The latter always made their approaches under cover of the woods and jungles, and annoyed our troops, without giving them an opportunity of effectually chastising their assailants.

In the mean time some negotiations for the restoration of peace had been set on foot; and on the 17th of September, lieutenant-col. Tidy and lieutenant Smith, commanding the light division, were met at Meeady by the Attawoon, Moonjee Maha Moola Rajah, and the Woodcock Maha Serec Senkeegah, duly authorized by Saha

Menjee Maha Mengom, first minister of the king of Ava, when the following articles were agreed upon, signed by, and exchanged between the parties:

"1st. There shall be a cessation of hostilities between the British and Burmese armies, from the date hereof to the 17th day of October next, inclusive:

"2nd. The first minister of the king, Sahdo Menjee Muha Mengon, being invested with full powers from his majesty for that purpose, will meet the British authorities (duly qualified by their government) at the village of Nenbonzick (being half-way between the armies) on the 2nd of October next, there to enter into negotiations for the re-establishment of peace between the subjects of the two countries:

"3rd. A line of demarcation shall be drawn between the two armies, commencing at Comma, on the western bank of the Irrawaddy, passing through the village of Nenbonzick, and continuing along the road from that village to Tongho.

"The respective parties engage to prevent their troops or adherents passing the said line; and further give assurance that all parties or detachments belonging to either shall be immediately recalled to their own side of the line respectively.

"It is further agreed on the part of the British commander, that this cessation of hostilities shall be observed by the several British armies on the frontiers of these dominions, which shall remain without making any forward movement before the 18th of October next, when the armistice shall cease and determine; the Burmese authorities engaging that this article shall be reciprocally observed.

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"4th. Two officers from each army are to meet on the 23rd instant at the village of Neebenzimk, to mark off the ground for the encampment of the respective chiefs and their followers, and to make any other arrangements which they may deem requisite, preparatory to the meeting of the said high commissioners.

"5th. The state of the king of Ava's first minister absolutely requiring that he shall not move without the attendance of 500 men with fire-arms, and 500 men with swords, the British commander will of course be attended by a corresponding number, should he deem it requisite."

Accordingly, on the 2nd of October, sir A. Campbell and sir J. Brisbane met the Burmese commissioners, Kee Woongee and Lay Mayn Woon, in a Lotoo, or Hall of Audience, at Nemben-ziek, the spot chosen for the scene of negotiation. That day was devoted to ceremony and not to business: compliments and courteous speeches passed on both sides; the Burmese envoys politely inquired after our king's health, and offered to accompany sir A. Campbell to England, or any where else! The discussion took place the succeeding day. On the part of the British were present, sir A. Campbell, sir J. Brisbane, brigadier-general Cotton, captain Alexander, brigadier-general M'Creagh, lieutenant-col. Tidy, and captain Snodgrass. The following chiefs appeared on the part of the court of Ava: Sada Menjee Maha Mengom-kee Woongee, Munnoo Rut'ha Keogong, Lay Mayn Woon, Mengee Maha Menlajah Attawoon, Maha Sri Sencra, Woon-dock Menjee, Maha Menla Sear Sey-Shuagom Moogoonoon, and Mengee Attalla Maha Sri Soo

Asseewoon. The Burmese chiefs endeavoured to prevail upon us to withdraw our demands for territorial cessions and indemnification for the expenses of the war, referring to what had happened in our dispute with China. Finding that we would not recede, they requested a prolongation of the armistice, in order that they might consult their court; it was accordingly extended till the 2nd of November. An exchange of prisoners was proposed by sir A. Campbell, and agreed to by the chiefs.

The next day the Burmese Woongees, Attawoons, and Woon-docks, to the number of twelve, dined with the British commander. The repast was served up in the Lotoo. Toasts were drunk to the health of the king and royal family of Ava; and Mengee Maha Menlajah, with reference to the difference between the two nations, observed that the sun and moon were now eclipsed, but when peace was restored, they would dazzle the astonished world with increased splendour. Soon afterwards brigadier-general M'Creagh and lieutenant-col. Tidy proceeded to Ammerapoor. These negotiations, however, did not lull the vigilance of our troops; and preparations were made to prosecute the war with effect, in case the armistice did not lead to a definitive treaty.

In another quarter of India some events happened, which excited interest.

Bhurtpore is situated in a plain 28 miles N. N. W. of Agra. The town is one of the most extensive and populous in Hindoostan. It is said to be eight miles in circumference. The fortifications, although constructed according to the system usually adopted by the natives, possess considerable strength. The peo-

ple are active, brave, and well armed. A handsome palace stands within the fortress, containing numerous apartments and a spacious hall of audience. On one side of the town an extensive sheet of water gives security ; while on the opposite side, which is the weakest in artificial defences, a jungle extends nearly to the counterscarp of the ditch. The fortress was originally built by an enterprising Jaut, named Churamun, who had enriched himself by plundering the baggage of Aurungzebe's army, in his last march to the Deccan. After various changes in the state and opulence of Bhurt pore, it first became interesting, as connected with British politics, in 1803, when a treaty of perpetual friendship was concluded by lord Lake with Runjeet Sing, the rajah. This treaty the rajah shortly afterwards violated ; and he openly supported Holkar. The consequence was, that lord Lake invested Bhurt pore ; but from the want of the artillery and ammunition requisite for the siege of so strong a place, he was obliged to retreat, with a considerable loss both of troops and of fame. Runjeet Sing was succeeded by his son Bulder Sing. That prince finding his health on the decline, requested the British government to acknowledge his son, an infant six years of age,

as his heir apparent. The resident of Malwa and Rajpootana accordingly recognized the child with the usual formalities, about the beginning of February last. Scarcely had a month elapsed, when the rajah died at Goberdhun. His appointed successor was duly proclaimed ; but the shouts, which hailed his opening career, were the signals for the explosion of private intrigue. A cousin of the young rajah, named Doorjun Lol, aided by a numerous gang of partisans, amongst whom were three regiments of regulars seduced from their allegiance, gained possession of the fort by blowing open one of the gates, and usurped the sovereign power. The rajah, with 500 soldiers of unshaken fidelity, retreated to the private apartments of the palace ; and the rebels were deterred from attacking this asylum only by a threat of the old Ranee, to explode an extensive magazine of powder, if force were resorted to. Doorjun Lol was represented as being a few degrees above idiotism, which rendered him a convenient instrument for the aggrandizement of a younger brother, who was reputed to possess abilities and ambition unrestrained by principle.

Sir David Ochterlony took measures to repress the disorders which this usurpation produced.

CHAP. IX.

FRANCE.—*Opening of the Session of the French Chambers—King's Speech—The Civil List—The Law for giving a Compensation to Emigrants—The Law for the future Regulation of the Sinking Fund, and for the Conversion of the Rentes into Three per Cent. Stock, and Four and a Half per Cent Stock—Partial Success of the Minister in the Conversion of the Rentes—The Budget—State of the Sinking Fund—Law of Sacrilege—State of the Clergy—Unsuccessful Prosecutions of Newspapers—Foreign Policy of the French Cabinet—Negotiations with Hayti—Ordinance of Recognition; acceptance of the Ordinance by Hayti—State of Hayti.*

EVER since the apparently prosperous issue of the invasion of Spain in 1823—an invasion, the final consequences of which may yet be the subject of as much regret to France as to Spain—the government of the Bourbons had acquired more confidence. The people were gratified by the sight of a neighbouring country occupied by their armies; the shame of defeat seemed to be in some measure wiped away; and the administration became more popular on account of that very measure, which could not but have excited universal execration, if any accurate ideas of liberty had been incorporated with the public opinion, or if a love of liberty had formed any part of the national sentiment. The success of the ministers, in excluding their adversaries at the election of the deputies in the preceding year, had reduced the formal and apparent strength of the opposition almost to nothing; and though violent declamations against their plans were still heard from the few anti-ministerial orators who had a seat in the popular chamber, the self-called patriots found

few to join in their tirades either in the assembly, or in the country at large. The only obstacles that could stand in the way of ministerial projects, were looked for, not so much in the force, argument, or influence of the *coté gauche*, as in the dissensions of the cabinet or the imprudences of the Ultra-royalists.

The commencement of the session of the Chambers was expected with considerable interest; for it was known that M. de Villèle had some important schemes in agitation, and the world was naturally curious to see in what tone the new sovereign would address the two legislative bodies. The session began on the 22nd of December, 1824. "Gentlemen," said the king to the two Chambers on that occasion, "the first impulse of my heart is to speak to you of my grief and of your own: we have lost a king wise and good, tenderly beloved by his family, venerated by his people, honoured and respected by all foreign governments. The glory of his reign will never be effaced. Not only did he re-establish the throne of my ancestors,

but he consolidated it by institutions which, bringing together and uniting the past with the present, have restored to France repose and happiness. The touching affliction which the whole nation felt at the last moments of the king, my brother, was to me the sweetest of all consolations; and I can say with truth, it was to this cause that I owe the power of fully enjoying the confidence with which my accession to the throne has been received. This confidence shall not be disappointed. Gentlemen, I know all the duties which royalty imposes on me; but strong in my love for the people, I hope, with the aid of God, to have the courage and firmness necessary for their due fulfilment."

"I announce to you with pleasure that the dispositions of foreign governments have experienced no change, and leave me no doubt respecting the maintenance of those friendly relations which subsist between them and myself. The spirit of conciliation and prudence which animates them, gives to the nations the strongest guarantee which they ever have had, against the return of those troubles by which they were for so long a time desolated. I shall neglect nothing to maintain that happy agreement which is its fruit. With this object it was, that I consented to prolong still further the stay in Spain of a part of the troops which my son had left there after a campaign, which, both as a Frenchman and a father, I may call glorious. A recent convention has regulated the conditions of this temporary measure in such manner as to conciliate the interests of the two monarchies.

"The just security, which our foreign relations give us, will favour the development of our internal

prosperity. I will second this salutary movement, gentlemen, by causing to be successively proposed to you the melioration required by the sacred interests of religion, and by the most important parts of our legislation. The king, my brother, found a great consolation in preparing the means of closing the last wounds of the Revolution. The moment has arrived to execute the wise designs which he had conceived. The situation of our finances will permit the accomplishment of this great act of justice and of policy without augmenting the imposts, without injuring public credit, without retrenching any part of the funds destined to the different branches of the public service. These results, perhaps beyond expectation, gentlemen, are due to the order established with your concurrence in the fortune of the State, and to the peace which we enjoy. I entertain a firm confidence that you will enter into my views, and that this restorative order will be completed by a perfect harmony of will between you and myself. I have resolved that the ceremony of my consecration shall terminate the first session of my reign. You will assist, gentlemen, at that august solemnity. There, prostrated at the foot of the same altar where Clovis received the sacred unction, and in presence of him who judges nations and kings, I will renew the oath to maintain and cause to be observed the laws of the State, and the institutions granted by the king my father; I will thank divine Providence for having deigned to make use of me in order to repair the last misfortunes of my people; and I will beseech the Almighty to continue to protect that beautiful France which I am proud of governing."

On the 3rd of January, the minister brought forward three measures of the greatest importance. The first related to the settlement of the civil list: The second proposed a plan for indemnifying the emigrants or the royalist proprietors who suffered by the excesses of the Revolution: The third was a scheme for the conversion of the five per cents into a lower denomination of stock.

By the law respecting the civil list, the property acquired by the late king, and undisposed of, as well as some private property of the reigning king, were added to the endowment of the Crown.

The civil list was fixed for the life of Charles 10th, at 25 millions of francs, to be paid annually to the orders of the minister of the household: and there were also to be paid seven millions annually as an appanage to the princes and princesses of the royal family.

The property restored to the house of Orleans, in execution of the royal ordinances of May 18 and 20, and Sept. 17, and Oct. 7, 1824, and arising from the appanage created in 1661, 1672, and 1692, in favour of the brother of Louis 14th, and his descendants in the male line, was to continue to be possessed on the same title and condition, by the head of the branch of Orleans, till the extinction of the male line, and was then to return to the State.

A sum of six millions was appropriated for the expenses of the obsequies of the late king, and the coronation of the reigning king.

The second projet was presented by M. la Martignac, and was entitled "Draught of law on the indemnity to be granted to the former proprietors of real property (*biens-fondés*) confiscated and sold

for the profit of the State, in execution of the laws concerning emigrants."

For property sold, the indemnity was to be an amount of three per cent stock, equal to twenty times the rental ascertained by the *proces-verbaux* of adjudication: and where the rental was not estimated, equal to the amount of sale, making allowance for the depreciation of assigns.

Where the relatives in the ascending line bought the property, or the former proprietors or their representatives had repurchased, the indemnity was to be fixed at the real amount of the prices so paid.

The *rentes* given as an indemnity, were to be delivered to the former proprietors or their representatives, by fifths, in five years, to bear interest from the time of the delivery: and for this purpose a credit of 30 millions of *rentes* was to be placed at the disposal of the minister of finance, to be inscribed, six millions of it, on the 22nd of June, 1825; six millions on the 22nd of June, 1826; six millions on the 22nd of June, 1827; six millions on the 22nd of June, 1828; six millions on the 22nd of June, 1829; with the dividends from the respective days appointed for the inscription. Claims were to be preferred within a year, by persons resident in France; within eighteen months by persons in other parts of Europe; and within two years, by persons not in Europe.

The third scheme proposed was, by the modification of the sinking fund, to provide means for supplying this compensation to the emigrants, without adding to the public burdens, and at the same time to lower the annual charge of the national debt, so as to enable the minister to diminish some of

the taxes. It began with declaring that—The *rentes* acquired by the sinking fund from its establishment up to the 22nd of June, 1825, should not be annihilated nor diverted from their application to the purchase of the public debt before the 22nd of June, 1830: but the *rentes*, which should be acquired by the sinking fund from the 22nd of June, 1825, to the 22nd of June, 1830, were to be cancelled for the benefit of the State, as they were purchased, and also the *coupons* of interest attached to them; and after the 22nd March, 1825, the sums accruing from the sinking fund were not to be applied to the purchase of public stock, when the price was above par. This was the first part of the law. The other part of it provided that the proprietors of 5 per cent *rentes* should have, till the 22nd of June, 1825, the faculty of demanding from the Ministry of Finance their conversion into 3 per cent *rentes*, at the price of 75, and till the 22nd of September, 1825, the faculty of requiring their conversion into $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent stock at par, with a guarantee in both cases against being paid off till the 22nd of September, 1835.

The *rentes* so converted were to continue to bear interest at 5 per cent, till the 22nd of December, 1825.

The sums arising from the diminution in the annual charge of the debt were to be applied to the reduction, from the year 1826 of the land-tax, poll-tax, and taxes on moveables, doors, and windows (*contributions foncière, personnelle, mobilière, et des portes et fenêtres*).

The settlement of the civil list did not produce much discussion: the law of indemnification, on the contrary, gave rise to great variety

of opinion. Some dissented from the principle of the measure as too anti-revolutionary; others conceived that it did not go far enough; the ultra royalists thought, that the emigrants were only half compensated, if what they received was not taken from those who had been gainers by their spoils; and all who disliked the financial alteration with which it was coupled, wished for its failure. The debates, though protracted, were of little interest; and M. de Villèle carried his scheme triumphantly through both chambers. The most strenuous opposition which was made to it, was upon an amendment proposed by M. Roy, the late minister of Finance. He moved to substitute the sum of 37,000,000 of francs arising from a five per cent stock, as the amount of the indemnity, instead of the 30,000,000 from a three per cent stock. This amendment was lost, after a long discussion, by a majority of 27 against 100.

After the law was passed, the king appointed a commission, who were to investigate the demands of those who claimed compensation, and to determine what sum ought to be allotted to each. The commission was sub-divided into five sections; each consisting of five members, and charged with the liquidation of the claims in a certain number of departments. The Marshal Duke of Tarentum was President. Count Mollien, president of the commission of superintendence of the *Caisse d'Amortissement*, Messrs. Olivier and Leroy, of the chamber of Deputies, and Baron Guilhermi, president of one of the chambers of the Court of Accounts, were among the members.

M. de Villèle was equally suc-

cessful in carrying his great financial measure, in spite of the violent opposition which it met with. Pasquier and M. de Chateaubriand were violent in their hostility to it. On one amendment which was proposed in the Chamber of Peers, he prevailed only by a majority of 123 to 103; but, upon the final division, the law was adopted by 134 against 92. The period allowed to the holders of *rentes* for demanding their conversion into a 3 per cent stock at 75, was extended to the 5th of August. Those proprietors of inscriptions in the 5 per cents, who should not demand their conversion into either 3 per cents or $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cents, were to retain the enjoyment of the actual interest and the power of transfer, under the same forms, and at the same periods of payment as before; subject, however, to any future enactment which the government might make with respect to them, and unprotected by that guarantee against being paid off, which the two new species of stock possessed.

After the law was passed, great doubts were entertained, whether its practical operation would not be baffled by the refusal of the holders of *rentes* to any considerable amount to accept the newly-created stock. Unfortunately for M. de Villèle, this scheme had scarcely passed into a law, when the aspect of the money market throughout Europe began to be somewhat unsettled; and, finally, the amount of *rentes*, which were converted, was very limited. The total amount of 5 per cents converted into 3 per cents was 30,574,116 francs of *rentes*, and the amount of 3 per cents arising from this conversion was stock yielding 24,459,035 francs of yearly divi-

dend. The 5 per cents converted into $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cents amounted to 1,080,345 francs: the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cents inscribed in their stead amounted to 972,228 francs.

The diminution thus produced in the annual charge of the debt was to be applied to the reduction of the land-tax, the poll-tax, and the taxes on moveables, and on doors and windows. According to a report on this subject, presented to the king by M. de Villèle,

The diminution effected in the interest of the debt amounted to . . .	Francs.	Cents.
	6,223,108	0
The taxes in question amounted to	194,727,934	63
A diminution of these at the rate of 3 cents in the franc would make only	5,841,838	4
Leaving unemployed . .	381,359	96

On the other hand, a diminution of another cent would, it was obvious, greatly exceed this overplus; but it would suffice to diminish by six cents, instead of three, the door and window-tax, which was the most onerous of all the direct taxes to the poorer contributors.

The whole reduction would then be for the land-tax, poll-tax, and tax on household furniture, at 3 cents per franc	Francs.	Cents.
	5,457,464	5
On the door and window-tax, at 6 cents per franc	768,747	98

Total 6,226,212 3

This, therefore, was the scheme of reduction which the minister recommended; and which was adopted accordingly.

Thus, the diminution which France effected in the annual interest of her debt, and in the amount of her taxation, was only about 250,000*l.*; and had the plan been delayed a few months longer, even this benefit could not have been gained; for, before the end of the

year, the 3 per cent stock, which had been accepted at 75, fell as low as 65 and 68; and even the 5 per cents fluctuated between 94 and 98.

In opening the budget, M. de Villèle gave a very flattering picture of the financial state of France. The whole receipts of 1823 (the year of the Spanish war) including the loan, amounted to 1,123,456,392 francs (or about 45,000,000*l.* sterling), and the expenditure to 1,118,025,162 francs, or about 200,000*l.* less. The whole resources of 1824 amounted to 992,333,958 francs (or about 39,693,358*l.*), and the whole expenditure to 990,119,582 francs. The revenue for the current year was estimated at 928,000,000 francs (or a little more than 37 millions sterling), and the expenditure at 926,500,000 francs of this sum. In extending his view to the year 1826, the minister estimated the national income at 924,095,704 francs (or 37,000,000*l.*), and the expenditure at 915,504,499 francs, leaving an excess of the former over the latter to the amount of 8,591,205 francs, or about 343,328*l.* The expenses of the consolidated debt, and the sinking fund came to 241,585,785 francs; and the general expenses of the government 672,918,714 francs.

From a report made of the state of the *Caisse d'Amortissement*, or Sinking Fund, it appeared that, during the preceding six months, it had purchased 317,286 francs of *rentes*, 5 per cents, which cost 7,696,027 francs, 8 cents; and also 509,865 *rentes* at 3 per cent, which cost 12,761,513 francs, 6 cents. The stock, of which it was in possession, amounted to 37,579,972 francs of *rentes*, which had cost, in all, 607,675,592 francs 61 cents.

Another ministerial measure which excited considerable interest, especially in England, was a law introduced for the punishment of sacrilege, breathing a spirit of barbarous bigotry worthy of the darkest age. This law first defined the crime which it sought to coerce, in the following manner:—

“The profanation of the sacred utensils, and of the consecrated wafers (*hosties*), is the crime of sacrilege.

“Every overt act committed voluntarily and through hatred or contempt of religion, on the sacred utensils or the consecrated wafers, is declared a profanation.

“There is legal proof of the consecration of the wafers, when they are placed in the tribunals or exposed in the *ostensoir*, and when the priest gives the communion or carries the *viaticum* to the sick.

“There is legal proof of the consecration of the pyx, the *ostensoir*, the patten, and of the chalice employed in the ceremonies of religion, at the moment of the commission of the crime.

“There is also legal proof of the consecration of the *ostensoir*, and of the pyx shut up in the tabernacle of the church.”

Then came the denunciation of the punishment. “The profanation of the sacred utensils shall be punished with death.

“The profanation of the consecrated wafers shall be punished in the manner as *parricide*.”

This horrible law passed the Chamber of Deputies by a majority of 210 to 95; and, though the severity of the enactment was somewhat mollified, there was in its provisions, such as they were when it received the final sanction of the legislature, no deviation

from the principle on which it had been framed: for the clauses denouncing the punishment of sacrilege were, ultimately, in the following form:—

The profanation of the sacred vessels shall be punished with death, if it has been accompanied by the two following circumstances:

“1st. If the sacred vessels contained, at the moment of the crime, the consecrated elements.

“2nd. If the profanation is committed publicly—when it is committed in a public place, and in presence of several persons.

“The profanation of the sacred vessels shall be punished by perpetual hard labour, when not accompanied by one of the two circumstances stated in the preceding article.

“The profanation of the consecrated elements, committed publicly, shall be punished with death. The execution shall be preceded by the *amende honorable* of the condemned person before the principal church of the place where the crime shall have been committed, or of the place where the Court of Assize sits.”

The following amendment was proposed by the count de Bastard, and seconded by the viscount de Chateaubriand:—

“The profanation of the sacred vessels is punished by hard labour for a limited time.

“The profanation of the sacred elements is punished by hard labour for life.”

It was rejected by 108 votes against 104; and the entire law was adopted by the Chamber, by a majority of 127 to 92. The archbishop of Paris and the bishop of Hermopolis did not attend the discussions on this sanguinary law.

The low state of the Catholic

clergy in France was strongly proved by a very remarkable circumstance—the difficulty of finding recruits to fill up their numbers. From a return made of the number of clerical places which were vacant, and of the number of aspirants in the seminaries, it appeared, that the number of vacancies was 14,085, and the number of pupils in the seminaries only 4,044; so that there was a deficiency of more than 10,000 Catholic priests. Besides this, the youth devoted to the ecclesiastical career all belonged to the lowest rank of society; they took orders only because they had no other means of existence, and were educated for the church at the expense of the public. On the other hand, as many respectable candidates as were wanted always presented themselves to fill up vacancies among the Protestant clergy.

Towards the latter end of the year, the public interest was very much excited, especially in Paris, by the legal proceedings which the ministry instituted against the two best known and most esteemed liberal journals, the *Constitutionnel* and the *Courier Français*, for alleged attacks on the church and the government of France. By the last law on the press, the public prosecutor in attacking a journal is not bound to present any specific article as containing the libel, but may collect the political discussions of a whole year, and ask the court to decide on their tendency. If the *Cour Royale* thinks that the tendency of the cited articles is anti-monarchical, anti-religious, anti-moral, or otherwise blameable, it may suspend the publication of the accused journal for such a period as in its discretion it may think fit or

may decree its final suppression. In the present case, the *requisitoire*, or information of the attorney-general, Bellart, demanded the suspension of the *Constitutionnel* and *Courier Français* for three months. Many of the passages which were specified as supporting the accusation, were of the most frivolous kind. For instance, the following apparently very innocent statement of an undeniable fact, was one of the passages quoted from the *Courier Français* as subversive of the religion of the state:—"The petition of the Protestants of Nerac, expelled from their church, was laid on the table of the Chamber of Deputies the day before yesterday by general Foy." The articles selected from the *Constitutionnel* as libels against the established church amounted to 34, and were spread over a space of three months from the 1st of May to the 31st of July. The following was one of them:—"But while the schools of the *Frères Ignorantins* are established and supported by means of taxes, pray allow Lancasterian schools to subsist by voluntary contributions."

The prosecutions, though urged with much vehemence, were unsuccessful. On the 3rd of December, the *Cour Royale* pronounced their decision. In the case of the *Constitutionnel*, the judgment was in the following words:—"The court, having considered the requisition of the Procureur-general of the king, dated the 30th of July, 1825—having considered the 34 culpatory articles extracted from the paper called the *Constitutionnel*, and having considered the law of the 17th of March, 1822, on the police of the journals, resolve, that, though many of the articles contain expressions and improper

phrases on serious subjects, yet the spirit resulting from those articles is not of a nature to cast a slur on the respect due to the religion of the state; and likewise resolving, that it is neither casting such slur, nor abusing the liberty of the press, to discuss and oppose the introduction into the kingdom, of all establishments not authorized by the law; and that every paper has a right to point out such facts as are notoriously established as offensive to religion or morality, or such dangers and excesses as are likely to arise from a doctrine which would threaten the independence of the monarchy, the sovereignty of the king, and the public liberty, guaranteed by the Constitutional Charter, and by the declaration of the clergy of France in 1682, a declaration that has always been recognized and proclaimed the law of the country—decree, that there is no cause for pronouncing the required suspension, though we at the same time enjoin the editors of the *Constitutionnel* to be more circumspect. The cause is therefore dismissed, free of expense to the defendants."

In the case of the *Courier Français*, the judgment was in these terms:—"The court, upon article 3 of the law of the 17th of March, 1822, and the demand of the Procureur-general, considering that the greater part of the articles objected to, inserted in the *Courier*, although very blameable in their form, do not possess at bottom a sufficient character to affect the respect due to the religion of the state; and that, although in fact other articles do possess this character, yet they are by no means numerous, and have appeared under circumstances attended with mitigation, such as the establishment

in France of religious orders not sanctioned by the laws; ultramontane doctrines publicly preached by a part of the French clergy—doctrines which tend to compromise the rights of the throne, and the liberties guaranteed by our institutions; “Declares, That there is no ground for suspension, but admonishes the publisher and editors of the *Courier* to be more circumspect.”

The resistance of the tribunals to the known and anxious wishes of the government, was ascribed, in a great measure, to the disgust and aversion with which they regarded the endeavours that were made to diffuse a spirit of bigotry through the nation, and to increase the influence of the priests, and especially of the Jesuits.

The French ministry were placed in a very perplexing situation with respect to the states of South America. On the one hand, the maxims of legitimacy and of declared interests of the nation, and the potism were to be treated with deference; on the other hand, the apprehension that England would, by her liberal policy, acquire a preponderating influence in the new world, prescribed a different line of conduct. They endeavoured to steer clear of the difficulties of their situation by adopting no decided course, and by using ambiguous language. In the month of April, sixty of the chief commercial and banking houses of Paris presented a petition to the king, praying him to follow the example of the English governments, in sending consuls to the new states of America, and forming commercial treaties with them. The petition was received graciously, but produced no result. About a month afterwards, when,

in the discussion of the budget, the Chamber of deputies was called upon to vote the sums required for the expenses of the foreign service, general Foy took occasion to make some very severe strictures on the conduct of the cabinet in their diplomatic proceedings, and to criticise particularly the policy which they had observed towards the new states of America. What advantage, he asked, had France derived from her subservieney to the illiberal dictates of the Holy Alliance? Had she even recovered the fortresses of Sarrelouis and Landau, which had been constructed by Louis 14th, had been possessed by Louis 16th, and were still astonished to find themselves possessed by any but a Bourbon? He alluded also to a late visit of prince Metternich to Paris, and stated the rumours which were in circulation respecting its objects; one of which was supposed to be, to obtain an engagement from the French ministry for the destruction of the liberty of the French press.

M. de Villèle did not shrink from the attack, but defended his party with a cautious boldness. The commercial part of the question, he argued, could not have been prudently arranged in any different manner. France stood towards the late Spanish colonies in a different position from England, both as regarded interests and principles. England had been the protectress of those states from the infancy of their independence; she had embarked a large capital in the trade with them, before the conclusion of the war of 1815; she had, besides, objected to the enterprise for restoring Ferdinand to his rights, and therefore had no wish to see him preserve his colo-

sies. France, on the contrary, could not trade with South America before the peace; and after undertaking to replace Ferdinand on his throne, with what grace could she sanction the revolt of his trans-Atlantic dominions? The French ministry had, however, done all that was in their power for the interests of French commerce. They had obtained from Spain a right to trade with Spanish America, and they offered their mediation to effect an arrangement between the contending parties. It was with this object, that agents had been sent to Colombia. The conduct of France, therefore, had been at once frank and honourable. The visit of prince Metternich to Paris had indeed been made the subject of ungrounded suspicion and chimerical alarm, but its motives were obvious, and its importance overrated. It had no connection with the freedom of the press, or the publication of the debates of the Chambers. The government never dreaded less the freedom or even the licentiousness of the press than now. "The ministers," he added, "were convinced that the evils arising from that source, carry along with them their own remedy, which it would be superfluous to look for in any other quarter."

The present year saw the apparent conclusion of a long negotiation between France and St. Domingo, for the formal acknowledgment by the former of the independence of the latter. As soon as Louis 18th was restored to his throne, he began to turn his eyes to the former colonies of France: and, in the autumn of 1814, his minister of marine despatched an agent to Hayti with

propositions, which, being rejected by the black government with indignation, were with equal adroitness disowned by the government of his most Christian Majesty. In 1816, agents were again despatched to St. Domingo with similar propositions, which met with a similar rejection. In this deputation, was a M. Esmangart, who acquired the confidence of the black republican government by the declaration of liberal principles. After a long interval, this gentleman was employed to renew the negotiation, without compromising the honour of the French government, whose proposals had already been twice rejected. He accordingly caused it to be notified to the president Boyer, by a M. Aubert, that Louis 18th had decided to confirm the independence of Hayti, claiming only an indemnity, and to be acknowledged Lord Paramount. The president of Hayti, in reply, rejected the idea of holding his power from the king of France, or placing his dominions under French protection: but he offered a reasonable indemnity, on condition that every question of sovereignty should be set at rest by a formal acknowledgment of Haytian independence. On this the French minister of marine invited the president, by a confidential agent, to specify the terms which he was prepared to offer, as France had repeatedly made overtures which had been refused; and the consequence was, that, in May, 1823, the president despatched general Boye to Brussels, as his envoy. The general found that he had to treat with a negotiator on the part of the French government, who had no power to conclude a treaty. The conferences were accordingly in-

terraptured; the blame of the rupture was thrown on the Haytian envoy: and M. Esmangart, towards the end of the year, wrote to the president, informing him of the circumstance, assuring him that Louis 18th was disposed to be moderate in his terms, and inviting him to send other agents. This was followed, in the beginning of 1824, by the arrival in St. Domingo, of an agent from France, who urged Boyer to send a mission thither. In compliance with this invitation, the president despatched, on the 1st of May, 1824, two agents of the names of Larose and Rouanez, with full powers to conclude a commercial treaty, on the basis of a recognition of Haytian independence. Those agents reached Havre on the 14th of June, but made no progress in their negotiation till the middle of July. The questions discussed were, the extent of the recognition, the amount of the indemnity, and the conditions of the commercial treaty. With respect to the last, the envoys agreed to place the commerce of France on the footing of that of the most favoured nations: with respect to the indemnity, there was some difference which might have been easily adjusted; but as the treaty was about to be concluded, a new difficulty was started with respect to the question of sovereignty. The Haytian deputies, suspecting an intention to dupe them, or to prolong interminably the negotiation, demanded a final explanation, and a meeting was appointed between them and the minister of marine on the 31st of July. The minister opened the conference by declaring, that his majesty would sanction the independence of Hayti, reserving only the "external sovereignty." The deputies expressed

their astonishment at this reservation, and declared its utter inadmissibility. The negotiation was broken off on the 3rd of August by a note from M. Esmangart, containing the following passage:

"The government, after the conference you have had with the minister of the marine, has decided, that, for want of sufficient powers vested in you to accept the conditions established in the royal ordinance, with which you have been made acquainted, the negotiation cannot proceed."

In a few days afterwards, the Haytian mission left France. Still, however, it would appear, that private communications were carried on between Boyer and the French ministry; the result of which was, that the following royal ordinance, bearing date the 17th of April in the present year, and signed by the king, M. de Villèle, the keeper of the seals, and the secretary of state for the department of marine and colonies, was secretly made with all due formality:

"Considering articles 14 and 73 of the charter, desiring to provide for what is called for by the interests of the French merchants, the misfortunes of the ancient colonies of St. Domingo, and the precarious situation of the present inhabitants of that island; We have ordained and ordain as follows:—

Art. 1. The ports of the French part of St. Domingo are open to the commerce of all nations.

The duties levied in the ports, either upon vessels or merchandise, whether entering or going out, shall be equal and uniform for all flags except for the French flag, in favour of which these duties shall be reduced one-half.

2. The present inhabitants of the French part of St. Domingo shall pay into the *caisse générale des dépôts et des consignations* of France, in five equal instalments, from year to year, the first of which will become due on the 31st of December, 1825, the sum of 150,000,000 of francs, destined to indemnify the ancient colonists who shall claim an indemnity.

3. We grant, on these conditions, by the present ordinance to the actual inhabitants of the French part of the island of St. Domingo, the full and entire independence of their government."

This ordinance was transmitted to rear-admiral Jurieu, who commanded the French naval force in the West Indies, and was then at Martinique with a squadron consisting of the *Eylau*, of 80 guns, the *Jean Bart*, 74, the *Venus*, 24; the *Nymph*, *Themis*, *Magicienne*, *Medea*, *Circe*, and *Salamandre*, each of 18 guns, and five brigs.

Baron Mackau, commander of the *Circe*, who was intrusted with the negotiation, sailed from Martinique on the 23rd of June, with the *Circe* frigate, and the *Ruse* and *Bearnaise* brigs, and arrived off Port-au-Prince on the 3rd of July. As soon as he appeared in sight, two officers came on board, and a suitable residence at Port-au-Prince was assigned to him and his suite. Conferences were immediately opened between him and three commissioners, appointed by the president of the government of Hayti. These being prolonged three days, and having led to no result, the president himself communicated directly with baron Mackau. At last, on the 8th of July, after some preliminary discussions, the president wrote to the baron a letter in which he stated

that, trusting in the good faith of the king of France, he accepted, in the name of the people of Hayti, the royal ordinance of the 17th of April, and that he would immediately take the necessary steps to have it confirmed in the senate with due solemnity.

Accordingly, on the 11th of July, the senate was convoked, to proceed to the confirmation (*enterinement*) of the ordinance according to the forms prescribed by the constitutional laws of the country. Baron Mackau, accompanied by rear-admirals Jurieu and Grivel, and the officers of the squadron bore, with solemn pomp, the ordinance of Charles 10th to the senate, where it was received with due ceremony, and was confirmed in their presence.

Besides the hundred and fifty millions of francs mentioned in the ordinance, Hayti was to pay upwards of thirty millions of francs for public buildings which the government contracted to purchase. In order to fulfil the pecuniary conditions of the treaty, three Haytian proceeded came immediately to France, for the purpose of negotiating a loan.*

* On this occasion Boyer addressed the following proclamation to the people and to the army.

"John Peter Boyer, president of Hayti:—

"Haytians!—A long oppression had pressed upon Hayti. Our courage and our heroic efforts snatched it, 22 years ago, from the degradation which oppressed it, to place it in the scale of independent nations. But there was wanting to our glory another triumph. The French flag, in coming to salute this land of liberty, consecrates the legitimacy of your emancipation. It was reserved for that monarch, as great as he is religious, who governs France, to signalize his accession to the throne by an act of justice, which dignifies at once

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This negotiation is unique in the history of diplomacy. The decree of the king of France, which is supposed to constitute his majesty's recognition of the independence of St. Domingo, has little resemblance, to what, in common language and common sense, would be called an acknowledgment of

the throne from which it emanates, and the country which is the object of it.

"Haytians!—A special decree of his majesty Charles 10th, dated the 17th of April last, recognizes the full and entire independence of your government. This authentic act, in adding the formality of right to the political existence which you had already acquired, will legalize in the eyes of the world the rank in which you had placed yourselves, and to which Providence had called you.

"Citizens!—Commerce and agriculture are about to extend themselves. The arts and sciences, which delight in peace, will hasten to embellish your new destinies with all the benefits of civilization. Continue, by your attachment to the national institutions, and above all, by your union, to inflict despair on those who would attempt to disturb you in the just and peaceable possession of your rights.

"Soldiers!—You have deserved well of your country. Under all circumstances you have been ready to fight in her defence. You will be ever faithful to your duties. The confidence of which you have given such proofs to the chief of the state is the sweetest recompense of the anxiety he has felt for the prosperity and glory of the republic.

"Haytians!—Show yourselves always worthy of the honourable situation which you hold among nations, and more happy than your sires, who could transmit to you but a dreadful lot, you will bequeath to your posterity the most delightful inheritance which it is possible to desire—concord at home and peace abroad, a country prosperous and respected.

"Given at the National Palace of Port-au-Prince, the eleventh day of July, 1825, in the 22nd year of independence.

"BOYER."

"By the president, the secretary-general, B. Inginac."

the "sovereignty" of that republic. Charles 10th does not, by his ordinance renounce all authority and power over Hayti, or declare that the Haytians may act as they think fit in their own harbours, receive such vessels, and impose such duties as they please. On the contrary, he commands that the ports of St. Domingo shall be open to the ships of all nations, and that the duties on all foreign vessels shall be equal, except on those of France, which are to bear only half the amount levied on the rest of the world. Such an ordinance is, in form, as well as substance, more like the assertion, than the surrender, of a sovereignty. It states no treaty with Boyer, no public act, beyond the mere pleasure of Charles 10th, expressed in a decree which his ministers have countersigned, but to which there is not annexed one line on behalf of any other contracting party, nor the name of a single Haytian minister. The independence of their government is acknowledged for the "actual" inhabitants of Hayti, but nothing is stipulated for their successors. It is impossible to doubt but that Boyer betrayed the trust reposed in him; and that henceforth he must be regarded as a French viceroy, rather than as the head of an independent state.

Notwithstanding the acclamations, with which, according to the French accounts, the king of France's decree was received by the Haytians, it is evident that many, seeing the transaction in its true light, regarded it with an evil eye.

At a grand dinner given by Boyer to Mackau and his officers of the French squadron, a member of the Haytian Senate proposed this toast; — "May we never cease to

feel in ourselves, or to impress on our posterity, that we owe our present situation, our existence as a nation, free and independent, to the aid given us by commerce, from England, America, and Germany." That the sentiments, expressed in these words, was not confined to a single breast, subsequent events clearly showed. A few weeks afterwards, the president with his staff, and a considerable force, suddenly set off for Cape Haytien, in consequence of intelligence, secretly conveyed, that an alarming insurrection was about to break out in that place. The decisive measures taken by Boyer, checked the spirit of revolt, for the mean time, and restored the place to tranquillity. He soon returned to Port-au-Prince, bringing back with him general Profele, and another leader of the meditated revolt, in chains, together with two of their aides-de-camp, and several other officers. General Toussaint, brother in law of the late king Christophe, who was likewise implicated in the conspiracy, blew out his own brains.

At nearly the same time with the date of the king of France's ordinance, a decree was passed by the Haytian government, increasing the import duty on English manufactured goods from 7 to 12 per cent, and so depriving the English merchants of that preference which had previously been granted to them over all other nations. The motive assigned for this decree, when it was first promulgated, was the indignation of

Boyer the president, at our neglecting to recognize the independence of Hayti, when we acknowledged that of the New American States. But the secret negotiations with France were probably the true cause of this change of policy. The amount of English manufactures annually imported into Hayti was estimated to exceed a million sterling.*

* The following statement of the trade of Port-au-Prince during the year 1824, illustrates the growing importance of the commerce of St. Domingo.

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
American.....	131	16,537
English	18	2,953
Bremen	6	638
French.....	33	6,095
	188	266,223

Importation Duties Paid.

	Dollars.	Cents.
America	201,550 ...	45
England	105,900 ...	98
Bremen	39,903 ...	13
French, &c.....	110,982 ...	52
	458,337	08.

Exportation Duties Paid.

	Dollars.	Cents.
American.....	242,753 ...	15
English	129,515 ...	84
Bremen	64,507 ...	78
French	302,312 ...	21

	736,039	98
Add Import Duties	458,337	08
Total Revenue	1,197,427	06

Port-au-Prince is the capital of the republic, and the place of its greatest trade; but there are twelve or thirteen other ports at which foreign vessels are permitted to enter.

CHAP. X.

NETHERLANDS—Inundations—Treaties—Conclusion of the Session of the States-General—Means taken for the Improvement of Education, and especially of the Education of the Clergy—Violent Opposition of the Archbishop of Mechlin and many of the Catholic Clergy—Liberality of the Catholic Clergy of the Grand-Duchy of Luxemburg—New Duties imposed by France on Articles imported from the Netherlands—Opening of the new Session of the States-General—Financial Embarrassments of the Dutch possessions in India—Insurrection in Java—SWEDEN—Germany—Prussia—Wurtemberg—Bavaria—Grand Duchy of Baden—Switzerland—Austria; Hungarian Diet—Poland—RUSSIA—Illness of the Emperor Alexander: his Death: his Character: effects of the Intelligence of that Event—Oath of Allegiance taken to Constantine: his Renunciation of the Throne: his adherence to that Renunciation—Accession of Nicholas—Military Insurrection in St. Petersburg—Alleged Conspiracy—Revolt of Mouravieff Apostol—Count Nesselrode's Note to the Foreign Ministers.

IN the beginning of the year, great distress was produced throughout Holland by the extensive inundations which took place. To repair the devastation thus produced, the States-general, by an unanimous vote, granted a credit of 8,000,000 of florins.

On the 5th of March, the President of the Second Chamber informed the assembly that his Majesty had concluded two treaties relative to the demarcation of the frontiers—one with the king of France, the other with the king of Great Britain, as king of Hanover. On the following day, a royal message was read, announcing that the Minister of the Interior was commissioned to close the session of the States-general. The two chambers were then united in the usual manner, and the Minister of the Interior delivered the following speech.

“High and Mighty Lords,

“The labours of the session, which I come to close in the King's name, have not been less important than those of the preceding sessions. The civil code being nearly terminated, you will be able soon to proceed to the examination of the other codes. An amelioration of great importance, the draining of a vast tract of land, has obtained for you the gratitude of the country, which has so long wished, but hardly dared to hope for it.

“The King intended to lay before you a law relative to the communal guards, but it has become the subject of fresh observations, which have delayed it. His Majesty hopes that this law, which is still wanting to complete the execution of the fundamental law, will be passed in the next session. His Majesty has withdrawn the three projects of law intended to

modify some taxes : it is with regret that he sees the moment delayed, when the wish for a better proportion in the distribution of the burdens being fulfilled, will reconcile the interest of the subject with that of the Exchequer. Meantime, till this affair can be again submitted to your consideration, the King will make use of the means offered by the existing laws to attain as far as possible the end he proposed, and to fulfil the hopes which he had conceived.

"The last part of your session has been marked by misfortunes—a deplorable disaster has desolated several provinces. The nation has shewn itself, as it always has done on such occasions, patient, courageously and eminently charitable. The government has endeavoured to fulfil its duties ; you have nobly seconded it ; and from this three-fold union of sentiment and care, will result, with the aid of Divine Providence, the prompt and entire reparation of all the disasters, and the relief or alleviation of all the misfortunes that have been occasioned.

"He indulges the hope that, on the opening of the next session he will be able to assure you, that in this respect there remains nothing for the government to perform, or the nation to desire."

The difference of religious opinion, which existed in the two divisions of the kingdom of the Netherlands, had been felt to be so serious an inconvenience, that the attention of the government had been strongly drawn to a circumstance which was likely to increase the mischief. That circumstance was the education of the clergy, and of many of the children of Catholics in foreign seminaries, where every endeavour was used to imbue them

with the spirit of the most fiery bigotry, or in such provincial establishments for education within the limits of the Low-countries as were entirely under the influence of the more narrow-minded portion of the priesthood. To correct these evils, decrees, were published, on the 14th of June, suppressing some of the existing colleges, erecting a new college at Louvain, and providing more ample means of instruction in the established universities.

In furtherance of the same object, another decree was issued on the 14th of August, which contained the following articles :

1st. No young Belgians who, after the first of October next, shall have studied the "humanities" out of the kingdom, shall be admitted in any of our Universities into the Philosophical College, instituted by our decree of the 14th of June last.

2nd. Those who are to be examined by the Faculty of Letters, before they can be admitted as students, shall first of all produce certificates from their professors that they have received "from those professors, for some years without interruption, instructions in the ancient languages and the principles of the sciences."

3rd. Those young Belgians, who, after the first of October next, shall have studied the "humanities" out of the kingdom, or who shall have pursued their academical studies out of the kingdom, shall not be appointed by us to any employments, or admitted to exercise any ecclesiastical functions.

These measures produced great dissatisfaction among the more bigotted portion of the clergy ; who, headed by the archbishop of Mechlin, and encouraged by the

approbation of the pope* and the sympathy of France, protested loudly against a course of proceeding, which they denounced as "in direct opposition (to quote the words of the archbishop himself) "to the interests of our holy religion—to the orders of the council of Trent, concerning the formation of a virtuous, regular, and orthodox college—to the rights belonging, of divine right, to the epis-

* In consequence of the discussions concerning the Philosophical college erected for the clergy, the following letter was sent by the court of Rome to the archbishop of Mechlin:—

"My Lord,—I find it my duty to give you an account of the examination made by order of the Holy Father, of the two decrees of the Belgian government, of the 14th of June last, and I have heard with satisfaction that all the heads of the dioceses have united with the archbishop of Mechlin in making a protestation against these decrees, and that M. Chamberlane has followed the same course with the clergy of Holland. The sovereign pontiff has, on his part, ordered a strong representation to be made to the government of the king of the Netherlands, in a note put into the hands of M. Reinhold, envoy at the court of Rome. His holiness will judge hereafter, according to circumstances, what it is proper to do; in the mean time, he is of opinion, that all the ordinaries ought to act with one common accord, and remain quite passive, should the Belgian government proceed to the execution of its orders. His holiness, whose heart has been filled by the most lively regret by these two decrees, is convinced that the general protestation will be worthy of the heads of the dioceses from whom it emanates, and that it will be modelled on that made by the ordinaries of Belgian in 1787, against the general seminary erected by the emperor Joseph at Louvain, and that they will not have lost sight of the declaration made by the king of the Netherlands in July, 1815, in virtue of which he guaranteed the Catholic religion its dignity and security."

[By order] (Signed)

"R. Mamo."

copy—to the free exercise of the Catholic religion, and the protection guaranteed to it by the fundamental law—and finally, to the several declarations and promises made to us by his majesty." These sentiments, however, were not universal, even among the Catholics of the kingdom. In the grand duchy of Luxemburg, in particular, the Catholic clergy presented an address to the king, breathing a most liberal and enlightened spirit. "The decree of the 14th of June," says this address, "has fulfilled the hopes of those Catholic priests, who are sincerely attached to the doctrines of their holy religion. Those of the grand duchy, who present their respectful homage, see in it a new cause of prosperity to the Catholic church. In all civilised states, instruction spreads with astonishing rapidity. Letters, sciences and arts become accessible to all classes; and shall that which by its essence is called to diffuse the knowledge most necessary to the human race remain behind? Such an order of things is evidently subversive of the spiritual and temporal welfare of man." The whole of the address was written in the same spirit of submission to government and respect for the system of public instruction. The ultra journals of Paris censured it as deficient in reverence for episcopal authority and in submission to the see of Rome.

Great complaints were made of an ordinance, issued by the king of France, about the beginning of July, by which additional duties were imposed on several productions of Flemish industry, and especially on the importation of linen. Petitions were immediately presented to the government, call-

ing upon it to make reprisals, by adopting similar measures against France.

On the 17th of October, the new session of the States-general commenced. It was opened by the king in person, accompanied by the crown prince and prince Frederick. In the speech which his majesty delivered on that occasion, after alluding to the marriage of his second son with a princess of Prussia, which had been solemnized since the close of the last session, he gave a very favourable account of the state of the kingdom, and touched lightly upon the various branches of the administration, in which improvements had been made, or were making [see Public Documents p. 89*].

The most important measure, which was brought before the States-general, was the project of a law for providing for the financial distresses of the East-Indian possessions of the Netherlands, by a loan to the amount of 20,000,000 of florins. For the payment of the interest and for the redemption of the principal, a sum of 1,400,000 florins was to be annually set apart for the colonial service, commencing from the 1st of January, 1826, and this annual sum of 1,400,000 florins was to be guaranteed, as far as necessary, by the state, for the period of thirty years.

The causes of the financial embarrassments of the Indian government were stated to be, the incautious issue of paper-currency, the payment of large sums for goods taken by agreement from the British government, the loss of ships laden with produce, &c., the great expenses incurred by the erection of military works, and the maintenance of a colonial marine; and the serious disturbances in the

Moluccas, Sumatra, Celebes, and elsewhere, rendered military armaments necessary. To these causes were added the failure of the crops, and contagious diseases, which had carried off several thousands of the natives, so that many tracts of land remained uncultivated.

Till 1824, the distress was ascribed in India to temporary causes. Under this idea, every thing was conducted on a large scale, and even considerable domains, alienated in former years, were re-purchased; but, in that year, a considerable fall in the price of coffee taking place, reduced at once the large stock in the hands of government to one half of its value, so that a great embarrassment ensued, which rendered it necessary to issue paper bearing 9 per cent interest. These circumstances induced the government in October, 1824, to make retrenchments; and it was at the same time resolved to negotiate a loan in Bengal. The latter project, however, was rejected by the government at home, from an apprehension that one effect of it would be, to cause the produce of the Dutch possessions to be remitted to foreign merchants.

The scheme of raising a loan in Bengal being rejected, the only alternative was, to procure assistance from the mother country; and though her guarantee was required only for the satisfaction of the Indies, yet the government stated that they confidently expected that the Indian treasury would be able to provide the annual sum of 1,400,000 florins for the payment of interest and capital. From 1817 to 1824, the revenues amounted to about 152 millions of florins, and the expenditure to about 151 millions. The

estimate for 1824 was 27 millions for the revenue, and 26 millions for the expenditure; but by the falling of the prices of coffee, there was a deficiency of nearly a million and a half in the first six months of 1824. The revenue exceeded the expenditure till 1819: when the troubles in Palembang, and the prevalence of the *cholera morbus* had a visible effect, in diminishing the income, at the same time that the establishments remained on too costly a footing, and the expenses became too great. To lessen the expenditure for the future, certain measures were to be adopted. These were, the determination of a *quinquennial budget* for India, from which no departure should be made; the suspension of public works for five years; the abolition of expensive boards for civil works, &c.; the simplifications of the administration; the diminution of the number of persons employed in many of the offices, and limitations in the number of new appointments.

It was calculated that the board of works alone cost annually 800,000 or 900,000 florins; and that the interest of the public currency, which was to be called in, amounted to 400,000, so that the saving in these two branches would amount nearly to the 1,400,000 required.

But while the government at home were thus devising plans for extricating the Indian administration from its pecuniary embarrassments, events were taking place in Java, which tended to make these embarrassments still more overwhelming. The administration of the Dutch had always been unpopular among the natives: it was accused of being capricious and oppressive; and poverty seldom

renders a colonial council and governor either more forbearing or more scrupulous. The disaffected were numerous; and, in the present year, they proceeded to open war. The first disturbance of much note that broke out was in the residency of Djocjokarta. It had been observed by the Dutch Resident, that a prince, called Dipo Negoro, one of the guardians of the young sultan, who was a minor, had assembled a great number of people at his abode, among whom it was suspected that some insurrectionary movement was in contemplation. The Resident, therefore, requested the prince to explain the motives of this proceeding; and as he, on various pretexts, declined to do so, the Resident, on the 21st of July, thought it his duty to order his appearance, and to send some troops to compel him to obey. Dipo Negoro opposed the armed force sent against him, and made his escape, along with a confederate, called Mankoe Boemie. The two princes, along with their troops, took up a position at a little distance from the residence of the sultan, and were there attacked by a detachment of Dutch troops, on the 27th of July, without any decisive result; though the insurgents were for the time dispersed, and fled whenever the Dutch forces made a demonstration of attacking them. On the receipt of this intelligence, the lieutenant-governor sent orders to the governor of Samarang (the capital of the eastern district of the island) to take all necessary precautions to prevent the evils which might arise from this incipient rebellion. On the 29th, his excellency reached Samarang, and immediately set out for Sourakarta, the capital of what is called the empire or dominions of

the Su-su-hunang of Java, where he procured a reinforcement of native troops to join his own against those of the rebellious governors of the sultan. Detachments of the garrisons of Samarang and Wittevrede likewise marched towards the seat of the insurrection. In the mean time, the insurgents spread themselves over the Dutch province of Kadoc; and, though they were successfully attacked and dispersed, wherever they could be met by a Dutch detachment, they were too numerous, and carried on their operations over too extensive a tract of country to be effectually controlled by the scanty army which was opposed to them.

In August regulations were issued by the government of Batavia, by which all persons between the ages of 16 and 45, foreigners included, were compelled to enrol themselves, and to perform military duty; and soon afterwards many of them were forced to march into the interior, to assist in putting down the insurrection. This proceeding occasioned violent irritation, especially among the English merchants, who were little disposed to risk their lives for a government which they despised. To add to the distress, an expedition which had been sent against Macassar returned with the loss of nearly half their numbers, and without having accomplished any of the objects for which they were sent. The communication by land between the capital and Samarang was cut off, and the despatches were transmitted by sea. General Kock occupied Samarang, where all was tranquil; but the native princes were in force at a distance of not more than 20 miles, and offered large rewards for the head of the Dutch commander. On the 2nd of September, an en-

gagement took place about 50 miles S. E. of Samarang: the rebels were about 12,000 strong, and were opposed only by 60 European seamen from the Javan frigate, 100 infantry natives of Madura, 20 gentlemen volunteer cavalry, and 20 native cavalry, with two 1½lb. field pieces. The greater part of this force was cut to pieces, all the arms and ammunition captured, and only the officers of the detachment, a few of the volunteer cavalry, and 16 of the European sailors returned in safety. Out of ten English gentlemen employed in commerce in Batavia, who accompanied the troops, seven, it is said, fell in the skirmish. This advantage did not induce the natives to quit the interior and venture upon a decisive engagement. On the contrary, the Dutch having assembled in considerable force at Samarang, the insurgents withdrew from the vicinity. Several unimportant skirmishes took place between small detachments of the Dutch and bands of the natives, in which the former had the advantage. But, though the insurgents dispersed, they soon reunited upon some other point.

About the same time an attempt was made to cut off the Dutch residents in Bencoolen.

Sweden, Denmark, and Germany remained, during the present year, in their usual state, without undergoing any alteration of circumstances worthy of being mentioned. One transaction occurred at Stockholm, which excited some attention in Europe. The government had sold three ships of war: the purchasers were an English mercantile house, who, however, there was every reason to believe, were merely the agents of one of the

South American states. The Spanish ambassador presented remonstrances, to which civil, but somewhat evasive answers were returned; and finally, upon an application made by the nominal purchasers, the contract was rescinded, and the money which they had paid, together with the amount of the expenses which they had incurred in repairing the ships, was refunded to them. An article on the subject of this sale appeared in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, which was re-published in a newspaper entitled the *Argus*, printed at Stockholm. The chancellor immediately instituted a prosecution against the *Argus*, on the ground that this article was a violation of article 10 of the ordinance relative to the liberty of the press, by which the publication of any thing relative to negotiations with foreign powers, or to the resolutions of his majesty respecting them, as well as to the functions of the ministers, councilors, or ambassadors, is prohibited. The defence which the editor set up was, that the chancellor, according to the ordinance relative to the freedom of the press, was bound to confiscate all writings in foreign languages imported into Sweden, which contain any thing contrary to the 3rd section of article 10 of that ordinance. Now, as the paper from which the article was taken had not been confiscated by the chancellor, the editor of the *Argus* was entitled to consider this as a proof that the chancellor himself did not look upon the article as illegal, and, consequently, he had a right to insert it in his paper. The result of the trial was, that the defendant was acquitted.

An order of the king of Prussia, directed to the authorities of his

Rhenish provinces, prohibited the Roman Catholic priests from exacting, previous to the celebration of marriage between parents of different sects, a promise that the offspring should be brought up in the Roman Catholic system.

Some of the members of the Holy Alliance, who had nearly renounced all intercourse with Wurtemberg, as not sufficiently friendly to their principles, renewed their diplomatic relations with that power. Both Russia and Austria again sent Ambassadors to Stutgard, and professed to have forgiven the constitutional tendency of the feelings and maxims of the king.

Maximilian Joseph, the king of Bavaria, was attacked by apoplexy and died at Munich, on the 13th of October. He was succeeded by the prince royal, Charles Louis Augustus, who was 39 years of age, and married, in 1810, a princess of Saxe Hildburghausen. Maximilian Joseph was exceedingly popular among his subjects; and he deserved their love. He was free from bigotry and prejudice; a friend to improvement, but not hasty and incautious; shrewd, sagacious, and good tempered; not over-fond of power, and mild and temperate in the exercise of it; most simple and unassuming in his manners, and most economical in his personal expenditure.

The assembly of the states of Baden met on the 24th of February. The grand duke, in the speech with which he opened the session, alluded, in a manner not unworthy of notice, to the ground of dissention which had arisen two years before, between him and that body.*

"The Constitution," said he,

* See Annual Register, Vol. 65, p. 173.

"has left all the rights of the Executive power united in the person of the sovereign ; it made only the exercise of some positive rights depend on the co-operation of the States. But this co-operation can tend to a final result, only by union and concord, without which that which exists may be maintained, but the desire of real amelioration cannot be accomplished ; a limitation of my duties as member of the Confederation is no part of the co-operation of the States. If these principles have been at times involved in obscurity, the development of the federal constitution of Germany has given to the monarchical principle a more solid basis. The resolutions of the federal Diet have dispelled all obscurity and all doubts on this point.

"If, then, gentlemen, you content yourselves with the honourable vocation of co-operating, with reciprocal calmness and moderation, for the good of the country by conscientious exertions, and by your knowledge and experience keeping within the limits prescribed by the constitution, the grand duchy, and by the resolutions of the Germanic diet, my people will for the first time enjoy, in their full extent, the blessings of a German representative constitution."

Steps were taken by the Swiss diet, but without success, to induce the grand duchy of Baden to suspend or relax the new tariff, by which heavy duties were imposed on the importation of various commodities from Switzerland into Baden. The Swiss, finding that their representations were without effect, had recourse to a system of reprisals, and imposed heavy duties on importations from the Grand Duchy.

The Swiss diet was opened on

the 4th of July, at Lucerne, in the usual form. The speech delivered by the president on that occasion, stated, that there was nothing to excite any uneasy feeling respecting the circumstances of the country, if the members of the confederation fulfilled their duties. In the subsequent discussions relative to the internal concerns of Switzerland, it was urgently recommended that no engagements might be made with foreign powers to furnish a greater quantity of soldiers than Switzerland itself could supply ; because, by engaging for a larger number, the cantons were obliged to receive foreigners into the companies to be raised, who, when the time of their service expired, returned into the country, and settled there. On another occasion, the governments of the cantons were earnestly exhorted to take care that the schools were nowhere confided to the hands of persons not imbued with sound principles of law and government.

The Hungarian Diet assembled at Presburg on the 14th of September ; when the proceedings were commenced by a speech in the Hungarian language from the royal commissioner. On the 16th, the emperor proceeded in great pomp to the diet, and in the presence of more than 800 of the magistrates, delivered to the States a speech in the Latin language [see Public Documents, p. 92*] ; after which the royal propositions, containing the business for which they had been called together, were handed to the chancellor. The examination of these propositions, which asked a supply of men and money, was referred to a committee ; but in the mean time, the

Diet discussed and agreed to a very firm representation or remonstrance, couched in most respectful language, stating their grievances, and humbly appealing to his Majesty for redress. They complained in it that contributions had been exacted, and recruits for the army levied, without their authority or consent, contrary to the statutes of the kingdom, and that the Diet had not been regularly and periodically convened: and they expressed their wish to have a satisfactory answer on these preliminary points, before they decided on the royal propositions. They declared their alarms at seeing, that, in open defiance of the fundamental laws of the kingdom, and in contravention of articles adopted in 1790 and 1791 (by which the wounds of the constitution had been closed), they had been deprived of the protection of the laws in the exercise of their principal immunities, rights, and prerogatives, without any regard to the enormous sacrifices which they had made since that time; that the constitution had been again attacked; that the respect due to fundamental laws had been violated; and that the whole edifice of their ancient privileges had been shaken to its foundation. This remonstrance was presented to the emperor on the 22nd of October. The answer of his Majesty was temperate and indulgent. He expressed his sorrow at their delay in considering the royal propositions; urged the necessity of a prompt compliance; professed his attachment to the constitution; stated the reasons, why its forms had in some instances not been strictly observed; and promised in future to convene the Diet once in three years, or oftener, if they wished it. This indulgent language restored har-

mony between the Diet and their sovereign.

In February, the emperor of Russia issued a proclamation, convoking the estates of the kingdom of Poland for the third general Diet, to open on the 13th of May, and to close on the 13th of June.

"Senators and Deputies," said Alexander, in his proclamation, "two Diets have already been held. That of 1818, guided by a spirit of concord and harmony, promoted by wise laws, the welfare of the kingdom. That of 1820, which spent its valuable time in useless disputes, has hardly left a trace of its labours. This will teach you to avoid the consequences of discord, and the delusion of mistaken self-love." In another proclamation, dated the 13th of February, he endeavoured to avoid the evils, to which he alluded, by an alteration in the publicity of the discussions. "Being desirous," said he, "of removing the danger which the abuse of one article in the charter has already caused, and may cause again—considering that the publicity of the debates in both Chambers has induced the speakers to think rather of an ephemeral popularity than of the public good, by which the debates degenerated into empty declamations, calculated to destroy the expected unanimity, and to banish the tranquillity and decorum which should prevail in every important deliberation—desiring to cure the evil in its source, and to cause our subjects of the kingdom of Poland to enjoy all the benefits which the charter accords to them, we have resolved to fortify our work, by altering, by means of an additional article, one point of the regulations which experience has proved to us to be highly detrimental."

He therefore decreed that the sittings at the opening and close of the Diet, and those in which the royal sanction of projects of law was declared, should be public as in time past ; but that in the elections of committees, and in every discussion and debate in the two Chambers, they should always form themselves into a special committee. This regulation was declared to form an inseparable part of the charter.

The Diet met at Warsaw on the 13th of May, and was closed on the 13th of June. Alexander was highly satisfied with their diligence and docility. The speech with which he opened, and that with which he terminated their session, show for what purposes they were convened, and how they were engaged [see Public Documents, pp. 93*, 95*].

Alexander, during the present year, spent much of his time in traversing the various provinces of his dominions. Towards the end of Autumn he visited the Crimea. His health had been for some time declining : but, in consequence of his activity in moving from place to place, and partly also by reason of the little communication of the districts, in which he then was, with the rest of Europe, the failure of his constitution was little known, and the reports concerning it did not attract much notice in Europe.

On the 10th of November he quitted the port of Sebastopol, after having minutely inspected it, and every thing connected with the fleet in the Black Sea. On his way to Bachtchiseraï, he found himself slightly affected with a pain in his head, which he attributed to having caught cold. On his return, nevertheless, he made a party on horseback to travel along the shore of

the Sea of Azof. He stopped at Taganrog,* a town situate upon

* The following is Dr. Clarke's account of Taganrog :—

“ The number of inhabitants does not exceed 5,000. The water, as in the Don, is very unwholesome when the winds carry off the salt water ; but when a current sets in from the sea, it is more salutary. The foundation of a town, intended for the metropolis of the empire, in a place liable to insuperable disadvantages, was not one of the wisest plans of Peter the Great. The water here is so shallow, that no haven could possibly have been constructed, unless by forming canals at an expense beyond all calculation. The ships now performing quarantine lie off at the distance of ten miles ; and all vessels drawing from eight to ten feet water cannot approach nearer to the town than fifteen versts. Taganrog formerly contained 70,000 inhabitants ; but, in consequence of a capitulation made with the Turks, the original city was entirely rased. Its revival may be referred to the establishment of the Armenian colony at Nakh-tahivan. At present all the best houses are in its suburbs. The citadel contains a miserable village, full of ruins, exhibiting, at the same time, traces of considerable works now abandoned. The inhabitants entertain hopes that the emperor will visit and inspect the place, and that it will then become a town of the first importance in the empire. There is not any situation in the south of Russia more favourable for commerce, were it not for the want of water. Ships from the Black Sea find here, in readiness for embarkation, all the produce of Siberia, with the *caviare*, and other commodities of Astracan ; whereas at Cherson and Odessa they have to wait for lading after their arrival. But it is only during three months in the year that commerce can be carried on at Taganrog. In winter the sea is frozen, so that the sledges pass upon the ice to Azof. During the short season of their commerce, the rent of a single warehouse upon the shore is estimated at 400 roubles. As soon as the first ships make their appearance from the Black Sea, the waggons from the interior begin to arrive. The vessels undergo a quarantine, during all which time the caravans continue to increase ; and before the end

the cliff of a very lofty promontory, commanding an extensive prospect of that Sea, and of all the European coast, to the mouths of the Don. On his arrival there, he felt himself too unwell to proceed, and he wrote to the empress mother that he was indisposed, but that he had nothing to fear from his illness, and would take care of himself. His wife, the empress Elizabeth, was along with him. He had feverish symptoms, and was affected in the leg by a species of erysipelas.

Suddenly, the erysipelas in a great measure disappeared, and the fever all at once assumed a dangerous character. The emperor then exclaimed, "I shall share the fate of my sister, who died of an erysipelas driven in." The doctors, however, were of opinion, that this symptom was but subordinate, and that the disease of the emperor was a gastric bilious fever, of the same character as that which often ravages those countries. On the 18th, he appeared to be somewhat better, but soon relapsed. He became delirious on the 27th; and though the medical means which were used, produced a marked improvement on the 28th and 29th, the change was but of short duration, and death rapidly approached. He expired on the 1st of December. His last moments were quite serene.

Some hours before dying, he caused the blinds of his window to be opened, and exclaimed, while he looked on the cloudless sky of the Crimea, "What a lovely day!"

The empress Elizabeth had been with her husband during the whole

of the quarantine, not less than 6,000 waggons occupy all the plains below the town. Of this number, 3,000 arrive annually from the Ukraine."

of his illness. She seldom quitted his pillow. After he breathed his last, she washed the countenance and the hands, of him whom she had loved so well: she closed his eyes, crossed his hands on his bosom; and then fainted.*

Thus died in the 48th year of his age, a sovereign, who must ever rank, both for private and public virtues, among the best of princes. Endowed with many ac-

* The two following letters were written by the empress Elizabeth to the empress mother; the one during the emperor's illness, the other after his death.

"*Taganrog, Nov. 18 (N. S.), 1825.*

"Dear Mother,—I was not in a state to write to you by the courier of yesterday. To-day, a thousand and a thousand thanks to the Supreme Being, there is decidedly a very great improvement in the health of the emperor—of that angel of benevolence in the midst of his sufferings. For whom should God manifest his infinite mercy if not for him? Oh! my God, what moments of affliction have I passed; and you, dear mother,—I can picture to myself your uneasiness. You receive the bulletins. You have, therefore, seen to what a state we were yesterday reduced, and still more last night; but Wylie (an English physician), to-day, says himself, that the state of our dear patient is satisfactory. He is exceedingly weak. Dear mother, I confess to you that I am not myself, and that I can say no more. Pray with us—with fifty millions of men, that God may deign to complete the cure of our well-beloved patient.

"ELIZABETH."

"*November 19, (O. S.)*

"Our angel is gone to heaven, and I— I linger still on earth. Who would have thought that I, in my weak state of health, could ever have survived him? Do not you abandon me, mother, for I am absolutely alone in this world of care.

"Our dear deceased has resumed his air of benevolence; his smile proves to me that he is happy, and that he gazes on brighter objects than exist here below. My only consolation under this irreparable loss is, that I shall not survive him; I hope to be soon re-united to him.

"ELIZABETH."

complishments which would have distinguished an individual in common life, and blessed with great equanimity of temper, he was beloved in social intercourse. To his mother he was a most obedient and affectionate son; and though the loose morality of the Russian court seduced him into some connections not quite consistent with his conjugal duties, the empress possessed much of his confidence, and was always treated with kindness and respect. In his attention to business he was indefatigable: he was honestly and assiduously zealous for the improvement of his people; though often placed in the most trying situations, he always conducted himself with prudence, firmness, and moderation. He was intrusted with power more vast in its extent, and more uncontrolled in its nature, than has fallen to the lot of any other man in modern times: and yet there never was any one, by whom power was less abused.

The news of the death of Alexander produced a general inquietude throughout Europe; for it was an event which put in hazard the internal tranquillity of his vast empire, and might altogether change the course of its foreign policy. This inquietude was at first increased by some absurd rumours, which imputed his death to violent means, and by the opinions which were entertained concerning the character of his expected successor, Constantine.

In Russia itself, the death of an emperor, at once so loved and so revered, was followed by great anxiety.

It was not till the 7th of December, that reports of Alexander's indisposition began to be spread abroad in St. Petersburg. On the 9th, notice was given,

that prayers for his recovery would be put up in all the churches. In the church of the convent of Alexander Nevsky, the principal nobility, ministers, generals, officers of the guards, and a great crowd of people, assembled. Suddenly, before divine service was ended, major-general Niedhart, chief of the staff of the Guards, entered the church; and going up to general Wanow, commander of the guards, communicated to him the sad event. It was immediately made known to all present: and the church was filled with lamentation. This intelligence had been sent from the palace, where, at the very moment when prayers were in the act of being offered up in the church in presence of the imperial family, an express had arrived from Taganrog. The governor-general had communicated the fatal news to the grand duke Nicholas. He, having announced it to the empress mother, called together the guard of the palace, and took before them the oath of allegiance to the emperor Constantine the 1st. The guard took the same oath immediately afterwards; all the commanders of corps, together with the general staff, likewise took the oath and signed it, and then proceeded to receive the oath of the troops of the garrison. All this time Constantine was at Warsaw.

It had been long believed that Constantine, at or shortly after the time of his marriage with a Polish lady, named Grudzinsky, of no very elevated rank, had renounced his right of succession to the imperial dignity. The senate now announced to Nicholas, that the late emperor had deposited with them, in October 1823, a sealed packet, which they were directed,

by the superscription, to open in case of his death, before they proceeded to any other act. This command they had obeyed; and they had found that the packet contained a letter of Constantine, dated the 14th of January, 1822, renouncing the succession, and a manifesto of Alexander, dated the 16th of August, 1823, ratifying Constantine's deed of renunciation, and declaring Nicholas heir to the crown. It further appeared, that documents of the same tenor had been deposited with the directing senate, with the holy synod, and in the cathedral church of the Ascension at Moscow. Nicholas, however, refused to act upon these instruments: and the directing senate, after having taken in general assembly the oath of fidelity to Constantine, issued orders that the event should immediately be made known every where by printed ukases; that there should be sent to all the authorities, military and civil, the form of the oath which they were to take, as faithful subjects of his imperial majesty; that they should forthwith cause the oath to be administered to all the male subjects of his majesty, with the exception of the peasants of the Crown, and of the seignorial domains, and the serfs; and that they should send to the senate the *proces verbaux* of this taking of the oath, with the signatures of the individuals appended, by whom it had been taken.

In the mean time, the news of Alexander's decease had reached Warsaw on the 7th of December, two days before the event was made known in St. Petersburg. Constantine, however, continued to live as a private individual; and, far from assuming any of the titles or emblems of royalty, despatched,

on the following day, his brother, the grand duke Michael, to the capital with two letters, addressed the one to the empress mother, the other to Nicholas, in both of which he adhered to his abdication, and refused to mount the throne. After he received formal intelligence that the oath of fidelity had been taken to him, he still persisted solemnly in his purpose; and refused to accept the official documents, which were transmitted to him as emperor.* Nicholas then

* The following is a letter from Constantine to the minister of justice, prince Lobanow Rostowsky.

"The counsellor of the college of the section of the procurators-general of the directing senate has remitted to me a despatch for your highness with this address—'To his Imperial Majesty Constantine Paulowitsch,' a very submissive report of the minister of justice."

"As I do not think myself entitled to accept it, because, according to this direction, it is not sent to me, I send it back to your highness by the same officer. By my letter of the 3rd (15th) of December to his excellency the president of the senate, the privy counsellor of the first class, prince Labouchin, your royal highness must have been exactly informed of the reasons which do not permit me to accept the imperial dignity. I have, in consequence, only to repeat to you in a few words, that, according to the oath taken by all the subjects on the accession of his majesty the emperor Alexander, of glorious memory, in which, among other things, it is expressly said that every subject is faithfully to serve and to obey in all things, not only his majesty the emperor Alexander Paulowitsch, but also the successor to the throne of his imperial majesty who should be designated; and as it appears from the documents opened in the council of state, which are entirely conformable to those deposited with the directing senate, that by the supreme will of his late majesty, the grand duke Nicholas has been designated as successor to the throne, the directing senate, as conservator of the will of his late majesty the emperor Alexander Paulowitsch, of glorious memory, ought to

consented to mount the throne; and by a manifesto, dated the 24th of December, announced his own accession, and communicated to the empire the instruments under which his right to the throne arose. These were, the letter from Constantine to the late emperor, expressive of his desire to abdicate the right of succession, stating that he "does not lay claim to the *spirit, the abilities, or the strength*, which would be required to exercise the high dignity" attaching eventually to his right of primogeniture, and declaring himself satisfied with private life—Alexander's answer, accepting the renunciation—a manifesto by Alexander, in conformity to the preceding arrangement, settling the crown on Nicholas—and the letters dated the 26th of November, (o. s.) from Constantine to Nicholas and the empress mother, referring to his former abdication, and confirming it. At the same time, the new emperor transmitted to Constantine a rescript announcing his accession; to which that prince immediately returned an answer, displaying the affection of a brother and the duty of a subject. *

have carried it, and will carry it into execution.

"While acknowledging with gratitude the attachment which the directing senate has shown to my person, I request your highness to express to that noble body all my gratitude, adding that the more deeply I feel the value of this attachment, the more I am penetrated with the duty of conforming unalterably to the will manifested by his late imperial majesty."

* That letter was in the following words:—

Letter from the Grand Duke Constantine to His Majesty the Emperor Nicholas—

Most Gracious Sovereign,—With deep emotion I have had the happiness to receive the most gracious rescript of your imperial majesty, announcing your happy

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Though the manifesto was dated on the 24th of December, it was not till the 25th of December, that Nicholas read, in the senate, the formal renunciation of the crown by his brother, and declared that he accepted the throne. He was immediately proclaimed emperor of Russia. On the 26th, the manifesto of Nicholas the First was published: and on the morning of that day, all the regiments of the guards were to take the oath of al-

accession to the ancient throne of our beloved Russia. The supreme law of Russia, the sacred law, which the stability of the existing order of things renders a blessing of heaven, is the will of the sovereign whom Providence gives us.

By executing this will, your imperial majesty has executed that of the King of kings, who so evidently inspires the monarchs of the earth in affairs of such high importance.

The decrees of God are accomplished. If I have in any thing co-operated in their accomplishment, I have only done my duty; the duty of a faithful subject, of a devoted brother, in short, of a Russian, who is proud of the happiness of obeying God and his sovereign.

The Almighty, who protects the destinies of Russia and the majesty of the throne, who lavishes his benediction on the people whom he finds faithful to his laws—the Almighty, in his mercy, will be your guide, Sire, and will guide you by his light.

If my most ardent efforts can contribute to lighten the burden which God has imposed on you, I hasten to lay at the foot of your throne the homage of my unlimited devotedness, of my fidelity, of my submission, and of my zeal in executing the will of your imperial majesty.

I implore the Most High, that his holy and inscrutable providence may watch over the precious health of your majesty, that he may prolong your days, and that your glory, Sire, the glory of your crown, may be transmitted from generation to generation.

I am, Sire, your imperial majesty's most faithful subject.

(Signed) CONSTANTINE.

Warsaw, Dec. 20, 1825,
(Jan. 1, 1826.)

[M]

legiance to the new sovereign. At noon the general of the guards and of the staff, came to the palace to announce that the oath had been taken by the regiment of horse guards, by the guards of Preobajensky Semenoffsky, the grenadiers Pawlowsky, the chasseurs of the guard and of Finland, and by the miners and sappers. No accounts had been received from the other regiments, but this circumstance was attributed to their barracks being at a greater distance: until it was announced that four officers of artillery had shown some opposition; that they had been put under arrest; and that the remainder of the artillery had taken the oath unanimously. Immediately afterwards, news was brought that 300 or 400 men of the regiment of Moscow had quitted their barrack with colours flying, and had proclaimed Constantine the First. These men proceeded to the square of Isaac, where they were soon joined by great numbers of the people and by many soldiers of the body grenadier regiment, and of the marines of the guard. No other corps took part in the sedition, and the numbers of the factious did not exceed 2,000. Informed of these disorders, general Miloradovitch proceeded to the square to address the rebels. But at that moment a man in plain clothes fired a pistol-shot at him, and he died of the wound some hours afterwards. The emperor himself appeared without arms, and attempted to reclaim the mutineers, but without success. At last, after having exhausted all gentle means, and after having in vain explained the circumstance of the renunciation of Constantine, he was forced, at the approach of evening, to order the troops and artil-

lery to advance. The rebels, having formed themselves into a square, had the boldness to fire first, but they were soon dispersed, and pursued in all directions. The number killed amounted to two hundred. At six o'clock order was re-established; the troops remained faithful, and the greater portion of them bivouacked all night round the palace. The grand duke Michael, who arrived in St. Petersburg at the moment of the tumult, succeeded in reclaiming six companies of the Moscow regiment, who took no part in the revolt, but who refused to take the oath.

This disturbance, it was alleged, was not the effect of any accident or of any predilection of the soldiery for the prince who had abdicated, but the result of a revolutionary plot which had been in existence for many years, and which seized this moment as a favourable opportunity for accomplishing the designs of the conspirators, by means of the assassination of the whole of the imperial family, and a general massacre of all who should adhere to their cause. To investigate the subject, the emperor immediately instituted a special committee of inquiry, consisting of the grand duke Michael, the minister of war general Tatistcheff, the privy counsellor prince Galitsin, generals Berkendorff, Lewascheff, and Patapoff. This committee, it was stated, quickly ascertained the nature and the extent of the plot, and the names of those who were most active in its formation and management. Numerous arrests, especially of military officers, took place, both in the capital and in various provinces of the empire.

"What did the conspirators intend?" said Nicholas, in a proclamation issued on the 2nd of January,

"The sacred words of fidelity, oath, legitimate order, even the name of the Czarowitsch and the grand duke Constantine, were for them only a pretext for treason. They wished to profit by the moment to accomplish their criminal design — designs long contrived, long meditated, long matured in darkness, and the mystery of which the government had penetrated only in part. They intended to cast down the throne and the laws, to overturn the empire, to produce anarchy. What were their means? Assassination. Their first victim was the military governor, count Mikandowitsch. He, whom, in the field of honour, the chance of war had spared in 50 battles, has fallen under the hand of an assassin. This murder is not the only one. Count Sturler, commander of the regiment of grenadiers of the body guard, killed; major-general Schenschin, major-general Fredericks, and others, severely wounded, have sealed with their blood their fidelity to honour and to duty.

"Harried in the tumult, the soldiers of the companies that were seduced did not participate in these crimes, either in act or intention. A rigorous inquiry has given me the proof of this, and I consider it as a first act of justice, as well as my first consolation, to declare them innocent. But the same justice forbids us to spare the guilty. All those against whom proceedings are instituted, and who shall be convicted, will undergo a punishment proportioned to their crimes.

"From the measures already taken in the proceedings, the punishment will embrace in its whole extent, in all its ramifications, an evil the germ of which is of the growth of years; and I am confident they will destroy it to the

very root; they will purge of this foreign contagion the sacred soil of Russia; they will cause to disappear that odious mixture of melancholy truths and gratuitous suspicious which is repugnant to noble minds; they will draw for ever a decisive and ineffaceable line of demarcation between love of country and revolutionary passions, between the desire of improvement and the rage of convulsions; they will show to the world that the Russian nation, always faithful to its sovereign and to the laws, repels the secret efforts of anarchy, as it has repelled the open attacks of its declared enemies; they will show how people may free themselves from such a scourge; they will prove that, it is not every where indestructible."

The real nature and extent of the alleged plot was not disclosed to the world. The rumour was, that an attempt to establish a constitution was to have commenced by murdering the whole imperial family, on the 12th of January, a day on which every member of the family attends, at the chapel in the castle, the celebration of a religious ceremony in memory of Paul. The imperial victims were to have been shut up in the chapel, and there murdered; the castle was then to have been seized, all the foreigners were to have been massacred, and the town given up to the soldiers, to be pillaged, for three days.

That there did exist a conspiracy, subsequent events showed too plainly. In consequence of the discoveries made by the committee of inquiry, orders were sent to arrest lieutenant colonel Mouravieff Apotol, of the infantry regiment of Tchernigoff. These orders were executed by lieutenant colonel Gabel, commanding that regiment: but

Mouravieff attacked that officer and wounded him in several places. He then instigated six companies of the regiment to revolt, by urging upon them the obligation to remain faithful to the oath which they had taken to Constantine. He next arrested the courier and the gens d'armes who had been sent to convey him to St. Petersburg, pillaged the regimental chest, set the malefactors who were confined in the municipal prison of Vassilkoff, free from their chains, and gave the town up to the licentiousness of the soldiery. Three companies, however, of the regiment, under the orders of major Trouchin, remained firm to their duty, and separated themselves from the insurgents. As soon as the commander-in-chief of the first army was informed of these events, he ordered prince Scherbatoff to proceed directly, with a sufficient number of troops, to exterminate the rebels; and lest they might escape from the pursuit of that officer, the emperor confided the command of another corps of infantry to the grand duke Constantine, with a view to secure more certainly the suppression of the revolt.

Mouravieff at first seems to have intended to march upon Bronsilloff by Yastoff: but the motions of his pursuers compelled him to change his plan, and he was proceeding towards Bela-Tcherkoff, in the hope of getting possession of considerable sums of money, which were in the house of the countess Branicka. He was, however, soon surrounded on all sides; and, on the morning of the 15th of January, a detachment under the command of lieutenant general Roth came up with the insurgents on the heights of Oustinovka, near the village of Pologoff,

in the district of Vassilkoff. Mouravieff Apostol, seeing the imperial troops approach, formed the rebels into a square, and advanced upon the artillery: but being received by a discharge of grape shot, the square was immediately broken. The cavalry then made a charge, and all the insurgents threw down their arms. About seven hundred soldiers were taken prisoners, as well as Mouravieff Apostol himself, who was severely wounded by a grape shot, and by a sabre cut on the head; the second captain, baron Solovieff, lieutenant Bystrytchy, the sub-lieutenant Bestoujeff-Rioumine, of the infantry regiment of Poltava, and a brother of Mouravieff, a lieutenant-colonel on half-pay, were also prisoners.

Lieutenants Kouzmine, Chippela, and another brother of Mouravieff Apostol, were killed, besides many soldiers; and some were wounded. Of the imperial troops not a man was either killed or wounded.

Nicolas professed a firm purpose to pursue the same policy which his deceased brother had followed.

The note addressed by count Nesselrode, minister for Foreign Affairs, to the foreign ministers accredited to the court of Russia, on the emperor's accession, was in these words:—"Called to the inheritance of the dominions of the emperor Alexander, the emperor Nicolas inherits also the principles which directed the policy of his august predecessor; and his Imperial Majesty has therefore given orders to his ambassadors, ministers, and agents at foreign courts, to declare to them, that, earnestly striving to follow the footsteps of the Sovereign whose loss he deplores, he will profess the same fidelity to the engagements contracted by Russia, the same respect for all rights con-

secured by existing treaties, the same attachment to the maxims which ensure the general peace, and of the bonds that subsist between the powers. On the other hand, the emperor confidently hopes from them the same disposition to

maintain the relations of intimate friendship and mutual confidence, which, having been established and maintained under the emperor Alexander, have given to Europe ten years of repose."

CHAP. XI.

SPAIN.—Appointment of M. de Zea Bermudez to be Minister—His Disadvantages—Dismissal of Ugarte—Finances of Spain—Disturbances—Decrees—Plots of the Priests and of the Ultra-Royalists—Project for placing Don Carlos on the Throne—Insurrection of Bessieres—His Failure and Death—Other Plots and Insurrectionary Movements—Institution of the Consultative Junta—The course of the Administration—Dismissal of Zea and his Cabinet—The Duke de l'Infantado appointed Minister.

THE history of Spain during the present year is nearly a blank. On the last day of 1824, Zea Bermudez was placed at the head of the ministry. This appointment was said to have been almost forced upon Ferdinand by the influence of France, and by the extreme difficulties in which the court found itself placed. Zea was conceived to be a man of ability, of knowledge, and of moderation in politics; and hopes were entertained that he would follow a more enlightened policy than that of his predecessors in office. But he had not sufficient strength to effect any good. As he refused to go all the lengths of the fanatical party, he was from the commencement of his ministry obnoxious to the church and the leading courtiers; and as, from the very nature of his situation, he could not obtain the support of public opinion in a country where there was no public, he was obliged, in order to maintain himself in office, to oppose intrigue to intrigue; to make a compromise with wrong, when he could not carry what he thought right; and to render ineffectual the measure of one day, by the promulgation of a modifying or counteracting decree

on the morrow. His almost total want of personal influence, of family connexions, or of party support, made it necessary for him to consult the caprices of those whose erroneous views and mischievous passions he should have been able to control, and thus rendered it impossible for him to observe any consistent line of conduct in attempting to restore public credit or to suppress dangerous disturbances. The consequence was, that the fanatical party, imagining that they had now something to apprehend, and at the same time freed from the check of the French army, became more violent than before: and most of the principal towns in Spain exhibited scenes of anarchy and tumult. The disorders were increased by the poverty of the government, who, being without either money or credit, were unable to furnish regularly the requisite supplies for the scanty and miserably appointed troops, and were in the habit of having recourse to forced contributions.

Many negotiations were set on foot for the purpose of raising a loan, but without effect. In March, Ugarte, whose private influence had long been great, was dismissed from

his office of secretary of the Council of State, and appointed ambassador to Turin. Having declined the embassy, he was ordered to quit the capital immediately. The cause assigned for his disgrace was, that he had, without the king's authority, allowed the introduction of a clause into the draught of a contract for a loan, fixing a rate at which the bonds of the Cortes should be received.

A report on the state of the finances, made to the minister of that department by the treasurer general, gave a lamentable picture of the wants of the country, but suggested no mode of remedying the evil.

"The general treasury has to provide for the arming, maintenance, and other expenses which the formation of a respectable army on a new footing requires; to attend to the navy, at present in a most deplorable state, by taking care at least of the outfit of the vessels which are indispensably necessary, and of the subsistence of the officers and crews; to supply what is wanting for the expeditions destined for the pacification of the Americas; to give attention to the serious representations of France for indemnification; to pay the anticipated interest on Guebhard's loan; and, finally, to cover the ordinary demands, which are greatly increased by particular circumstances.

"On the other hand, the resources have diminished and are daily diminishing; the great sums which used to be received from America, and which in tranquil times amounted annually to more than 100 millions of reals, have ceased to be paid: besides, the customs, the tobacco duties, the salt duties, and other branches of the re-

venue, have sustained a defalcation, amounting by estimate to about another hundred millions, which it has been found impossible to stop, as unfortunately the measures adopted for that purpose have not been followed by the expected results; so that it is not too much to assert, that scarcely enough is received to cover the half of the expenditure. Public credit, also, is ruined by the enormous weight of the debt, and by the impolicy of making promises which could not be fulfilled, thus feeding with delusive hopes the creditors, who, on being undeceived, doubt even facts. The measures resorted to with regard to this department have likewise failed to produce that favourable result which was so much to be desired; and the changes which have taken place have been the cause of some confusion, and have considerably lessened the produce of the appropriated duties.

"So great a deficit, and so general a want of confidence, spread great uneasiness through all classes of the state, and the country is exposed to the terrible effects of the general discontent, which is the necessary consequence of such a state of things."

In a subsequent part of the report, a complaint is made of "the arbitrary practices which are exercised by some authorities and corporations of the provinces, who, in the most shameful manner, impose and exact duties on articles of consumption. This being one of the prerogatives of the sovereign, it ought not to be done without his consent, whatever may be the pretext or urgency alleged for it, particularly at the critical moment in which it is necessary to remedy the abuses and preferences intro-

duced in the appropriation of certain duties for particular payments, to the great prejudice, of a just equality in the distribution of the funds." It concluded with stating, that, "The Treasurer-General was exposed to continual insults from the impossibility of satisfying all demands amidst the great wants which surrounded him, and that, in the existing state of the treasury, it was impossible for him to support a charge so superior to his strength."

A disturbance, which took place at Seville in the month of April, may be mentioned as an instance of the general confusion produced by Ferdinand's misrule. For some time past the treasurer-general had drawn into his coffers the greater part of the slender revenues of the province of Seville; and the intendant-general of the province, having no funds at his disposal for the support of the garrison of the city, entered into a contract with some merchants, who took upon themselves for several weeks the support and pay of the troops. The intendant, however, was unable to fulfil his engagement, and the merchants refused to furnish any further supplies. Upon this, the soldiers, irritated by distress, proceeded in a body to the residences of the canons and dignitaries of the church, forced open their doors and pillaged their houses, crying, 'Down with the clergy!' 'Down with absolute Government.'

In the present year prince Maximilian of Saxony, the father of the queen of Spain, and his daughter the princess Amelia, remained for some time on a visit to the royal family. On the 20th of April, they left Madrid, in order to return to Dresden by the way of Valencia and Barcelona,

The appointment of Zea had encouraged a notion, that an attempt might be made to mitigate the caprice of despotism, and to introduce into the country something which might approach to a regular government. Ferdinand, however, was anxious to convince the world, that all projects of reform were far from his thoughts.

"I have learned with the most lively grief," said he, in a decree dated the 19th of April, "that for some time alarming reports have been insidiously spread, that it is intended to oblige or to counsel me to make reforms and innovations in the regime and government of my kingdoms, by altering its ancient and respectable fundamental laws, and limiting my royal authority. It is a duty, and at the same time a satisfaction to me, to contradict a fiction as malicious as it is criminal. I declare, in consequence, not only that I am resolved to preserve entire, and in all their plenitude, the legitimate rights of my sovereignty, without giving up now, or at any other time, the slightest particle of them, and without permitting the establishment of chambers or of other institutions of whatever denomination, which may be contrary to our laws and usages; but that, on the contrary, I have the most solemn and the most positive assurance that all my august allies, who have given me so many proofs of their sincere affection, and their efficacious co-operation in the welfare of my kingdom, will continue to support on all occasions the legitimate and sovereign authority of my crown, without advising or proposing to me directly or indirectly any innovation in the form of my government.

"I also declare, that I have taken

the firm and immoveable resolution to cause the laws to be kept and respected, without tolerating abuses of any kind, without permitting violence and intrigue to take the place of justice, and without consenting that, under the pretext or appearance of attachment to my royal person, and to my authority, those who shall seek by those means to cover their disobedience and insubordination shall escape just punishment. Strict observance of the laws, the prompt execution of my decrees and ordinances, and respect for the authorities, are the solid foundations of order and prosperity; those which every Spaniard who is truly a royalist, and devoted to the sovereign, ought to make the rule of his conduct; and those which, notwithstanding the acts and attempts of malevolence, will secure the peace of my kingdoms, and the happiness of my beloved subjects, which are the objects dearest to my heart."

In accordance with the principles of this decree was an ordinance, issued by the intendant-general of police on the 26th of May, which, after a long preamble on the necessity of repressing the plots still carried on by the revolutionists and by the enemies to the king and to order, contained seven enacting clauses.—"1. No person whatever shall attack in an insulting manner the measures of his majesty's government: and every person taken in the act, or convicted of so doing shall be immediately arrested and delivered to the competent tribunal.—2. He who, by words or by writing, shall insult the agent of the civil, military, or ecclesiastical authority, shall be treated in the manner prescribed by the first article.—3. Keepers of hotels, coffee-houses,

taverns, and other public establishments of all kinds, shall hinder political discussions in their houses, and the quarrels to which these discussions might lead, and shall denounce to the inspector of the quarter the censures passed on the government, and the plans formed against the safety of the inhabitants, against our holy religion, against the authorities, and against good morals. All who offend against this article shall be punished the first time by a fine of 100 ducats, and of 200 for the second; for the third, their establishments shall be closed.—4. Every person who shall spread reports against the sovereign authority of his majesty, and against his government, shall be arrested and punished according to the laws.—5. Every person who shall receive by the post, or otherwise, pamphlets on political subjects, shall immediately deliver them to the police, to do with them as it shall think proper; and no copy shall be taken, on pain of a fine of 100 ducats. The same penalty shall be inflicted on those who shall have read or known of such pamphlets, without giving information of them.—6. The same penalty shall be inflicted on those who shall receive, copy, and read pamphlets or letters signed, which treat on such subjects in a revolutionary manner, without immediately giving notice to the police.—7. Those who shall hold public or private meetings, in which the measures of the government shall be criticized, or in which attempts shall be made directly or indirectly to decry it, shall be prosecuted; and, besides the penalties which shall be inflicted on them by the laws, each member shall pay a fine of 100 ducats."

The *ultra* party, however, were

far from being satisfied; and complained loudly of the government as too liberal. The monks were especially active in exciting the spirit of fanaticism; and at last, M. de Zea Bermudez, suspected by all and aided by none, yielded to the intrigues of the adverse courtiers, and in the beginning of August tendered his resignation. Ferdinand refused to accept it, and Zea continued in his post. The discontent became more general, and a project was now entertained of setting up the Infant Carlos as king. There was scarcely a town in Spain, in which great numbers of persons were not thrown into prison. At Seville, nearly two hundred persons were placed in confinement on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of August: and as all the prisons were filled, orders were given to the superiors of convents, to place at the disposal of the civil authorities, all such parts of their respective houses, as they had no immediate necessity to use. Among the persons arrested were the marchioness de Tabares, and her whole family; the prior of the consulate of commerce, Andueza; the merchants Bayo and Gongora, and many monks and canons. Similar proceedings occurred at Cordova; and there, as in other towns, monks, canons, and individuals of considerable wealth, formed the great majority of those who were suspected.

The arrests were exceedingly numerous in all the towns of upper Andalusia, and particularly at Cordova, Carmona, and Ecija. In the capital, many monks were sent to prison. A Junta of public safety was created, and the duke de l'Infantado was appointed its president.

In spite of all these precautions,

the zeal of the fanatical party did not abate, and they openly avowed their purposes. So daring were they, that, on the 13th of August, a monk of the order of Mercy, haranguing in the public square a very numerous collection of people, said that all was lost in Spain, as it appeared beyond doubt that the king was a freemason; and that in such a state of things the object of all Spaniards, who were the friends of their country and of religion, should be, to place on the throne the Infant don Carlos, whose good principles and whose Catholicism were well known. "Ah!" said he, "if we could, with the assistance of God, effect so important a change, the state of unhappy Spain would not yet be quite desperate." It was asserted that upwards of 200,000 reals had been expended by conspirators in corrupting the several corps of the guards, and in distributing proclamations in favour of "*El hombre de la Plaza*."*

At length, on the 16th of August, a decisive step was taken by the factious. Upon the morning of that day, at sun-rise, the cry of "to horse" was heard at Getafa, a village about a league distant from Madrid; and a few minutes afterwards, three companies of the regiment of Santiago, who were quartered there, were discovered arrayed upon the public square, their officers at their head, and with accoutrements and baggage ready for their march. They were soon in motion, and took the road towards Alcala, saying, that "they

* By this name the *Exaltados* designate the infant don Carlos, in allusion to a bronze statue of the emperor Charles V. in the *Plazuela*, or *petite place* of St. Anne, in Madrid.

were going to deliver the king, whom his ministers detained a prisoner." The moment that the colonel of the regiment, the different companies of which were quartered in the three several villages of Getafa, Leganes, and Carabanchel, became apprised of this movement, he immediately reported the circumstance to the minister at war, by whom it was in turn communicated to the Junta of public safety.

On the preceding evening, Bessieres had left the capital; and had pursued the high road to Alcala, until he arrived at Torrejon Dardos, which is about three leagues from Madrid. There, having had a conversation with the Alcalde, and having received from him a large sum of money, he returned on the 18th by a cross-road to Torija, where the rebels had stationed themselves, and on the same day assumed the command of them. He was joined by considerable numbers, and published a list of persons who were to be proscribed and put to death. The first name on the list was that of Zea Bermudez.

In the mean time, the count d'Espagne had been despatched with a considerable force in pursuit of the rebels. On the 25th of August he overtook and arrested Bessieres and his accomplices, one league from Molina d'Arragon. On the following day, Bessieres, notwithstanding his former services, was shot with seven of his associates: — Bagnos, a colonel; Gomez, a captain of cavalry; Penanton, an officer commanding a party; Ortega, an adjutant of cavalry; Belosco, Guisbona, and Torres lieutenants of cavalry. They all met death with the greatest fortitude. They made no disclosures.

Two other officers, who were taken with Bessieres, were pardoned upon the declaration of Gomez, that he induced them to accompany him without acquainting them with his designs. The soldiers were sent to Madrid.

The revolt of Bessieres was not a solitary unconnected event. It was followed, or rather accompanied, by an insurrection in Valencia, headed by general Chambo, and one in La Mancha excited by general Loocho. Ortiguella in the province of Burgos, and another chief in the province of Grenada, followed the example of Loocho, and proclaimed the Infant don Carlos. But the parties which joined the standard of these leaders, were very insignificant; and they were soon dispersed. At Tortosa, the chief of the conspiracy was a Catalonian, named Wach, the commander of a battalion in garrison in that city. His plan was, by an insurrection of the inhabitants of the country, and part of the population of Tortosa, to depose the governor, to seize the citadel, to fall upon the constitutionalists, and to pillage their houses. But the captain, who commanded the fort, having caused the bridge to be drawn up, instead of favouring the projects of the conspirators, their accomplices in the city did not venture to make any hostile attempt, and the country people, who were already arriving at the gates, thought it prudent to retire. Wach, with two officers, immediately fled; and in the evening two battalions sent by the marquis de Campo Sagrado, in consequence of previous information, entered Tortosa, and secured the tranquillity of the place. In Biscay, in Alava, in Galicia, throughout Arragon, and indeed in every quarter of Spain,

symptoms of revolt displayed themselves; and it was said, that it had been ascertained from the papers of a monk, who had acted as treasurer to the faction, that the chapters of all the metropolitan churches of Spain, and many rich convents of the orders of Carthusians, and of St. Bernard, St. Jerome, St. Augustin and St. Basil, had taxed themselves to raise 14,000,000 of reals for the support of the conspiracy. Though the open progress of revolt was checked, it can scarcely be said, that order was restored. In every province disturbances either occurred or were apprehended; and no man's person or property was safe, either from the fanatical zeal of the people, or from the suspicions of the king. The royalist volunteers of Salamanca voted an address to Ferdinand, soliciting from him the re-establishment of the holy office, as the surest method of securing the public tranquillity. In September various plots for placing the crown on the head of don Carlos, were formed and detected in Valencia, Grenada, and divers other places. In these plots, as well as in the previous commotions, the name of don Carlos was used, it was believed, without any approbation or concurrence on the part of that prince.

To cure the miseries of Spain, Ferdinand and his advisers could devise no better expedient, than to create a Consultative Junta of government, who were to aid the council of ministers. This new body was formally installed on the 26th of September. Among other arduous duties imposed on them, they were to discover "What were the means calculated for conciliating the colonies, and bringing them back to their former obedience to

the mother country? and what means should be adopted to facilitate the negotiation of a loan, and to render its conditions less onerous?" The Junta promised to do their utmost for their suffering country. "Our integrity," said they, in the address presented by them to his majesty on the day of their installation, "shall not be dismayed by the dread of the enmity or persecution which usually attends truth; we will endure its shafts with undaunted constancy. The glory of your majesty; the splendor and perpetuity of your throne; the integrity of your hereditary dominions; the decorum of your august family; the indissoluble union of the empire and priesthood; the re-establishment of the fame the Spanish state once enjoyed among other powers; the encouragement of individual riches, endeavouring to bind them to those of the state and government; thereplacing the many deficiencies, and losses we have experienced; the adaptation of the contributions to possibility, and no more; the consolidation of a credit, to supply the place when contributions fail; the saving of every thing that may not be indispensably necessary; the suspension of all allowances not arising out of just demands; retrenchments, which do not bring with them indigence; reforms and modifications, which may re-animate the nation without depressing the subjects—such will be the objects for the guidance of the Junta; and the will of your majesty, and the directions of your council of ministers, shall be their only rule of action."

In spite of their good intentions, however, they were unable to do their country any service; and even the advice, which they presumed to

give, was not followed. They recommended the publication of an amnesty, and the cessation of political prosecutions, as one means of restoring order; but the council of Castile opposed this recommendation, and the ministry joined the fanatical party. In this spirit, one of the ministers, having adopted or pretended to adopt the notion that Freemasons were the great cause of national anarchy and public misery, demanded a more severe set of enactments against masonic aprons and symbols. A body of persons, calling themselves "defenders of the faith and of the king," had been lately detected at Grenada in possession of secret symbols: for this offence, they were ordered to be tried and executed as Freemasons. Sufficient evidence was sent to Madrid to prove that the place where they met was not a lodge, that the badges which they wore were not masonic, and that the objects which they had in view had nothing in common with the subjects generally discussed in the conclaves of the craft; but the order was peremptory, and the "defenders of the faith" suffered as masons. Zea, being himself suspected of *liberalism*, could not venture to put down the rebellion of fanatics, without at the same time proving that he was ready to support the faction, whose furious excesses had alarmed

the fears, and endangered the throne of his master.

But even these sacrifices to the bigotry and alarms of his master, and to the fanaticism of the courtiers and of the people, were insufficient to secure his power. In October, Zea and the whole cabinet, of which he was the head, suddenly received their dismissal; and the ecclesiastical and fanatical faction came into full possession of power. The duke del'Infantado, who was high in credit with that party, and was supposed to be on bad terms with the French cabinet, now became the chief of a new ministry. Notwithstanding the bigotry of his character, the general opinion was, that his administration would be more steady than that of his predecessor: for, though he might be willing, in general, to be the prompt instrument of the priesthood, and might thus longer oppose salutary reforms; yet as the church could place reliance on his zeal, they would more readily listen to his counsels, and he would possess more power to execute moderate measures, if so inclined, than a man like Zea. If ever the time was to come when any portion of the property of the church would be mortgaged for the relief of the nation, the proposition was more likely to be heard with favour from him than from any other minister.

CHAP. XII.

PORTUGAL—*Change of Ministry—Recognition of the Independence of Brazil—Treaty with Brazil—Change of Commercial System—BRAZIL—Executions—The Emperor's Course of Government—The Relations between Brazil and Peru—Invasion of Chiquitos by Brazilian Troops—The Emperor's disavowal of this Step—Insurrection of Fructuoso Rivera in the Banda Oriental—Expedition of Lavalleja—Provisional Government of the Banda Oriental—Incorporation of the Banda Oriental with the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata—Military Successes of the Independents—Victory of Sarandi—The Emperor's preparations—Blockade of Buenos Ayres.*

IN the beginning of the year it was generally believed that sir William A'Court, the English ambassador at the court of Lisbon, was exerting all the influence of Great Britain to bring about such a change in the Portuguese ministry, as might pave the way for the recognition of the independence of the Brazils. Strong representations were made to the king on the subject; while M. Hyde de Neuville threw his weight into the opposite scale. Though the topic could not be very palatable to his majesty, he was too sensible of his complete dependence upon the power of England for protection against the intrigues of the queen's faction, not to give way ultimately. Accordingly, on the 14th of January, a change of ministry took place; and immediately afterwards decrees were issued appointing Jose Joaquim de Almeida de Arango Correa de Lacerda, minister of the interior; Fernando Luiz Perreira de Sousa Barradas, minister of justice and ecclesiastical affairs; the count de Barbacena, minister of war; senhor Silvestre Pinheiro Ferreira, minister for foreign affairs; don Miguel Antonio de

Mello, minister of finance, and president of the royal Exchequer; and admiral J. J. Monteiro Torres, secretary of state of the marine and colonies. Pinheiro, it was understood, was nominated *pro tempore* merely, to the department of foreign affairs, and was to retain that office only until the count of Villa Real, then ambassador in London, could resign his functions there and return to Lisbon.

The effects of the British influence were seen, still more plainly, in the new footing on which the relations between the Brazils and Portugal were placed. On the 13th of May, the king, by his letters patent, created and recognized Brazil as an empire, independent of Portugal, and ceded and transferred the sovereignty of it to his son don Pedro. This preliminary step being taken, the proffered mediation of Great Britain between the two states was accepted; and sir Charles Stuart proceeded from Lisbon to Rio Janeiro as plenipotentiary of the king of Portugal, in order to negotiate a treaty between the mother and the new trans-Atlantic empire. He does not seem to have met with many

obstacles; and, on the 29th of August, a treaty of peace and alliance between Brazil and Portugal was concluded. It is a circumstance not unworthy of notice, that this treaty should have been signed on behalf of Portugal by a British subject only; but it is still more remarkable, that, though his most faithful majesty declared in it that he recognised Brasil as an empire independent of, and separate from Portugal, and *transferred of his own free will* the sovereignty of it to don Pedro and his legitimate successors, there was no stipulation to prevent the two crowns from being united in the same person. One of the articles of it was, that the king of Portugal should, during his own life, retain the title of emperor of Brasil [see Public Documents, p. 104*].

The treaty was officially announced in Lisbon on the 15th of November, and the proper measures were ordered to be taken for carrying into execution its different clauses.

Portugal made this year an important alteration in her commercial system. Many of the principal articles of traffic were excluded from her ports by prohibitory laws. With respect to most of these articles, the prohibition was now abolished; and in lieu of it, there was substituted a duty of thirty per cent. The new regulations were extended not only to Lisbon and Oporto, but to the Azores, Madeira, and the Cape Verd islands.

The matter, which, in the beginning of the year, chiefly occupied the attention of the Brazilian authorities, was the punishment of those who had been concerned in the insurrection at Pernambuco. Fre Caneca was executed on the 13th of January at Pernambuco;

and Macario, governor of the Registro, on the 11th of February. On the 17th of March, John William Ratcliff, born in Portugal of English parents, John Metrowich, a Maltese by birth, and Joquinda Silva Loureiro, a European Portuguese, suffered the same fate at Rio de Janeiro. Besides the numbers who perished by the executioner, many were left languishing in prison.

The administration of the emperor was violent and tyrannical: in none of his proceedings did there appear any reverence either for the forms or for the spirit of a free constitution. On the contrary, all his conduct seemed to tend towards the establishment of absolute power, and to the discouragement of a spirit of liberty. A necessary step in this course of proceeding was, to secure the co-operation of the troops, and the support of the existing civil authorities. For this purpose, notwithstanding the financial embarrassments, there issued, on the 10th of January, a decree, fixing a table of increased monthly allowances to the body of police, to the officers of foreign corps, and to those of the other troops. Of foreign troops there were at that time about 4,000 in Brazil, and an addition of 3,000 was to be made as soon as they could be recruited. At the same time, another decree established a juridical college in the capital. As another step towards the abandonment of constitutional forms, loyal addresses were procured from the provinces, disapproving of any restrictions on the power of the emperor, and inviting him to reign with absolute authority. Of this kind was an address transmitted by the cabildo (or municipality) of Monte Video, in return for a portrait of the emperor, with which

he had presented them. "On the 4th of December," say these loyal councillors, "appeared on the waters of our horizon like a true luminary, the precious gift which your imperial majesty had sent us. On the same day, your resplendent august colours ennobled the great hall of head-quarters; and on the 5th, the same most inestimable picture, was conveyed, *incognito*, to the capitular palace, till a room should be prepared for its solemn inauguration. In this inestimable gift your council think they perceive a solution of the famous problem of the quadrature of the sphere." After telling the emperor that they experienced in his presence "a mixed sensation of pleasure and trembling, as if in the presence of the angel of the Lord," and that Monte Video might say of him, as the church says in the Canticles, "I am my beloved's, and my beloved is mine," they advise him to "govern imperially, and assume absolute power," as the most energetic and the most prompt mode of ruling. An answer was returned to this address on the 7th of January, in which his imperial majesty pretended to rebuke gently the too eager zeal of the people of Monte Video; but he nominated both the Syndic and the other members of the cabildo knights of the order of Christ. A similar address sent from Rio Grande was answered in a similar manner. The abject language of these addresses proves, that the general opinion was, that absolute power was the aim of Pedro's wishes, though he did not think it prudent as yet to avow his purposes.

In a letter of the 5th of May, the governor of the province of St. Paulo stated, that he had been making a tour among the towns

within his jurisdiction, and found the people every where disposed to proclaim his majesty as the absolute sovereign; and he expressed hopes that the capital would declare itself to the same effect, and that his majesty would be restored to the enjoyment of his inalienable rights. Upon the receipt of this communication, his majesty issued a decree, blaming, but in very gentle terms, these proceedings.

"Having been informed," says he, "of the reprehensible conduct of Manoel da Cunha de Azcredo Coutinho Souza e Chicoro, in taking criminal and scandalous steps, contrary to the established system of government, and to the constitution which I have sworn to maintain, I have resolved, with the advice of my council of state, to suspend him from the exercise of his functions, and to order him immediately to come to this capital to answer for such blameable proceedings." These are not the terms, in which treason should be spoken of.

Though there were many who were proud to grovel in the dust before him, others regarded his course of policy with alarm and hatred. In May, two attempts, it was reported, were made upon his life; and several persons were apprehended and thrown into confinement at the Isla de Cobras. But so much pains were taken to prevent the affair from coming to the knowledge of the public, that it remained involved in mystery. The suspicions, that were entertained of the emperor's purposes, were rendered both stronger and more general, by the treaty which he concluded with Portugal. The tenor of that arrangement was such as to lead naturally to the belief, that he intended, after the

death of his father, to unite the two crowns on his own head.

The relations between Brazil and some of the neighbouring independent states, became of a very delicate and perplexing kind. Early in the year, the independent troops of Peru, having taken possession of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, called upon don Sebastian Ramos, governor of the province of Chiquitos, who still adhered to the king of Spain, to join their standard. He refused to do so, and resolved to seek the protection of the imperial arms. With this view, he sent his aide-de-camp D. Jose Maria de Velasco to the governor of the adjacent Brazilian province, Matto Grosso, with a proposal to unite the province of Chiquitos with the empire of Brazil. This proposal the governor of Matto Grosso, by the advice of the provisional authorities, accepted in the month of April; and he immediately sent a detachment of troops into Chiquitos, in order to prevent the advance of the patriots. These proceedings threatened to involve the emperor in a war with Peru and Colombia. But the sense of danger overcame his ambition; and in August, he, by an official document, disavowed the measures which had been taken by the provincial authorities. "Though the governors," said his majesty in this instrument, "hoped, perhaps, by this means better to provide for the defence of the capital of Matto Grosso, and actuated, by an indiscreet zeal, thought to do a service to his majesty and to the empire by the acquisition of an adjacent country, in order thereby to support the exertions of the royalists in America; yet it should have occurred to the provisional government, that the particular

interest of a nation is not a sufficient or honourable reason for aggrandizing itself at the expense of the fidelity of people who are led to make such a sacrifice only by calamities, which, though serious, are, however, transitory. Besides, the government is quite incompetent to make a practical decision on the questions which divide the liberals and the royalists in Spanish America, and should not have resolved on such measures. Therefore, his majesty the emperor commands the minister of state for foreign affairs to signify his surprise to the government at the resolution which it took, not only to accept the union of the province of Chiquitos, but to make the Brazilian troops pass the frontier of the empire to protect it; and the more so, as, if his majesty had been previously consulted, as he ought to have been, he never would have given his consent to a step so contrary to the generous and liberal sentiments which guide the policy of his cabinet, and to his intention of not interfering in the present contest between the inhabitants of Spanish America and the mother country."

In adopting this prudent resolution, his majesty was probably influenced not a little, by the awkward circumstances in which he was then placed, with respect to the government of Buenos Ayres. Though general Lecor, with upwards of 2,000 troops, supported by a small naval squadron, still held Monte Video and the Banda Oriental as a dependency of Brazil, the inhabitants of that province were known to be exceedingly averse to the Brazilian dominion, and to be anxious to be united, as they formerly were, under the

same government with the provinces of the Rio de la Plata. Availing himself of this disposition, Fructuoso Rivera, who had once been in the service of Artigas, but when the fortunes of that chieftain began to decline, had entered the Brazilian service as colonel, and was afterwards promoted to the rank of brigadier and decorated with orders of distinction, raised the standard of revolt on the 27th of April, and soon collected such a force as enabled him to take Maldonado, and gave him the command of a great part of the country. In the beginning of May, a force of about 300 men, under the command of Juan Antonio Lavalleja, collected and equipped (it would appear) by the zeal of individuals, and without the avowed support of the government, set out from Buenos Ayres; and, landing on the eastern side of the river on the 6th of May, made 218 Brazilian cavalry prisoners, together with eleven officers, two lieutenant colonels, and one colonel. Lavalleja assumed the supreme military command; and, in conjunction with Rivera, liberated nearly the whole of the Banda Oriental from the Brazilian yoke. Colonia and Monte Video were the only points which Lecor was able to hold; and he trembled for the safety of both. Even the latter, where he himself commanded, was invested by part of the independent troops.

Under these circumstances, a provisional government was established in the Banda Oriental, which held its first sitting on the 14th of June. The deputies from the different districts chose don Manuel Calleros for their president, and Francisco Oranjo, secretary. Lavalleja appeared before them, and

was confirmed in the command in chief of the army. A commission of finance was established; and duties on goods exported and imported, were ordered to be levied. The commander-in-chief stated to the government, that he depended for arms, ammunition, and other implements of war, not only on the resources of the country, but on his credit and the influence of his friends in Buenos Ayres. The most important proceeding of this government was a declaration, that the acts which purported to incorporate the province with Brazil were null, and that their general and uniform desire had been to remain in union with the provinces of Rio de la Plata. This declaration was communicated to the congress of Buenos Ayres; accompanied by a request that they might be received as a member of the republic. Such an application was not likely to be rejected. Accordingly, the congress, by an act passed on the 25th of October, acknowledged the independence of the Banda Oriental; declared the nullity of those acts which affected to unite it with Brazil; and bound themselves to defend and provide for its safety, and to do every thing in their power to accelerate the evacuation of it by the troops of his Brazilian majesty. At the same time, they added, that, preserving the same spirit of moderation and of justice which had always directed their councils, it was their wish *not* to go to war, if the restitution of the whole of the province could be effected amicably.*

* See the note from the minister for foreign affairs of the provinces of the Rio de la Plata, to the Brazilian minister for foreign affairs—Public Documents, p. 105*.

On the 17th of May, the news of Rivera's revolt was received at Rio de Janeiro; and on the 21st of the same month, an expedition sailed with a reinforcement of about 1,500 men for the garrison of Monte Video. Though this prompt aid saved Monte Video from immediate anger, it did not suffice to re-establish the authority of don Pedro. In the course of July and August, fortune appears uniformly to have favoured the cause of the Independents. In trifling skirmishes during that period, the Brazilians lost about 700 horses, and had about 50 officers and soldiers killed or wounded. The ranks of the Imperialists were thinned likewise by desertion. The force of the Independents, on the contrary, was increasing in numbers and improving in discipline. The provisional government, which had established its seat in the town of Florida, decreed the formation of a patriotic legion, and made other arrangements for carrying on the war. Colonia was watched by about 600 men, commanded by don Ignacio Oribe. On the 15th of August the Imperialists made a sortie, but were driven back with the loss of nine men killed and ten wounded.

Rivera had been employed chiefly in the neighbourhood of the Rio Negro. In the beginning of September, his van-guard received a check, but apparently not of much consequence. On the 24th of September, at day-break, he took, with 250 men, the *Rincon de las Gallinas*, where the enemy had a considerable number of horses, and a small guard, all of whom, except such as escaped on board the ships of war, were put to the sword. At eight o'clock, news was brought that the Imperial colonel, Geronimo Gonzales Jardin, was advancing

with at least 700 men. Rivera, collecting all his men, waited for the enemy half a league from the Rio Negro. The moment the Imperialists appeared, they were attacked; the rout was complete, and they were pursued above four leagues: they left on the field more than 100 killed, including 16 officers, and above 300 were made prisoners. The remainder of the enemy's forces fled into the mountains; and not above 100 of them finally escaped.

Colonel Ventus Manuel, with 2,000 men principally cavalry, having left Monte Video, were, on the 12th of October, encountered on the banks of the Sarandi, by an equal force under Lavalleja. The engagement was short but decisive. The result of it was, that more than 400 of the Imperialists were left dead on the field of battle; 470 were taken prisoners, together with 50 officers; without including the wounded and the stragglers. More than 2,000 stand of arms, ten ammunition-waggon, and all their baggage, fell into the hands of Lavalleja. His loss was only one officer killed, and 30 wounded: and 30 soldiers killed, and 70 wounded. On the following day, a division of the enemy, commanded by don Antonio Jose Oliviera, surrendered on capitulation, at the pass of Perdido, to adjutant don Santos Aguilar, and 27 men under his command.

These events seemed to portend that Monte Video could not but fall shortly; especially as the Banda Oriental had been admitted a member of the republic of Rio de la Plata, and would thenceforth be aided by the whole strength of the commonwealth. The determination of the congress to expel the Imperialists from the Banda Oriental was formally announced to the

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Brasilian minister in the beginning of November ; and it was clear that don Pedro could no longer retain Monte Video, without involving himself in a war with the new republic. From this war he did not seem disposed to shrink. Prepara-

tions were made by him for carrying on hostilities vigorously : and in the mean time his naval squadron occupied the river Plata, and established a blockade, which was duly notified to Great Britain and the other powers.

CHAP. XIII.

ITALY.—Papal States—Censorship—Carbonari—Naples—New Convention concerning the Army of Occupation—Miraculous Madonnas—THE IONIAN ISLANDS: Ecclesiastical Establishment—Abolition of feudal Tenures—TURKEY—Foreign Relations—Internal Disturbances—GREECE—Suppression of Colocotroni's Insurrection—Blockade of Patras—Preparations of the Turks—Disembarkations of the Egyptians—Siege of Navarino—Sphacteria taken—Old Navarino surrenders—Capitulation of Navarino—Naval success—Recall of Colocotroni—Military Operations in the Morea—Operations of Redschid Pacha—Naval Skirmishes—Siege of Missolonghi—Naval Operations—Unsuccessful attempt to burn the Turkish Fleet in the Port of Alexandria—Insurrection in Candia—Proposal of the Greeks to place themselves under the Protection of Great Britain.

IN Italy all was tranquil. The Austrian government followed its usual routine; and in the Papal states, the administration of Leo 12th, though not distinguished by any wondrous excess of bigotry, was, upon the whole, less liberal than that of his predecessor. Asylums were instituted for assassins in Ostia, and three other unhealthy towns. On the 18th of August, the law regulating the censorship of the press was re-modelled. According to the new scheme, a council of revision, consisting of four members of each of the five colleges of the university, was formed, for the purpose of examining all works intended to be printed, and of ascertaining that they contained nothing which might lead to disputes with a foreign government. This council was also to revise all public inscriptions. All printers and booksellers were to procure, within a month's time, licences to continue their business, and were annually to deliver in a list of the prohibited books which they might have in

their possession. Prohibited books were to be delivered to the public libraries, the inspectors of which were to have a part of the fines imposed on the transgressors of the law. No private presses were to be allowed.

Considerable numbers of persons were arrested at Rome on the charge of Carbonarism; and two individuals were executed for an atrocious murder, which seems to have been the result of political cabals [See Chronicle, p. 160]. These intrigues, however, do not appear to have been of such a nature as to excite any serious alarm.

The health of the Pope was throughout the greater part of the year in a very infirm, and sometimes in an alarming state.

Ferdinand, king of Naples, died of apoplexy on the 4th of January; and was succeeded by his son. A treaty was entered into between the new sovereign and the emperor of Austria, for the immediate di-

minution of the number of the Austrian troops in the kingdom of Naples, and for the prolongation of the period of occupation by the remainder, till the end of March, 1827. The preamble of the treaty stated that, according to the preceding convention, the number of the Austrian troops in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies was fixed at 38,500 men, and the evacuation of the kingdom was to take place by the end of May, 1826; but that his Sicilian majesty had considered, on the one hand, that the numerical strength of the Neapolitan army, and the degree of its organisation, would probably render the support of other troops necessary even after that date; and, on the other hand, that the consolidation of tranquillity in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies was so certain, that a diminution of the auxiliary army might be effected; and that the emperor of Austria had nothing more at heart than to promote, in concert with his allies, every measure which was calculated to accelerate the entire evacuation of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies by the Austrian troops. At the same time the state of the finances would not allow his Sicilian majesty to be at a greater expense for the occupation, than was fixed by the convention of the 31st of August, 1824; and the Austrian finances ought not to be burdened with an additional charge, in consequence of the prolongation of the period of occupation. It was, therefore, agreed to reduce the troops to 15,000 men, so that the saving accruing from the diminution of their number might cover the expense of the longer duration of the occupation. If the numerical state of the Neapolitan army should be sufficiently increased to allow the auxiliary corps to

be still further reduced, without endangering the tranquillity of the kingdom, this corps was, at the desire of his Sicilian majesty, to be brought down to 12,000 men; and the saving thence arising was to be to the advantage of the Neapolitan treasury.

Events, which excited infinitely more interest in Naples, than any alterations in the political world, were the miraculous changes which were devoutly believed to have befallen divers holy pictures of Madonnas; some of them opening their eyes, or weeping, or shedding blood, and others, from being black and dingy as they had long been, becoming bright and fresh, as if they had recently come from the painter's hand. These miraculous tales were related first of the Madonna of Caserta; and caused such a sensation in every part of Naples, that the interference of the government became necessary, to suppress the disturbances, and apprehend the supposed promoters of the plot. On the 14th of July, a few weeks after the commencement of the frenzy, all the lower orders of the city of Naples were thrown into agitation, by a report that a Madonna, painted at the corner of a dirty lane, close to the strada di Toledo, had been seen to open her eyes, and to smile compassionately; and towards noon, so great was the rush of mad fanatics towards the spot, that the police were obliged to apply to the Austrian government for troops. In the evening of the same day, another Madonna endued with miraculous power was discovered in the street of Pennino (a quarter inhabited by the lowest description of people); on the following day two or three other awkward creations of some miserable wall-dauber were said to have given

signs of life and commiseration ; and a respectable old priest was nearly murdered by a mob, before the altar, because he would not give an attestation in writing, that he had seen a wooden crucifix sweat blood. Such, alas ! were the people, on whom a military faction had affected to force the blessing of freedom : as if, forsooth, the first of blessings could either be enforced by the sword or be received by abject ignorance or superstition.

Many of the persons, who had found it necessary to seek safety in exile on account of their share in the Neapolitan revolution, received from the new sovereign permission to return to their native country, and availed themselves of the indulgence. A considerable number of those fugitives had found an asylum in the Roman states.

The administration of the Ionian Islands was prosperous and tranquil.

Of the acts of the Ionian parliament, the most important was that which settled the ecclesiastical administration, and established the power and the jurisdiction of the hierarchy of the orthodox Greek church. It consisted of 73 articles, of which the following were the principal :—

“The hierarchy consists of four metropolitans, one archbishop, and two suffragans. Each of the metropolitans shall be invested in rotation with the dignity of exarch of the Greek Church during one session of the legislature.

“The prelates can in no case correspond with a foreign power, except through a governor-general.

“No prelate can, without permission of the government, introduce into his diocese new regulations in ecclesiastical matters.

“No Ionian ecclesiastic can be consecrated out of the Ionian states.

“The government will fix the bounds of the parishes.

“Every prelate is bound to visit the churches of his diocese at least once every three years.

“No prelate shall interfere in matters belonging to the civil authorities.

“The prelates receive a fixed salary from the State.

“Whenever it is intended to build a new church, the plan is to be laid before the government.”

The other articles related to the institution of the ecclesiastical tribunals, the rights and duties of vicars and curates, and the means of carrying the provisions of the act into execution.

Another most important law wrought a complete change in the state of landed property. The preamble stated, that “It being one of the principal objects of the government to encourage agriculture, and experience having demonstrated that one of the greatest impediments to its progress is the existence of property rendered inalienable by means of feudal restrictions, therefore, with a view to put an end to this evil, increasing at the same time the prosperity of the state and of private persons, by the authority of his excellency the president of the most illustrious senate, with the assent and advice of the most noble legislative assembly of the Ionian islands, in the second session of the second parliament, and with the approbation of his excellency the lord high commissioner of the sovereign protector, it is ordained and enacted as follows.” The law itself, in seven articles, provided for the abolition (partly immediate and partly gradual) of all feudal tenures or restrictions,

hindering or impeding the alienation of landed property.

The relations between Turkey and Russia still continued on an ambiguous and critical footing: though no step towards hostilities was taken on either side, and abundant professions were made of a mutual desire to maintain peace. An insult having been offered at Constantinople to the Russian flag, Mr. Minziacky immediately demanded and obtained satisfaction.

Both the populace and the Janissaries were in a state of great fermentation. The discontent with the ministers was violent, and led to various changes in the administration. In February, four ortas of Janissaries, in which signs of insubordination had appeared, received orders to proceed to Thessaly, and join the corps opposed to the Greeks; but they unanimously refused to march. "We will not march," said they, "till the heads of three of the sultan's ministers have been delivered to us." Some of the leaders in this insurrection were executed privately.

In April, Abdul Hamed, the son of the sultan, and the heir of the Ottoman throne, died of the small pox. He was only fourteen years of age; but the Janissaries had formed, it was supposed, a project of deposing his father, and placing him on the throne: and to them his death was a subject of regret.

During the winter, the Greeks had been occupied much more with their own internal dissensions, than in making preparations to meet the common enemy. To such a height did these dissensions arise, that, after the close of the campaign of last year, the Moreots, dissatisfied with the individuals who were at

the head of affairs, broke out in an open insurrection, at the head of which were Colocotroni and his sons, Niketas, Demetrius, and Nicholas Deliyanni, general Sessini, Andrea Zaimi, Andrea Londo, and Giovanni, and Panageola Notapoulo. The government immediately called in the aid of the Roumeliots, two of whom, generals Izonga and Goura, aided by the counsels and presence of John Coletti, member of the Executive body, took command of their forces. The Moreots carried on the civil war with considerable spirit for some time, and proceeded even so far as to attempt the capture of Napoli di Romania; but at length, after some delay and bloodshed, the insurgents were dispersed, and the rebellion was quelled by the end of the year. The leaders sought safety in flight: some of them were seized: others left the Morea, and took refuge in Kalamos, an island appointed by the Ionian government for the reception of Grecian refugees. Some (and among these was Colocotroni) surrendered to the government. The same vessel which brought Conduriotti from Hydra, to resume his functions of president of the Executive council at Napoli di Romania, returned with the chiefs of the rebellion on board; for the government had resolved to confine them in Hydra, as that island was more remote from the scene of action, and less liable to afford them occasions of creating fresh seditions. Accordingly, on the 18th of February, Colocotroni and his companions embarked on board the Gorgo, and in a few days landed at their destination; their new asylum being the monastery of St. Elias, on the craggy summit of one of the wildest hills of Hydra. An extraordinary commission of

nine members had been previously appointed to try the rebels.

Though the provisional government was strong enough to suppress these disturbances, they had the effect of making the people of the Morea, who placed their confidence almost exclusively in Colotroni, backward and slack in the approaching campaign. Another disastrous result of them was, preventing the reduction of the fortress of Patras, which, it was supposed, might easily have been taken during the winter. But in consequence of these internal dissensions, it was the middle of January before a few vessels sailed up the Gulf of Corinth, and, aided by some land forces, recommenced the blockade. The blockading squadron was raised to the number of thirty vessels: and the garrison began to be straitened for provisions: so that hopes were entertained that this important fortress, which, with Modon and Coron, were the only forts in the Morea now occupied by the Turks, would be forced to surrender.

On the other hand, the Porte made all the preparations it could for a vigorous campaign. Aware of the importance of the Albanians for the conquest of Western Greece, a person was appointed to the command of that district, who was supposed to have influence with the soldiery. For this purpose, Omar Pacha was removed to Salonika, whilst Redschiid Pacha was transferred from Larissa, as a person qualified to accomplish the views of the Porte in the Pachalic of Jannina and Delvinatsi, to which the Sultan promised to add Roumelia, with Missolonghi and Anatolia, in the event of his subduing them. Being furnished with full power and means to raise the requisite troops, he immediately

commenced to do so at Larissa, intending afterwards to pass over to his new Pachalic; and, having there likewise increased his army, to descend upon Missolonghi with his united forces, levying soldiers as he passed along by Prevesa and Arta. While he was to advance from the North, the troops of Mahomet, Ali Pacha of Egypt, who had by this time succeeded in suppressing, for the present, the insurrection in Candia, were to land in great force upon the Morea. As they were disciplined in the European manner, and were well supplied with all the necessaries of war, the irregular troops of the Greeks would be unable to stand before them; and by these means the Morea, it was expected, would again be brought under the yoke of its old masters.

Mahomet Ali's fleet, which wintered in the harbour of Suda in Candia, set sail under the command of his step-son Ibrahim Pacha, on the 23rd of December, for Rhodes, where it arrived on the 1st of January, 1825. There 5,000 disciplined soldiers awaited him: with these he was to return to Candia; and, having completed his armament there, to sail for the Morea without delay. At the same time, transports with provisions, were actively fitting out at Constantinople for the use of the garrisons at Modon and Patras.

The blockade of Patras was now going on with vigour; orders were issued daily for the collecting fresh troops, and the sending of additional ships from Hydra; and the direction of the forces both by land and sea, as well as the presidency of the government, was conferred on Conduriotti. To check the approach of Redschiid Pacha, Nota Bozzaris, and generals

Suka and Milios were sent forward with a body of troops to occupy the pass of Makrinovo, the ancient Olympus, through which it was necessary he should pass. As frequent letters from Crete informed the government of the return of Ibrahim Pacha from Rhodes, and of the vigour with which he was hastening the completion of his preparations, the progress of the blockade at Patras, was observed with double interest; for its fall was daily expected, and there was no probable means of checking the armament of the Egyptians, except by withdrawing the squadron which was cruising before the fortress. At length advices arrived of the departure of the expedition from Candia: further delay was impossible; and the Greek squadron sailed from Patras, but unfortunately too late. Such was the deficiency of communication across the Morea, that almost on the same day that the fleet sailed from Patras (24th of February), the Egyptian squadron of four corvettes, and numerous brigs and transports, in all 30 sail, anchored off Modon, and disembarked 6,000 soldiers, infantry and cavalry, well disciplined and commanded chiefly by European officers. These troops immediately encamped round Modon, whilst the ships returned without delay to Suda, in Candia. A few days after, Ibrahim Pacha, at the head of 800 men, advanced to the summit of the range of hills, which rise at the back of Navarino. The inhabitants flew to arms, whilst 700 Roumeliots, under the command of general Ciabella, hastened into the fortress. The Pacha's object, however, appeared to be merely to take a survey of the situation of the fortress: he remained quietly at his station for

some hours, and then returned to his encampment.

As it was now clear that Navarino and the adjacent country was to be the immediate seat of war, the storming of Patras was abandoned, and the troops were drawn off to be marched farther south. Upwards of 2,000 soldiers, principally under the command of Hadji Christo Joannes Mavromichales, son to Petro Bey of Maina, were thrown into Navarino; a small corps of artillery, amounting to 50 or 60 men, were sent off with all haste from Napoli; and the command of the fortifications was given to major Collegno, who lost no time in assuming his post. Provisions were sent in from all parts of the Morea, sufficient for a long siege; large bodies of Roumeliots, under the command of their respective generals Giavella, Karatasso, Constantine Bozzaris, brother of Marco, and general Karaiscaki, took positions in the rear of the enemy. While Conduriottis and Prince Mavrocordato prepared to set out from Napoli with fresh troops, Ibrahim received reinforcements from Candia; in March a second debarkation took place, which made his force amount to upwards of 15,000 men: and before the end of that month, a battery had been erected against Neo-Kastro, or Navarino.

This place, which had been taken by the Greeks in the first year of the war, instead of having been repaired and strengthened, so as to be an effectual protection to the harbour, which, in respect of its capaciousness and commodious situation, was one of the most important in Greece, had been left nearly in the same state in which it was, when taken from the Turks, in 1821. Its defences

were a low wall without any ditch, flanked on the land-side by some small bastions, and still weaker towards the sea. Opposite to it is the island of Sphacteria, two miles in length and a quarter of a mile broad; and separated from Navarino, at its South Eastern extremity, by a channel six hundred yards wide, which leads into a noble basin six miles in circumference. The northern end of the island is separated by a channel of about a hundred yards in width, from a peninsular, promontory anciently called Coryphasium. A ruined castle of the middle ages, which stands upon the summit of this headland on the site of the ancient Pylus, and is known by the appellation of old Navarino, was occupied by the Greeks; the hill is steep and rocky, and a large lagoon on the land side, separated from the sea at either end of the promontory by a narrow strip of land, renders the position naturally very strong. But the castle, having neither been repaired nor armed, was incapable of long defence against a very superior force; and being commanded, at the distance of one thousand yards, by the highest point of Sphacteria, there remained little hope to the Greeks of preserving either of their posts at Navarino, unless, by the assistance of their ships, they could retain possession of the island.

By the middle of April, Conduriotis had succeeded in assembling about 6,000 men at Cremidi. But after several desultory actions with small bodies of the Greeks, Ibrahim, on the 19th of April, attacked, and completely defeated in their position, all the troops which the president had been able to collect. To take Sphacteria, was the next object of the

Pacha; but it was not until the return of his ships from Suda in Candia, whither they had gone in order to transport a third division of land forces, that he could attempt to put this part of his design into execution.

On Sunday the 1st of May, the Egyptian fleet, amounting, transports included, to 65 or 70 sail, came out of the port of Suda, where it had been for some days closely watched by a Greek squadron of 29 sail, under Miaoulis. The latter immediately endeavoured to oppose their progress, but the light breezes were unpropitious to his purpose. There was a distant cannonade kept up for some time with little or no effect, and two fire-ships were sent off by the Greeks without success. A third was more fortunate. The rigging of a large frigate was seriously injured, and a large portion of her crew, who leaped overboard in their terror, were either taken prisoners, or perished in the waters. The Greeks having failed in their principal object, the Egyptian fleet succeeded in reaching Modon, whence 46 ships, followed by Miaoulis, proceeded to cruise off Navarino. In the harbour of Navarino there was then only one Greek vessel, the brig *Mars*, commanded by the Hydriote captain Tsammados. It was engaged in provisioning the fortress and in covering the landings of the water, which was brought in boats from the coast of the modern province of Arcadia. Miaoulis, shortly after his arrival, sent in seven vessels, of which Tsammados was to take the command, and to proceed with them to reinforce the squadron of five ships which remained off Patras. On Sunday, the 8th of May, the squadron of Miaoulis

reduced by the detachment above-mentioned to twenty-two vessels, was at a considerable distance towards Zante: the Egyptian fleet, in numbers forty-six, were off the island of Sphacteria; Tsammados's eight vessels were inside the harbour. The neck of land, formed by a swamp and the sea, which connects old Navarino with the main land, as also the plain at its extremity, were occupied by Ibrahim Pacha in person, with all his cavalry. The island was occupied by about 300 irregular Greek soldiers, and 200 sailors, who had been sent on shore from the ships. A battery of two small guns, wrought by a party of sailors, defended the landing place towards the sea; three others, also of small size, were placed higher up among the rocks; and a battery of three pieces of heavy artillery at the southern end of the island, defended the only practicable entrance into the harbour. At 10 o'clock in the morning (of Sunday, the 8th), the Turkish fleet was observed standing in towards the shore. At noon they were ranged along the whole length of the island, keeping up a tremendous fire to cover the landing of the boats; and at the same time, the besiegers on the main land feigned to commence a general attack on the fort.

In a very short time a number of troops, estimated at from two to three thousand, disciplined in the European fashion, dressed in red uniforms, and armed with muskets and bayonets, succeeded in forcing their way into the island. The sailors at the lower battery were surrounded and destroyed to a man; and in the space of about an hour, the enemy had traversed the whole island victoriously from end to end. Of the 500 men

who defended it, not quite 150 escaped. Among the slain were captain Tsammados; and count Santa Rosa, who acted a conspicuous part in the revolution of Piedmont. The slaughter would not have been so great, had the vessels in the harbour exerted themselves to save the fugitives, or even left their boats on shore so as to facilitate their escape. But as soon as the Turks had made good their landing on the island, the Turkish fleet also began to extend itself for the purpose of blockading the mouth of the bay. Upon this, captain Badouri, a Hydriote, gave the signal of flight; six others followed his example. Fifty or a hundred musket shots were fired after them in vain rage by the victims on the shore.

The only vessel which remained was the Mars, belonging to captain Tsammados. After waiting for her captain, till the crew were informed of his death, and having taken on board prince Mavrocordato and the governor of old Navarino, this small vessel, a brig of only 18 guns, prepared to force her way through the fleet of the enemy. The Turkish squadron had by this time extended itself nearly across the mouth of the harbour, and the battery commanding the passage was in the hands of the enemy. An officer on board the Mars, addressed the men from the quarter deck, declaring that they should not fall alive into the hands of the barbarians; for that, in case of necessity, he would set fire to the powder magazine, and involve both in one common destruction. The men received this announcement with loud cheers. The breeze being light, for three successive hours, the brig remained almost in the middle of the Turkish fleet, during

which time she exchanged broadsides with several frigates, besides many corvettes and brigs, none of which was under her own force. Considerably damaged in her hull and rigging, but with a loss of only two men killed, and eight or ten wounded, she at last escaped.

On the evening of the 8th, old Navarino remained without commander, without water and provisions, and with only twenty barrels of powder. On the morning of the 10th, the garrison capitulated, on terms which the Pacha faithfully observed.

At noon two brigantines, in spite of the fire of Navarino, entered the harbour, and were followed the next day by eleven frigates and four more brigantines, which anchored within pistol shot of the walls of the city. They immediately sent a Greek prisoner on shore with a message; but he was not received, and the fleet having anchored, immediately commenced a brisk fire. On the morning of the 12th, the enemy renewed the offer of allowing the garrison to retire without their arms, and by land. This proposal was also rejected, and the fire was continued. It was also continued on the 13th and 14th, interrupted only by proposals, which were rejected like the rest.

In the mean time, the Egyptians had raised four new batteries; and by the morning of the 15th, there were forty-six pieces of cannon and ten mortars directed against the city on the land side. Incapable of resisting a fire so disproportioned to the strength of the place, it only remained for the Greeks to endeavour to gain time, in the hope of succour either by sea or land; and it was at length agreed to come to terms, on condition that the firing should first

cease. A whole week passed in negotiations, purposely prolonged by the Greeks; and the garrison finally marched out on the 23rd, leaving water in the place for four days' supply only, and bread for ten. The conditions of the surrender were, that the Greeks should march out without arms, and be embarked in neutral vessels, to be conducted to Calamata, under the escort of two galliots; one Austrian, the *Arethusa*, captain Bandiera; the other English, the *Amaranth*, captain Bezar. The capitulation was observed strictly by the Pacha; except only that Satracco, and the son of Petro Bey, Georgio Maumromicali, were detained prisoners by him, on the pretext that the Greeks had detained two Pachas after the capitulation of Navoli. The Pacha promised to give them up, as soon as the two Pachas should be restored to him.

The garrison of Navarino, after the capture of *Sphacteria* had been reduced to about 900 men from losses in killed, wounded, and desertion; exclusive of 100 Roumeliots, who set out to march to Missolonghi; of these 900, 300 were Mainotes, 300 Cranidiotes and the rest Roumeliots, with the exception of fifty Cephalonians. The cannon of the place was served by Roumeliots and Cephalonians, and by a company of artillery, which was reduced at the end of the siege to only thirty men.

After the capture of *Sphacteria*, six ships of war and about thirty transports, part of the Egyptian fleet, were followed by *Miaoulis* into the harbour of Modon, where more than half of them were destroyed by the Greek fire ships. When Navarino capitulated, the Morea had already been abandoned by the troops of northern

Greece; for as soon as they heard of the arrival of Redschid Pacha as Seraskier in Epirus, and of his approach with a large force to Missolonghi, it became impossible, for the Cetean and Ætolian chiefs, even had they been so inclined, to keep their followers from proceeding to the defence of their own mountains.

During all this time, Colocotroni, with several of the chiefs of the Morea, as already related, remained state prisoners in the convent at Hydra; though some of the provinces of the Morea had demanded his release; and he himself had twice besought the government to allow him to engage the enemy, offering his two sons as hostages. Two members of the government were in favour of his release, and two against it. The decision was therefore suspended, till the arrival of the president, whose opinion was to be adopted. It was not long before he arrived at Napoli di Romania, as every expedient to collect an army had failed. His arrival was the signal for a general cabal: Coletti, who had long been averse to Colocotroni, opposed his release; the president, indignant against Coletti, whom he considered as having been instrumental in causing the Roumeliot troops to abandon the camp at Cremidi, wished to expel that individual from the government: while Colocotroni's party, who wished to exalt their chief, imputed all the misfortunes of the campaign to the president's want of skill, and earnestly desired the expulsion of his counsellor *Mavrocordato*. Finally, the president, perceiving that he should require support in his government against his principal enemy Colocotroni, gave up all thoughts of dismissing

Coletti, and left it to the wisdom of the legislative senate to decide on Colocotroni's fate. Abandoned, as they now were by the troops of northern Greece, that body had no other resource than to recall the chief, in whom alone the Moreote troops had confidence. An amnesty was therefore published; and Colocotroni, affecting complete oblivion of the past, proceeded to collect the forces of the peninsula, in order to oppose the advance of the Egyptians.

In the beginning of June a detachment of Ibrahim's army defeated a body of Greeks at Aghia on the mountain which overhangs the town of Arkadhia (the ancient Cypareusus); and about the same time the Pacha himself occupied Kalamata. From Kalamata he soon began his march into the interior. After having sustained some loss from the troops of Colocotroni in crossing the mountain now called Makriplaghi, which separates the plain of Mesene from the valley of Megalopolis or the upper Alpheius, he occupied, on the 20th of June, the half-demolished town of Tripolitza, and appeared before Napoli di Romania within one month after the capture of Navarino. A division of his army attacked the great outposts at the mills of Napoli on the 25th of June, but without success; although the Greeks under Demetrius Ypsilanti (who for some time before had been living retired from affairs at Tripolitza) had, in no part of the action, more than a few hundred men, supported by the fire of some small armed vessels anchored near the shore. Having failed in his principal design, that of surprising Nauplia, or of intimidating it into term of capitulation, Ibrahim re-

treated; and endeavoured next to open a passage to Patras; but the mountainous districts of Arcadia and Achaia, which are interposed between that city and the plains of Mantinea and Argos, were favourable to such irregular troops as the militia of Greece; and though these were unable, as well from their inferior numbers as from their want of discipline, to face the Egyptians in a general action, or to interrupt the pasha's communications with the Messenian ports; yet Ibrahim, on his part, had suffered considerable loss from sickness as well as from the sword, and was able only to overrun the plains, to destroy the cultivation, which, during three years freedom from Turkish plunder, had begun to grow up, and to reduce all the most fertile parts of the country to more than their former desolation.

About the same time that the Egyptian army occupied Messenia, the Turks moved from Epirus and Thessaly upon the shores of the Corinthian gulf: a Turkish division, making a rapid movement from Zituni, seized upon Salona, and in the end of April the Seraskier Redschid Pacha appeared before Missolonghi. But he came quite unprovided with heavy artillery; the Ottoman fortresses at the entrance of the gulf were unable to supply him to any great extent, and the Greeks were successful in interrupting his communications with Salona and with Thessaly, through the mountains of Locris and Etolia. Contracting his plan, therefore, the Seraskier recalled into Thessaly the troops which had entered Boeotia for the purpose of supporting the operations of the Pacha of Egribo; and, reinforcing himself from Larissa, he directed

all his means to the blockade of Missolonghi, and to the protection of his position before that place, until the arrival of the fleet of the capitan Pacha should enable him to commence more active operations. That fleet was to bring him materials for the siege, to furnish boats for attacking the fortress on the side of the lagune, and to secure his communication with Patras from the interruption to which it was liable whenever the Greek cruisers made their appearance.

The Turkish admiral sailed from the Dardanelles in the end of May; about the first of June he was met in the channel of Cavo Doro, by the Hydriote Sakhturi, who destroyed with his fire-ships three Turkish men of war and several transports; another corvette was run ashore by the crew, and burned in the island of Syra. These vessels contained a large proportion of the stores intended for the siege of Missolonghi. A few days afterwards, the captain Pacha entered Suda, where he joined the Egyptian fleet which had lately returned from Navarino. He was quickly followed thither by the joint forces of Miaoulis and Sakhturi, amounting to about 70 sail. On the 14th, two days after their arrival, these gallant officers attacked a division of the Ottoman fleet which remained in the outer harbour of Suda, and at the expense of three fire-ships, destroyed a corvette with its equipage. They were prevented from any further success, not so much by the strength or vigilant fears of the enemy, as by the narrowness of the entrance into the inner bay of Suda, and by the fortified island which protects it.

A few days afterwards, the Greek

fleet was dispersed by a tempest, when, finding themselves deprived of their best means of defence by a want of fire-ships, they retired to Hydra. The Turkish admiral now proceeded unmolested to Navarino, where he landed a reinforcement of 5,000 men. From thence he pursued his course, with seven frigates and many smaller vessels, to Missolonghi, and arriving there about the 10th of July, furnished the Turkish garrisons at the entrance of the gulf of Corinth with the supplies of which they stood greatly in need. The Seraskier now pressed the siege of Missolonghi with increased vigour. The capitan pacha had succeeded, on the 21st of July, in penetrating with small boats into the Lagune; and, on the same day, the fort of Anatolico, an island to the north of Missolonghi, surrendered to the Turks. The garrison of 300 men were made prisoners of war; the inhabitants, to the number of 1,500, received liberty to retire without obstacle into the interior of the country. The besiegers had already succeeded in cutting off the water of Missolonghi, and in erecting several batteries at a small distance from the main works of the place; the ramparts had been much injured by their fire, and a part of the ditches was already filled up. At length, on the 1st of August, the Turkish commanders, apprehensive of the approach of the Greek fleet, ordered a general attack. The works on the land side were assailed in four places, while thirty boats occupied the lake. The Turks, however, were every where repulsed. On the 3rd of August the Greek fleet, consisting of about 25 brigs, made its appearance; and on the 4th and 5th of the month, succeeded in destroying two small

ships of war, as well as all the boats on the Lagune; in relieving Missolonghi, and in forcing the Ottoman fleet to retreat. Some of the Turkish ships retired behind the castles of the gulf of Corinth, while others made sail for the *Ægean*, whither they were followed by a detachment of the Greek vessels.

At the same time, the troops of Zavellas, Caraiscakis, and other chiefs, to the number of 2,000, who had arrived from the camp at Salona, and were proceeding to Apocuron and Carpenisi, attacked the besiegers in the rear, and opened a momentary communication with the Greek garrison; but the Seraskier was sufficiently strong to repel the sally of the garrison as well as the attack from without. He maintained his position throughout September and October, though with scarcely any result except that of loss to his own troops: expecting that the return of the capitan pacha, who in August had gone to Alexandria, would bring him such reinforcements as would more than supply the diminution of strength which he had sustained by the desertions of the Roumeliots.

The Turco-Egyptian fleet came within sight of Missolonghi on the 18th of November. After remaining a few hours so near the coast of *Ætolia* that the ships could be distinctly seen from the fortress, and from the camp of Redschid Pacha, the whole fleet bore away for the bay of Patras, and anchored there. On the 23rd, three ships entered the port of Patras, discharged their cargoes, consisting of provisions, stores, and ammunition, and landed some troops. During this time, no attempt was made against Missolonghi by the Seraskier from the land side, nor

did it appear that any combined plan of attack had been concerted ; but on the 24th, there was a slight skirmish between a party of Turks, who had concealed themselves in one of the trenches, and the troops of the garrison, in which the former suffered some loss. On the 26th, the Grecian fleet, consisting of about 30 sail, under the command of Miaoulis, appeared, and began to engage the Turks, who were awaiting them between Zante, Cephalonia, and Chiarenza ; a desultory action ensued, which lasted, with little intermission, two days and nights. The Greeks, as usual, with their small, stout-built merchant brigs, sought by the dexterity of their movements to cut off and destroy isolated vessels, or to direct fire-ships against the enemy's larger men of war ; but on this occasion they were not successful. The Turks had the advantage of the wind blowing fresh from the eastward, which, increasing on the 28th to a strong gale, put a stop to further action, and obliged the Greek fleet to retire to sea-ward. The Turks affected to consider this as a victory ; and, in fact, as they remained in the Gulf, Missolonghi was in a state of blockade for several days. On the 29th, another naval skirmish took place ; partial engagements occurred on the two following days ; and, on the 2nd of December, the Greeks compelled the enemy to return for shelter within the Gulf. Shortly afterwards, Miaoulis returned to the Archipelago. By this time, the whole of the southern shore of the Gulf of Lepanto had been reduced by Ibrahim, who had placed a garrison of Arabs in Patras.

On the 10th of August, a bold but unsuccessful attempt was made to burn the Turkish fleet in the

port of Alexandria. At four in the afternoon, four small vessels, bearing European flags, appeared in sight of the port, three of which advanced to the opening of the harbour, the fourth remaining tacking off and on. The pilots went out to bring them into the roads. At half-past five, the first entered, and soon afterwards the second. It was then perceived, that the first of these strange vessels was endeavouring to penetrate between the Turkish ships of war ; and as some suspicion arose that it might be a fire-ship, it was ordered to stop. The captain, however, still advanced, and would probably have succeeded but for a sudden change of the wind. Then, finding himself discovered, he set fire to his vessel and abandoned it, while the whole crew got into their long-boat, and by dint of rowing escaped from the port. The second, seeing what had happened, tacked about, and followed the boat. Seven cannon shot were fired at this second ship, three others were fired at it by a French man of war, but without doing it any injury. The fire-ship, which was abandoned, was towed to a part of the harbour where its explosion could do no mischief.

In August, the insurrection broke out anew in Candia ; and the insurgents obtained possession of the fortresses of Grambouses and Kissamos.

The distress, into which the Greeks were driven by the invasion of Ibrahim Pacha, induced the Senate and Executive body, towards the end of July, to propose to place the country under the protection of Great Britain ; and a formal manifesto to that effect [see Public Documents, p. 106*] was issued by them, and transmitted to our government. The offer

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was not accepted. It excited, however, the zeal of two private individuals, Messrs. Roche and Washington, to such a degree, that, forgetting that they were not in- vested with any public character, they presented a strong protest against a step which they conceived to be disrespectful to France and America.

CHAP. XIV.

UNITED STATES—*Election of a President—Mr. Adams chosen by the House of Representatives—His Inauguration—Discontent in Georgia—Opening of the Session of Congress—MEXICO—Opening of the Constitutional Federal Congress—Speech of the President—The Finances—Treaty with Great Britain—Close of the Session of Congress—Extraordinary Session of the Congress—Surrender of two Spanish Ships of War—Surrender of the Castle of Juan de Ulloa—GUATEMALA—Election of a President—Expenditure—COLOMBIA—PERU—Military Operations—Battle of Ayacucho—Capitulation of Conterac—Resistance of Callao—Olaneta defeated and slain—Independence of Upper Peru—Conduct of Bolivar—UNITED PROVINCES OF RIO DE LA PLATA—Constituent Congress—Executive Authority—Disturbances at Cordova, Mendoza, and San Juan—Proceedings at Tarija—Intended General Congress at Panama—Deliberations on that subject—PARAGUAY—CHILE—Plots—Convention of a Constituent Congress—Disturbances—State of the Finances.*

IN the United States, the public attention was occupied by the election of a President more than by any other event. The candidates were John Quincy Adams, secretary of state; Mr. Clay, speaker of the house of representatives; Mr. Crawford, secretary of the treasury; and general Jackson, distinguished by the cheap renown of being the only American general, who, in the last war, had been engaged with British troops, and yet had escaped the disgrace of total defeat. The first was supported strenuously by the New England states; the second, by the Western states; the third, by Virginia; and the fourth, by the states of the South. Electors being chosen by the different states, their votes were returned to congress, when the numbers were found to be as follows:—For general Jackson, 101; Mr. Adams, 82; Mr. Crawford, 41; Mr. Clay, 37. As no one candidate had obtained the requisite majority of the whole

number of votes, the election, for the second time in American history, devolved upon the house of representatives: * who in this case vote by ballot, the delegation of each state having one vote. Mr. Clay, it was understood, transferred his votes to Mr. Adams, upon an agreement, that, if Mr. Adams obtained the presidency, Mr. Clay should be secretary of state; and by this union of strength, Mr. Adams was enabled to triumph. The 9th of February was the day appointed for the determination of the contest: and, contrary to all previous expectation, the election was decided by the first balloting, Mr. Adams having received the votes of thirteen states, general Jackson the votes of seven, and Mr. Crawford the votes of four. The states who voted for Mr. Adams, were—Maine, New Hampshire,

* The former instance in which this happened, was in the election of 1801, when the electoral votes were 73 for Mr. Jefferson, and 73 for Mr. Burr.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, Maryland, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Louisiana: for general Jackson, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Indiana: for Mr. Crawford,—Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia.

The division in the different colleges was very unequal. In the New York college, for example, Mr. Adams received 18 votes, Mr. Crawford 14, and general Jackson 2. In the Kentucky college, Mr. Adams received 8, general Jackson 4: in Ohio, Mr. Adams had 10, general Jackson 2, Mr. Crawford 2. In the Maryland college, Mr. Adams received 5 out of 9 votes. In the North Carolina college, Mr. Crawford received 10, general Jackson 2, and Mr. Adams 1 vote.*

As Jackson counted among his partisans the whole rabble of the country, their rage at their defeat was extreme; and it was the more violent, because their candidate had unquestionably a vast majority of the people on his side, and must have succeeded, if the choice had been by the direct votes of the electors.

On the 4th of March, the inauguration of Mr. Adams took place. Preceded by the vice-president Mr. Calhoun, with a number of members of the House of Repre-

sentatives, followed by the president and family, by the judges of the supreme court, in their robes of office, and by the members of the senate, Mr. Adams, in a plain suit of black, advanced to the speaker's chair, and took his seat. The chief justice was placed in front of the clerks' table, having before him another table, on the floor of the hall, on the opposite side of which sat the remaining judges, with their faces towards the chair. Silence having been proclaimed, Mr. Adams rose, and read, with a clear and deliberate articulation, his inaugural address, [see Public Documents p. 109*]. As soon as the last sentence was pronounced, a general plaudit throughout the whole assembly continued for some minutes. The president elect then descended from the chair, and placing himself on the right hand of the judges' table, received from the chief justice a volume of the laws of the United States, from which he read, in a loud and clear voice, the oath of office: the close of which was followed by repeated plaudits, and by the discharge of a salute of artillery. Congratulations poured in from every side; and general Jackson was among the first of those who took the hand of the president.

A convention made with Colombia relative to the slave trade,

* The following statement purports to exhibit the relative popularity of the two prominent candidates for the Presidency:—

	Jackson.	Adams.
Number of votes, as far as ascertained, taken in all the States ...	150,800	98,169
Number of electors chosen	99	84
Number of electors chosen by the people	94	48
Number of States which have given full electoral votes for each	8	6
Number of States which have given a majority of electoral votes for each	3	2
Number of States by which the second choice of the people has been expressed, by their votes for electors, and other unequivocal evidence	4	1
Number of States preferring each	15	9

shared the same fate as the treaty with Great Britain had experienced in the preceding year. Being laid before the senate for rejection or approval, the first article of the treaty (giving the mutual right of search on the seas and coasts of Africa and the West Indies) was struck out by a vote of 28 to 12 : the treaty was rejected unanimously.

The state of Georgia and the Creek nation of Indians mutually claim certain lands in the neighbourhood of that province. Of these the state had long sought to possess itself; but the general government of the United States had refused to allow Georgia to acquire them otherwise than by amicable negotiation. A short time since, a pretended cession of the disputed territory was procured from M'Intosh, one of the chiefs; but soon afterwards the other chiefs of the Creek Indians assembled together, and (as they urge, according to the custom of their tribes) put him to death for executing such an instrument without the assent, previously obtained, of the majority of the chiefs of the nation. Under these circumstances, the governor of Georgia contended that, the cession having been made, the general government of the United States had no further right of interference; whilst the latter insisted, that it was their duty and their right to ascertain whether the act was by Indian custom legal, or whether the rest of the chiefs of the Creek nation refused to confirm the transfer. This conduct on the part of the government, and the steps which had been taken or were in contemplation relative to slavery, produced high displeasure in the provincial authorities; and the governor, in a message, called

the attention of the House of Representatives to the disposition, which latterly had so often evinced itself in the different branches of the general government, to control the domestic affairs, and to intermeddle with and to endanger the peace, repose, and union of the southern states. The House of Representatives referred the subject to a committee, who soon afterwards presented a very vehement and blustering report. "The hour," they said, "is come, or is rapidly approaching, when the states from Virginia to Georgia, from Missouri to Louisiana, must confederate, and as one man say to the Union, 'We will no longer submit our constitutional rights to bad men in congress or on judicial benches—we disclaim the principle of unlimited submission to the general government.' The powers necessary to the protection of the confederated states from enemies without, and from enemies within, alone were confided to the United government; all others were retained to the several states separate and sovereign. The states of the south will convey their products to the markets of the world. The world will open wide its arms to receive them. Let our northern brethren, then, if there is no peace in union, if the compact has become too heavy to be longer borne, in the name of all the mercies find peace among themselves. Let them continue to rejoice in their self-righteousness, let them bask in their own meridian, while they depict the South as a hideous reverse. As Athens, as Sparta, as Rome was, we will be: they held slaves, we hold them. In the simplicity of the patriarchal government, we would still remain master and servant, under our own vine, and

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our own fig-tree, and confide for safety upon Him, who, of old time looked down upon this state of things without wrath." The report concluded by recommending the adoption of two resolutions, one of which declared "that, having exhausted the argument, we will stand by our arms, and for the support of this determination we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honour." The other resolution recommended that the first should be forwarded to the Executive of each state in the Union, to be laid before their representatives, and that the senators and representatives of Georgia, should be required to co-operate in thwarting obnoxious measures of the government. This was ominous language; but it proved to be mere sound and fury, and was followed by no result.

In December, the first session of the nineteenth congress was opened. The message of Mr. Quincy Adams to the congress on this occasion, had nothing to distinguish it from the usual character of that class of compositions. After mentioning some of the foreign relations of the Union, and noticing particularly that the United States had been invited to send representatives to the congress of the South American republics about to be assembled at Panama, and had accepted the invitation; he proceeded to treat of the internal concerns of the republic; and gave the following view of the American finances:—

	Dollars.
Receipt (independently of Loans)	22,000,000
<i>Expenditure.</i>	
Debt paid off	8,000,000
Remunerations for past services	1,500,000
New Fortifications erected	1,500,000

Augmentation of Naval Force	500,000
Purchase of Indian Territory	500,000
Roads and other Improvements	1,000,000
Interest of the National Debt	4,000,000
General Expenses of Government	7,000,000
	<hr/> 24,000,000

So that, though eight million dollars of debt had been paid off, only two of these had been raised by loan: consequently, the revenue had afforded a surplus of six million dollars applied in extinction of debt; and, at the same rate, the whole remaining debt of 81,000,000 dollars, would be paid off in thirteen years and a half. The communications by post in the United States were very extensive; and yet, in this year, the Post Office establishment (for the first time) produced a surplus receipt of 45,000 dollars.

After praising the organization and discipline of the army, and the new military academy and artillery school, he passed to the treaties with the Indian tribes, and to the surveys which had been made with a view to opening new communications in the interior. The navy next attracted the president's attention; and he dilated upon the employment of the cruising squadrons in the Mediterranean and Pacific seas, and on their activity in the suppression of the slave trade and of piracy.

The remainder of the message evinced a very laudable zeal in the cause of science. It spoke with applause of "the generous emulation with which the governments of France, Great Britain, and Russia have devoted the genius, the intelligence, and the treasures of their respective nations to the common improvement of the species" in geography and astrono-

my, and held those governments up as splendid examples to be followed in this respect by the American legislature. Mr. Adams further quoted the examples of England and France, in their scientific improvement of weights and measures, suggested the endowment of a university, and the construction of an observatory, and recommended certain enlargements of the executive and judiciary departments, as required by the great increase of population, and the wide ramifications of foreign intercourse.

On the 1st day of January, the first meeting of the congress of Mexico, under the constitution adopted in the preceding year, was held. The speech, which the president of the republic then addressed to the senators and deputies, was in a style and spirit very different from that of Mr. Adams's message. "Gentlemen," he began with stating, "It cannot be doubted, though some have affected to do so, whether modern societies established for the liberty of man, are the necessary results of just and beneficial ideas; or whether they exist momentarily, through the scandalous subversion of principles, and the tumultuous progress of the passions. The partisans of superannuated tyranny—those who from the region of the clouds draw down compacts and obligations—refuse to acknowledge the legitimacy and vigour of those governments which have originated with the sovereign people. According to them, individuals in free nations possess neither restraint nor guarantees. They mutually assault each other, and in this bloody contest, cruelty and the remorseless anger of factions annihilate the hope of any regular system of legislation.

"It is not necessary, gentlemen, for the confusion of the enemies of the people, to lead them to the ruins of Carthage, to call up the remembrance of free Rome, or to open the annals of that Greece whose literature, noble arts, and sublime philosophy, gave a beginning to institutions which have been admired through all ages. No! America, our adored country, raising her head above ancient days, has resolved the problem which most interests the human race, and has torn aside the veils which covered the origin, the end, and the object of power.

"The profound legislator of Carolina, and William Penn, the friend of man, planted in the virgin soil of America the precious seeds of civil liberty, which, cultivated with care by Washington and Franklin, are now deposited, with the fruits which they produced, in this capital, which derived its wisdom from the banks of the Potomac; from thence shoot desolating beams upon despotism—and from thence arises the generation of sovereign nations. How great is the glory of the New World! How elevated the grandeur of its destinies!"

It is melancholy to think, how low in point of intellect that legislative assembly must be, to whose ears such rhapsodies and nonsense can be acceptable. The only parts of the speech which touched upon the state of the country, were these:

"The high attributes with which the law and the will of my fellow citizens have invested me, as the depository of the Executive power, have put me in the happy situation of employing them all for their benefit: and a glance on the state and progress of affairs, will

convince you, that the greatest possible good has been effected, consistently with the extent of my information, and the very short period of my government. The secretary of finance will inform the congress, that if his situation is not advantageous in respect to revenue or to debt, he has succeeded, by multiplied and laborious efforts, in clothing, arming, and increasing the army and the marine: in assisting New Mexico, California, and all the frontiers; appeasing the clamours of the *employés* of the republic, whose pay was in arrear; and in meeting, in all parts, the wants of the administration, by the judicious and regulated use of foreign loans. The judicial power of the confederation being not yet formed into existence, the government is deprived of the power of interference which was formerly enjoyed by that of the old provinces; its action in this respect has therefore been almost null, and will remain so, till the court of justice is installed, and the number and location of judges of circuit and district be determined, and the regulation of the tribunals and territories throughout the federation be fixed by law. Without waiting for this, the objects of the administration of justice have, as much as possible, been attended to, and the citizens have only to complain of the vices of our legislation, and those which were introduced into judicial proceedings, through the degrading indolence of the Spanish governors. The gaols and houses of correction have undergone the fate of the times; but I do not despair to make them serve for securing the delinquents, without increasing their affliction and misery.

"The Mexican army, which

enjoys so many laurels, has advanced considerably in discipline. Its force is on the point of being completed.

"The system happily adopted confines the internal administration of the people to their local authorities. The government within its sphere has employed itself in checking inveterate abuses, and in introducing to beneficial activity the laws of the country."

The first and most urgent subject for the consideration of the congress, was the financial situation of the country. On the 4th of January, a memorial on the state of the finances, was read in the Chamber of Deputies, by don Jose Ignacio Esteva, the minister for that department. In this document he considered—1. The condition in which the treasury had been; 2. That in which it then was; 3. The condition in which it was absolutely necessary that it should be placed; and 4. The means of attaining that object.

The gross proceeds of the revenue, it appeared, amounted to only 10,690,608 dollars, of which upwards of a million and a quarter were derived from the foreign loan. The expenditure was calculated at 17,986,674 dollars, leaving a deficiency of 7,296,066 dollars. Of the expenditure, that of the army formed the principal part, being 16,011,990 dollars: but it was intended to reduce the expense of this branch to 12,000,000 dollars. The Mexican minister, in looking to the means of meeting the deficiency, expressed his dissatisfaction at the decline and abandonment of one of the richest branches of the revenue, the tax on tobacco, which formerly produced 4,447,000 dollars, and now yielded only about 700,000 dollars; and he proposed,

that the provinces should give up altogether their interference in the manufacture and taxing of that article. He observed that, in the five years from 1795 to 1799, the gross receipts of the treasury were 20,462,317 dollars. "How fortunate," he added, "should we call ourselves, if we could get the nett amount of those receipts, which was 15,325,065 dollars. It appears to me to be easy to do so, if we abandon unknown roads to pass over those already trodden, sure of reaching the point to which we direct our steps. In the epoch of which I spoke, tobacco produced 3,927,898 dollars nett; the coinage of gold and silver 1,258,338; and the duties on both metals, in ingots, 2,111,474 dollars. The three together amounted to 7,297,710; and it will be seen that we can collect, in the year

1825, 6,649,568 dollars, if the revenue of tobacco, the coinage, and the duty of quintos (a tax on silver), were supported by the legislative power, at the height at which they might be maintained, now that the population of consumers is increased by the entrance of foreigners, and now that the mines are worked at the expense of the latter." The mint of Mexico, which formerly was so productive, now scarcely paid the expense of the establishment; and the minister expressed his regret that "the riches buried in the bowels of the earth, remained there even after years of protection." A commission was appointed to examine the memoir of the minister; and the conclusions to which they came differed considerably from his. The estimate of the income, as stated by Esteva, was as follows:

	Whole Receipt	Expenses of Administration.	Pay of Officers.	Nett Produce.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Duties on import and export	2,732,995	29,462	127,729	2,575,732
Duties on introduction into consumption (Derechos de internacion)	1,618,223	—	—	1,618,220
Revenue from tobacco, including in the column of expenses the purchase and manufacture	1,029,671	381,524	—	648,147
Revenue from gunpowder	178,546	54,015	40,228	84,303
Alcabala on tobacco	39,784	—	—	39,784
Posts	342,533	111,480	66,807	164,246
Lottery	95,858	11,735	13,985	70,136
Salt-works	68,382	29,200	12,815	26,367
From the territories of the Federation ...	16,147	649	5,546	9,950
National property, property of the Compassionate Fund of Californias, of Temporalities, and the Inquisition	66,692	900	23,546	42,245
Tenets in the 8 cathedrals of the nation ...	529,989	—	—	529,989
Rents of the See of Mexico	86,929	—	—	86,929
Ditto from the dignity of treasurer	8,194	—	—	8,194
Contingent of the States	2,285,877	—	—	2,285,877
Averia	169,664	—	—	169,664
Tolls	47,994	—	—	—
Mint	—	—	—	—
Summs due from debtors to the salt revenue, expected to be recovered	55,579	—	—	55,579
Foreign Loan	1,317,543	—	—	1,317,543
Dollars	10,690,608	618,968	301,267	9,770,372

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The Committee, as the result of their analysis of the Income, presented the following

Corrected Estimates of the Nett Receipts for the Year.

Duties on importation and exportation	3,275,732	6	6
Duties on introduction into consumption	1,868,223	1	10
Revenue from tobacco	1,044,925	1	9
Revenue from gunpowder	84,303	0	1
Alcabala on tobacco	39,784	7	0
Post-office, posts, &c.	164,246	2	10
Lotteries	70,136	7	8
Salt-mines	80,000	0	0
Territories of the Federation	26,517	3	4
National property	42,245	3	10
Tithes	529,989	5	2
Rents of the See of Mexico	86,929	7	0
Rents of the dignity of treasurer	8,194	3	0
Contingent of the States	2,317,127	5	4
Averia	169,664	5	11
Peage	37,454	4	0
Government claims	55,579	3	8
Foreign loan	2,476,315	4	7
Estimate per analysis	12,377,371	1	6
Estimate per memorial of the minister	9,770,372	3	0
Difference	2,606,998	6	6

There was a still greater difference in the Estimate of the Expenditure. The following was the Minister's Estimate:—

Expenses of the Army.

	Dollars.
Secretariat of State for War and Marine	23,220
Expenses of ditto	2,400
Staff	95,314
Sixteen Commandants General	3,200
Six principal Commandants General	900
Commissariat-office	7,770
Pay of six Generals of Division employed	36,000
Pay of six reduced ditto	24,000
Pay of ten Generals of Brigade employed	45,000
Pay of seven reduced ditto	21,000
Director of the Medico-Chirurgical Body	1,800
Corps of Engineers	24,269
Artillery, three brigades	471,678
Infantry of the Line	1,885,761
Halberdiers	1,339
Garrison Companies of Cavalry	713,897
Cavalry of the Line	2,253,548
Companies of Invalids	16,631
Battalions of active Militia of Infantry in the interior of the Republic	3,442,380
Battalions and detached Companies on the south and north coast	1,061,169
Cavalry of ditto in the interior of the Republic	1,612,590

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	Dollars.
Squadrons and detached Companies on the Coast	950,828
Twelve Companies ditto of Artillery	246,931
Civil Department of Artillery	24,454
Manufactory of Arms and Ammunition	42,125
Dépôt of Officers	114,474
Detached Officers at various points	150,796
Retired Officers and Soldiers	325,497
Military Mont de Piété	31,432
Rewards of Constancy	148,523
Pension to the widow of General O'Donoju	12,000
Extraordinary Expenses	2,256,238
Total	*16,011,990

Marine.

Department of the South Sea	31,466
Department of the North Sea	60,467
Officers, crews, arming, victualling, and ordinary repairs of eight ships of burden	720,956
Ditto of two schooners and twelve guns in battery and on the gangway	96,349
Ditto seven armed schooners and five small craft (balandras)	292,128
Seven companies of infantry and one of artillery	133,941
Building two frigates of 44 guns, three corvettes of 30, and two brigs of 20 guns	1,032,097
Hospitals	117,128
Building of arsenals, magazines, &c.	450,000
	2,934,532

General Abstract of Expenditure and Balance.

Expenses of Administration of the Taxes	618,968
Pay of the officers	801,267
Estimate of the Ministry of Foreign and Internal Affairs	105,737
Ditto of the Ministry of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs	77,220
Ditto of War for the Land Force	12,000,000
Ditto for the Marine	2,934,535
Ditto of Finance	1,083,143
Arrears to be paid in 1825	865,804
	17,986,674
Gross produce of the Revenue	10,690,608
	Deficit 7,296,066

The Committee's Estimate of the disbursements was more moderate, and presented a more flattering result.

Home and Foreign Departments	105,737	0	0
Department of the Minister of Justice	77,220	0	0

* In this estimate the maintenance of the army was calculated on the ratio of the full force required by law; but, though it was expected that, before the end of 1825, the army would be raised to its full complement, yet none of the three arms was yet complete.

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Department of the Minister of War and Marine.

Expenses of the Secretary's office, staff, general command- antships, corps of engineers, generals' pay, dépôt of officers, officers and troops on half pay, &c., pensions, &c., as stated in the Memorial	Dollars.	
Artillery of the Line	1,166,958	3 10
Infantry ditto	471,678	3 2
Cavalry of the Line	1,835,761	4 0
Presidial Companies of Cavalry	2,253,548	2 6
Six battalions, three squadrons, four companies, appointed to protect the north coast	713,897	5 9
One battalion, and two companies of cavalry appointed to protect the south coast	955,758	3 3
Battalion of active Militia	140,616	5 9
Extraordinary expenses	202,660	5 7
	250,000	0 0
Total	7,990,880	1 10
Deduct	1,000,000	0 0

Total estimate of expenditure of the War Department . . . 6,990,880 1 10

Marine.

Department of the South Sea	31,466	0 0
Ditto of the North ditto	60,467	0 0
Pay of officers, crews, protective marines, victualling, ordi- nary repairs of seven ships of burden for nine months	473,127	3 0
Officers' pay, &c., of one ditto for one year	99,119	4 0
Ditto, ditto, of two armed sloops, mounting 12 guns in battery, and one on the gangway	96,349	1 0
Ditto, ditto, of seven schooners and five small craft	292,128	0 0
Expenses of Hospitals	117,128	6 0
Building of arsenals, magazines, &c.	150,000	0 0
Total	1,310,785	6 0

Department of the Minister of Finance 1,083,143 1 3

Arrears and Claims against the Government.

Post-office debts	1,331	2 6
Charitable foundation of California	8,850	1 0
Inquisition	2,235	0 0
Averia	169,664	5 11
Peage	37,454	4 0
Tobacco-growers	149,209	6 0
The Manillas, their debt	356,126	3 2
Total	724,871	6 7

General Recapitulation.

	Dollars.	
Estimate of the Home and Foreign Departments	105,737	0 0
Ditto of the Department of Justice	77,220	0 0
Ditto of the Department of War	6,990,880	1 10
Ditto of the Department of Marine	1,310,785	6 0

Ditto of the Department of Finance	1,083,143	1	3	Dollars.
Arrears	724,871	6	7	
				10,292,637 7 8
Receipts	12,377,371	1	6	
Expenditure	10,292,637	7	8	
Excess of Revenue above the Expenditure	2,084,733	1	10	

A treaty of amity and commerce with Great Britain was submitted to the congress for their approval ; and was by them referred to the consideration of a committee. One of the stipulations of the treaty was, that Great Britain should have all the privileges which in future might be conceded to any nation, excepting only Spain and the South American States, which might have a preference given them under certain restrictions. Had Great Britain claimed exclusive privileges, they would have been conceded without dispute ; but, not having claimed them, the committee decided that she asked too much ; that, having recognised their independence, she could not now retract ; that other nations ought to be induced to accede to the recognition by the prospect of advantages, which would not be considered as such, if Great Britain were to participate in them. Such were the extravagant notions entertained by the Mexicans of the political importance of their country, or co-operating, in this instance, with the lingering influence of the old Spanish party, which still continued to prevail in no small degree, particularly among the states of Oajaca, Guadalajara, and Puebla, that the report concluded by calling on congress not to ratify the treaty in its actual shape. As the article in question formed the basis of all the late treaties of commerce made by Great Britain,

it could not be altered without degradation ; and the English envoys were not a little surprised by this unexpected resistance. They declared, that, if the treaty were not ratified, they would directly leave the country, send the consuls back, and break off all intercourse. The congress, however, acted upon wiser principles ; and though some of the members were anxious for the insertion of an article containing an express recognition of the independence of Mexico, the treaty was assented to without any such modification, and was transmitted to London for the sanction of the British ministers. They, it would appear, made some alterations in it, which rendered it necessary that it should be again submitted to the congress ; so that the present year passed away without the final ratification of any treaty between Mexico and Great Britain.

The first session of the Constitutional Federal Congress terminated on the 21st of May.

"At present," said the president of the United Mexican states, in his speech to the congress at the close of the session, "in what respects the management and direction of the finances, the labours which have been completed, and those which have been prepared, are immense. Confining myself to the results, the Chambers should be informed, that the army has been paid, that the military magazines have been provided, that the civil

list has been satisfied, that the last loan has been realized on advantageous terms, that their subsistence-money and credit have been paid to the cultivators of tobacco, that a part of the debt has been extinguished, that paper-money no longer exists, that a considerable quantity of arms and all sorts of stores have been acquired, and that funds have been allotted at different places for the purchase of vessels of war, that a system of order and economy has been introduced which has saved large sums, and that the administration of the public money only needs for its consolidation and perfection a decision on some projects submitted to the legislative body.

"The military branch is likewise proceeding towards a sensible improvement. The corps of all arms are completing. Discipline is re-establishing. The law on desertion will powerfully contribute to promote this object. At the same time, the state of Chiapas has been garrisoned. Our frontier on the west and the north has been fortified with particular attention to the side of Tejas; and the labours which have been undertaken, and are still prosecuted, to form a general plan of defence (for which engineers, formed among ourselves, have gone to draw plans of our coasts, mountains, and approaches) will always do honour to the knowledge of the Mexican staff, and evince, in a decisive manner, the vigilance and circumspection of the Executive power.

"As regards our navy, although it has been well supplied and managed, yet, if we attend to the number and force of our vessels, it may be said that it has scarce passed its infancy. The government had thought that they might reckon by

this time upon a respectable force in both seas; but inevitable obstacles have, till now, deprived us of that assistance which we shall indubitably obtain in a few months. In the mean time, an expedition has sailed to provide the Californias with all kinds of assistance. Our port of Manzanillo, one of the most secure, spacious, and magnificent of the globe, has been ordered to be repaired; and the port of Galveston has been fortified. Orders have been given to construct gunboats in our territory, by which means our resources will multiply, civilization will advance, commerce will increase, and that which ought to interest us the most—the art of ship-building—of which we so much stand in need, especially in the Pacific, will begin to prosper.

"Our judicial administration was incomplete and lame before we possessed a supreme court to decide questions of general interest, and to provide for what the territory and the finances of the Federation require. But, fortunately, on the 15th of March, the supreme court of justice was installed. The powers of the State are now in the plenitude of their exercise, and when the law which regulates in detail its jurisdiction and proceedings shall be concluded, the chaos into which we were plunged by the want of it will be removed. Thus, although some disagreeable occurrences may have taken place in the mean time, and some isolated disturbances may have been exhibited, considering things in general, and taking a rapid view of our interior, we shall be convinced that order and union exist in the Republic; that the government is consolidating at a rapid rate; that the germs of our well-being are unfolding themselves

beyond our expectation ; and, what ought to fill us with complacency, and even with pride, all this is realising itself by establishing a system difficult and new on the basis of knowledge.

"The view of our relations with most foreign states is equally flattering and satisfactory with our internal condition ; and the Chambers have a prospect of fortune, splendor, and greatness, which the powers of the Republic will consolidate by good faith, justice, and moderation. England, the most powerful state of Europe in respect to us, has acknowledged the independence of Anahuac ; and that nation which, living thousands of leagues from our shores, may yet be said to inhabit the American continent, and to border on our confines, has concluded on this basis treaties of amity, navigation, and commerce, which have been duly submitted to the Chambers, and now received their approbation. Such an event, which will be one of the most memorable in our history, increases the power and consideration of the Republic ; and its example will not fail to be imitated by ultramarine powers, who cannot, did they desire it, do us harm, and whom we can benefit by opening to them our markets under the same guarantee. Perhaps some years will pass before a certain Power will offer to recognize us, and confess the legitimacy of our emancipation, although that Power ought to have been the first to anticipate it ; and, although many opportunities have been presented for that purpose, determined on self-destruction, and existing in a condition of weakness and consumption, its eyes acquire new animation to direct against us their threatening looks. But these

paroxysms of fury will one day cease, and when the epoch of reconciliation arrives—an epoch which we desire no less for our good than for its own—then it will acknowledge, that while its impotent rage endeavoured to deprive us of liberty and all its advantages, we, on the contrary, were animated towards it with sentiments of moderation, benevolence, and generosity.

"Coming now to the American nations, I have to state that our plenipotentiary has already resided some time in Washington in all the plenitude of diplomatic acknowledgment, while in a short time the plenipotentiary of the United States of the north, who has already reached our territory, will reside in our capital. On the same footing, the ambassador of our sister republic and ally, the warlike Colombia, remains amongst us ; and, being about to nominate, as soon as possible, on our part, a plenipotentiary, we have at present a chargé d'affaires in that republic. The minister of the united states of Central America has some time ago presented his credentials, and has been solemnly recognized in Mexico ; while the Mexican government, on its part, has proposed to the senate a reciprocal mission to these states. Finally, a mission has set out to put us in contact with the head of the Church ; and desiring to lose no opportunity of promoting our improvement, youths have been appointed to devote themselves to the study of diplomacy, and some pensioners from our academy have been selected, who, by acquiring the best taste in the fine arts, may be able to transplant them into our republic."

On the first day of August, an extraordinary session of the congress was opened. There occurred

some difficulty concerning the ceremonies to be observed on that occasion, as the constitution had not provided for it. It was, however, determined by both Houses, that the same forms should be observed as at ordinary sessions. Accordingly the president of the Republic met the two Houses and delivered to them an address, to which a reply was made by the speaker of the House of Representatives.

In June, the Spanish ship of the line, the *Asia*, carrying 68 guns, and the brig *Constantia*, went over to the Mexicans. The stipulations of their surrender were, that the crews should receive from the Independent government the pay due to them from Spain, and should have permission to reside in any of the South American States, or to go elsewhere.

After an obstinate resistance, the impregnable castle of St. Juan de Ulloa, seeing no hope of aid from Spain, at last surrendered to the Mexicans. On the 17th of November, the articles of the capitulation were agreed upon; and on the 18th, the ratifications were exchanged. On the 19th, at 12 o'clock, the remnant of the garrison, consisting of 126 men, were embarked for the Havannah, while the sick, amounting to 200 men, came on shore, and the Mexican flag was hoisted on the castle. The articles of the capitulation were, that the castle, with its appurtenances, should be surrendered by the Spaniards; that the garrison should retain its arms and private property, and be transported to the Havannah at the expense of Mexico; and that all private property should be given up to its owners on paying the customary duties.

The tranquillity of Guatemala, or Central America, was disturbed

in the beginning of the year by some disturbances in the province of Leon: but these were quickly suppressed; and the administration of central America began to assume a regular form. The Federal Congress was installed on the 6th of February. The contest for the presidency, lay between Don Manuel Jose de Asce, and the señor del Valle. The former prevailed by a majority of 17 to 6. The vice-presidency was then unanimously offered to the latter, and after his refusing it four times, Don Mariano Beltrénn was elected to that office. The president and vice-president were inaugurated with all due solemnity; the senate, consisting of eleven members, was created; the high court of justice was installed in its functions; and the new form of government was established in a manner apparently durable. The salary assigned to the president was 10,000 dollars per annum; to the vice-president, 4,000; to the senators, 2,000 each; and to the deputies of congress, 1,200. The estimate of charges for the current year, as laid before the congress, was as follows, viz.—the ministry of State, 54,950 dollars; of Justice and Ecclesiastical affairs, 17,600; of Finance, 178,208; of War and Marine, 627,828; making a total of 878,568 dollars. Some of those items afterwards underwent a reduction; and as the war department included the charge for militia, which was defrayed by each province separately from its particular funds, the whole expenses of the federal government were estimated on the whole at something less than 600,000.

The congress of Columbia assembled on the 2nd of January; and the message of the vice-president Santander, which will be

be found in the Appendix, gives a detailed view of the relations and circumstances of that republic with a precision of thought and clearness of language, not often to be found in the bombastical state-papers of the politicians of South America. The government seems to have been anxious to support its credit by providing means for the diminution of the national debt; and with this view a decree was published on the 29th of March, by which one fourth part of the produce of the maritime custom-houses was appropriated as a fund for the payment of the foreign loans, and another fourth part, to the redemption of the domestic debt created before 1821. The privateers and ships of war of Colombia made their appearance in considerable numbers off the ports of Spain, and inflicted new wounds on the already languishing commerce of that miserable and degraded country.

The treaties of Colombia with Great Britain and the United States gave her at last a definite place among the nations of the world: and her envoy, M. Hurtado was the first ambassador from the Spanish part of the new world, who was presented at the English court.

In the history of the former year, we traced the military operations in Peru till the end of September. In the next two months, nothing of decisive importance to the fate of the campaign occurred. Bolivar returned to Lima: the royalists concentrated their forces; and the patriots, under the command of general Sucre found it necessary to make a retrograde movement from Lombraza towards Uripa, while the enemy advanced upon them, first to Guamanga,

and thence towards Andagueylas. Having arrived at Malara, six leagues from Uripa, Sucre offered the enemy battle on equal terms; but La Serna declined a general action, and continued to advance, still seeking to out-flank the retreating troops. The patriots pursued their retrograde movement on the 3rd of December, and on that evening were attacked, under very disadvantageous circumstances, two leagues to the northward of Malara. They lost, in that affair, their general dépôt, their field pieces, nearly all the baggage of their army, and had about five hundred men killed, wounded, and missing; the loss of the royalists did not exceed thirty.

This disaster threw a damp upon the spirits of Sucre's troops, who continued to fall back, the enemy being always on their left flank, and taking daily many prisoners, and much baggage. Battle was again offered him in Caugillo, but he a second time declined it. Their situation was becoming more desperate every day; the Peruvians had begun to desert; and many of the cavalry, having lost their horses, were obliged to march on foot. In this state they arrived at Quenoa while the enemy posting himself in Guamanguilla, two leagues to the northward, threatened to cut off their further retreat. The aspect of their affairs was now gloomy in the extreme. They could not have existed six days in this position, for want of provisions; and either to have moved on the enemy, or to have counter-marched towards Andagueylas or Guamanga, would have been certain ruin. La Serna, in the meantime, confident of success, had sent strong detachments towards Marco, Mayoe, and in other directions, to break up and destroy the bridges

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and roads, so as to prevent the escape of a single individual. The Indians of Huanta, Huancabilla, Churcheros, and the neighbouring towns, had all risen, and daily accounts were received of their having assassinated stragglers and attacked small detachments of the patriots. Under these critical circumstances, the royalists, flushed with their superiority, at last determined to make an attack. They brought into the field 7,200 infantry and 1,300 cavalry, whilst the disposable force of the patriots did not exceed 5,627 men, including 1,000 cavalry. The former had a respectable artillery; one solitary four pounder was all that the latter could bring into the field. Sucre's position was in the plain of Ayacucho, extending about two miles in circumference, with a gradual descent in his rear. On the 8th of December, the two armies had some skirmishes. On the 9th, Sucre was attacked by the enemy, who had posted himself on the heights in front of the camp. General Valdez, on the van guard, commanded the right of the royalists, with four field-pieces, four battalions, and two squadrons of hussars: General Monet commanded the centre, with five battalions; and general Villalobos the left, with seven pieces of artillery and four battalions. The remainder of the cavalry, and of the Spanish infantry formed a reserve. To meet the attack, general Cordova advanced on the right, with the second Colombian division; general Lamar, on the left, with the battalions of Peru. The division of general Lara was in reserve. The second division of Colombia had scarcely commenced their fire, when the Spaniards began to lose ground, and confusion became apparent among them. The division of Peru, having met with

a more vigorous resistance from the enemy's vanguard under general Valdez, was reinforced by general Lara, with two battalions of the Colombian guard. The second squadron of the Hussars of Junin, made a successful charge upon a squadron which was posted on the right of general Valdez; while the grenadiers of Colombia dismounted, and charged the Spanish infantry. After an engagement, which lasted about an hour and twenty minutes, the royalists were completely routed. The patriots had 1 general, 8 officers, and 300 men killed; and 6 generals, 34 officers, and 480 men wounded. Of the enemy the viceroy was wounded, and taken prisoner; 6 generals were killed, and 2,600 men were killed or wounded. On the same day, the rest of the Spanish army, under general Canterac, capitulated to general Sucre; and by the terms of the capitulation, Canterac, as the person charged with the supreme command of Peru, agreed to surrender to the Liberating Army the whole of the territory which had been possessed by Spain as far as the Desaguadero. Rodil, however, who still occupied the fortress of Callao, refused to submit to the articles of this capitulation; and continued to hold that place for the king of Spain. Bolivar upon principles not very intelligible, pretended to treat his resistance as contrary to public law, and denounced him and his garrison as persons who had forfeited all right to be treated according to the laws of nations.

Olaneta, when informed of the defeat of Ayacucho, ascribed it to the treachery of the Constitutionals who commanded the Royalists; and from his head quarters at Oruro issued proclamations decla-

ring his resolution to support the cause of Ferdinand to the last. Sucre, however, advanced; and Olaneta endeavoured to gain some advantage by negotiation. Baffled in this, he exerted himself to the utmost to sustain a sinking cause: but his troops deserted him. In the beginning of March, Sucre established his head-quarters at La Paz, and shortly afterwards occupied Potosi. Olaneta retreated, with about 700 men, towards the province of Salta. In the beginning of April, he was completely defeated, near Tumusla, by a detachment of the Buenos Ayres troops, under the command of colonel Medina Celi. Olaneta himself was one of the first who fell in the engagement. Thus the provinces of Upper Peru were liberated from the Spanish yoke, and left at liberty to choose their own government. It was expected that they would have joined either the Peruvian confederation, or that of the Rio de la Plata: but Upper Peru chose to be independent, as well as free, and declared itself a separate republic.

On the 10th of February, the Constituent Congress assembled at Lima. Bolivar, as dictator of the republic, proceeded with great pomp to the Hall of Assembly, and opened the session with an impressive speech:—He began by telling the deputies of the Peruvian people, that they had assembled under the auspices of the victory of Ayacucho, which had for ever fixed the destinies of the new world. A year had just elapsed, since the Congress had created the dictatorial authority, and within that period the liberating army had healed the wounds of the country, and restored the whole of the Peruvian empire to its primi-

tive rights. His own administration had thus been limited to a single campaign, and his labours were terminated, almost before the country had time to arm itself. The tribunals, whose proceedings had been suspended, were again established according to the fundamental law. Reforms had been dictated in finance, and in the collection of the revenue; and though the ravages of war, and the confusion incident to political conflicts, had produced a state of things in which it would require all the wisdom of a beneficent government to restore organization, tranquillity, and freedom, yet Congress ought not to despair. Colombia had held out a helping hand in the difficulties of Peru: its treasure, its marine, its army, were all employed against the common enemy. Chile had given assistance; Mexico, Guatemala, and Buenos Ayres had made offers of service. The diplomatic agent of Colombia, was as yet the only ambassador accredited to the Peruvian government; but consuls had arrived from Great Britain and the United States; and when the result of the contest was known in Europe, he flattered himself that Great Britain would be the first to acknowledge the independence of Peru, and that even Spain would not much longer remain obstinate. "Peru," he added, "will now be freed from the two most terrible scourges of the universe—from war, by the victory of Ayacucho, and from despotism, by my resignation of the dictatorship. Proscribe for ever, I beseech you, that tremendous authority—that authority which was the grave of Roman freedom." * * * "My destiny as a soldier calls me to contribute to the freedom of Upper Peru, and to

the surrender of Callao, the last bulwark of Spanish despotism in South America. Then I shall fly to my country to give an account to the representatives of the Colombian people of my mission to Peru, of the establishment of your liberty, and of the glory of the Liberating Army." The president of the Congress answered the Liberator and pressed him to accept a renewal of his dictatorship. Bolivar replied, with firmness and dignity, that he would remain no longer in Peru than the surrender of Callao; that he had come to assist as a soldier, and not to rule as a governor; and that future generations would execrate the memory of those who should propose to rule Peru by a dictator, and a foreigner. After he retired, the Congress proceeded to vote thanks to the Liberating Army, and to decree a continuance of Bolivar's power under a different name till the commencement of the year 1826. A commission was appointed, and proceeded to Bolivar to announce this decision. He accepted the direction of affairs, but begged, during his absence at Callao, to delegate a part of his authority to a council composed of the ministers. A few weeks afterwards he visited the provinces of Upper Peru.

At the close of the preceding year, deputies, elected by the various provinces which had formerly been included in the Viceroyalty of La Plata, assembled at the town of Buenos Ayres, and were installed as a Congress. One of their first acts was, to publish an address to the States of the Union, and to call upon each of them for a separate acknowledgment of their powers. Cordova, Mendosa, and

Santiago del Estero, which were among the most tardy in acceding to the Union, sent in their recognition about the beginning of January; notwithstanding the great jealousy which was generally entertained against Buenos Ayres, from the sense of its greater relative importance, and a fear that it would consult its own interests at the expense of the Federal Union. As the Executive government of that province had been the medium of all communications with foreign nations, it laid the papers and documents relative to general interests before the new National Representation. These documents, embracing the most important questions of foreign and domestic policy, occasioned very long discussions. A commission made its report upon them: that report was on examination rejected; and the commission was requested to re-examine its opinion and to alter its report.

The style assumed by the new confederation was that of the "United Provinces of Rio de la Plata." A national constitution, ratified afterwards by the inhabitants of the provinces, was forthwith to be framed: and in the mean time, as there was no national Executive power, the local government of Buenos Ayres was to be charged with the duties of the general administration. It was to direct every thing relative to foreign affairs, the nomination, accrediting, and reception of ministers; to make treaties, with the advice of its ministers, and of three members of the Congress, subject afterwards to the approval of that body; to execute and communicate to all the governments the resolutions taken by the Congress; and to submit to the consideration of the

Congress the measures which it might judge advisable for the better despatch of the public business.

After discharging these duties for some time, the provincial authorities of Buenos Ayres communicated to the Congress their anxiety to be relieved from the functions of the Executive national administration. This request being taken into consideration, the House of Representatives, on the 16th of June, decided unanimously, after mature deliberation, that the circumstances of the nation would not admit of acceding to this desire; that the Congress was entirely satisfied with the zeal and integrity of the government of Buenos Ayres; and that it would take measures to overcome the difficulties which had opposed the establishment of a national Executive power distinct from the provincial governments. The authorities of Buenos Ayres, in their reply, declared their readiness to comply with the decision of the Congress; begging it, however, to bear in mind the reasons on which their request was founded, and to accelerate as much as possible the means of establishing the supreme national Executive power. These reasons it is easy to guess—the dissatisfaction in the more distant provinces which was likely to be produced, by the official pre-eminence of the most important member of the Union. A national executive authority was afterwards appointed.

One of the most important measures of the Congress was, to sanction a law relative to the creation of a national army. This army was to consist of one battalion of artillery, composed of six companies, of 60 men each, the first of which were to be pioneers; of four

battalions of infantry, each battalion composed of six companies, of 100 men each; and of six regiments of cavalry, each regiment composed of four squadrons, and each squadron of two companies of 100 men each.

Various disturbances broke out in the provinces, which showed that the bands of law and regular authority were still feeble in those parts of the country which were removed beyond the direct influence of commerce. In Cordova, the time for the election of a governor having arrived, the Chamber of Representatives met to appoint a successor to Bustos, who was in possession of power. The choice of the assembly fell on one of their own members, Martinez, and his nomination was officially announced; but Bustos, who preferred remaining in office, excited and headed a popular tumult to defeat the election, and continued to retain his power in violation of the law, and in opposition to the decision of his fellow-citizens. He had even the presumption to write despatches to Buenos Ayres, stating the events which had occurred, and demanding the approbation of the national Congress for what he had done. That body immediately appointed a commission to inquire into his conduct; the commission reported its opinion, and Congress, in consequence, transmitted a representation to Bustos, expressive of their dissatisfaction. Notwithstanding this, the refractory governor still kept possession of his power. In Mendoza, too, a conspiracy was formed against the government; but the authorities arrested the conspirators, before the plot was ripe for explosion.

An insurrection broke out in San Juan. On the 26th of July,

Señor Carrel, the governor, was arrested by a party of the soldiers of the garrison. The following day, he was set at liberty, and another governor was chosen in his room. The numbers of the factious were immediately increased by all the criminals from the prisons, and vagabonds of every description; and their seditious spirit was inflamed by a fanatic and licentious priest, named Astorga, who drew the cloak of religion over their excesses. Señor Carrel, the governor, with many of the respectable inhabitants, finding that the insurrection had assumed such a shape that it was impossible for them to suppress it without assistance, withdrew from the Valle de Anguico, where they had assembled at first, and retreated to Mendoza. The Congress immediately directed its earnest attention to suppress this alarming disturbance; and for that purpose a body of troops marched from Mendoza, accompanied by the governor, and the expelled inhabitants of San Juan. On the 9th of September, the insurgents encountered them at Ponto with a force of 600 men, but sustained a complete defeat; the consequence of which was, the immediate restoration of order.

In Salta, the municipality (Cabildo) of Tarija assumed to itself an extraordinary power of dismembering that district from the province, and of incorporating it with Upper Peru. A resolution or law was immediately passed by the Chamber of Representatives in Salta, declaring that they did not recognize the determination of the municipality of Tarija as legal.

In the month of August, the national Executive authority informed the House of Representatives of the formal invitation,

which had been given to them by the supreme government of the republic of Peru, acting in concert with that of Colombia, to send, on the part of the united provinces of the Rio de la Plata, two ministers plenipotentiary to a Congress of all the states of the American continent, which was meant to be convened at the Isthmus of Panama. The objects of the proposed assembly appear to have been, to establish an authority which should preside over the confederation of the American States, guide their foreign policy, and accommodate the differences which might arise among the confederates themselves.

"The major part of the Republics," said the executive government in their communication to the House of Representatives, "have decided in favour of the assembly of the above-named Congress, and it appears that they intend to instal it in its functions within the present year: more particularly as they consider it as the most efficacious means of assuring the internal tranquillity of each state, the harmony of their relations with each other, and the security of all against the common enemy. The national Executive authorities, however, are not of that opinion, but they are, nevertheless, of opinion that it would not, under existing circumstances, be advisable to appear in a state of positive dissension with the other republics. On the other hand, the respect due to the opinion of those who have decided in favour of the plan and objects of the Congress of Panama, has for a time had the effect of engaging the attention of government, and it has thought that on no occasion was it ever more necessary than on the pre-

ent, thoroughly to make manifest, in the first place, the vehement desire which animates the republic of the united provinces of the Rio de la Plata to strengthen their friendly relations with the other republics of the continent, and make them more intimate and durable; and in the second place, in order to attain that object, to adopt a perfectly frank conduct, and to express clearly and sincerely to the allied republics those means which it considers best adapted to the end of strengthening their power against foreign enemies, and of establishing an indissoluble alliance amongst them, founded on the community of principles essential to the perfection of social order, and to the progressive and simultaneous prosperity of each and all of them."

Acting upon these principles, the Executive submitted to the legislature the project of a law, containing a declaration of the principles, which, according to their ideas, ought to be acted upon by the intended Congress. The three first articles of it were as follows:

"1. The national Executive government is authorized to enter into a defensive alliance with the states of America formerly belonging to Spain, to maintain their independence against the Spanish nation, and any other foreign power.

"2. The Republic of the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata solemnly recognizes as fundamental rules of their political association the following articles; and authorizes the Executive power to enter into negotiations for them to be equally recognized by all the other states of the American continent: 1st. That the free will of the people is the sole origin of the

legitimacy of governments: 2nd. That no man can exercise or pretend on any account to have the right of making laws for the people, nor have they the power to renounce for themselves or their posterity the right of sanctioning the laws by means of their legitimate representatives: 3rd. That no government can arrogate the power of interfering with the interior government of another independent state: 4th. That the property of private individuals in the territory of any of the republics is inviolable in peace and war.

"3. The Executive government shall negotiate with the states of America formerly belonging to Spain, a treaty of commerce upon the basis of the free employment of the industry of the subjects of the said states in all and each of their respective territories."

The communication of the Executive and the project of law were referred to a committee. That committee reported, that they saw no necessity for the interference of the legislature to decide the points submitted to their deliberation, concerning either the appointment of envoys or the nature of their instructions; and they expressed some surprise that such questions should have been submitted to the assembly, regretting that, as they belonged entirely to the Executive government, the ministers should not have come to a decision on their own responsibility. "The government," says the report, "asks instructions on points expressly provided for by a fundamental law of the republic, and with respect to the exercise of powers acknowledged to be inherent in the Executive by the constitution of the North American Union and that of most other states. The commission,

therefore, refrains from giving any opinion on the subject, and contents itself with observing that the government has already sufficient powers to resolve the questions on which it asks the judgment of the legislature. If the legislature should anticipate the action of government, by specifying the course which it ought to pursue on every particular emergency, what would become of ministerial responsibility, and what would remain for legislative ratification?" On these grounds, the committee advised the House of Representatives to interfere no further in the business than to provide the expenses which such a mission, if authorized by the government, might occasion. In consequence, and almost in the terms of the report, a project of law was introduced and passed, for placing at the disposal of government the funds necessary for the support of two plenipotentiaries at the Congress of Panama.

The Independence of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata was formally recognised by Great Britain; and Mr. Woodbine Parish, who had previously exercised only consular functions, was accredited as *chargé d'affaires*. A treaty of commerce and friendship between the two powers was also concluded. The important relations between Buenos Ayres and Brazil, and the measures which arose out of them, have been mentioned in a former chapter.

In Paraguay the power of doctor Francia continued to be absolute. In the present year he took steps for the abolition of monastic establishments within his province. The influence of Mr. Parish's representations induced him to deviate from his extraordinary system of detaining every

foreigner whom he found within his limits.

The situation of Chile continued to be extremely unsettled. In February, some men attempted in the night to assassinate the deputies D. Joaquim Camino, and don Bernardo Vera. They were fortunately prevented, and their persons were secured: when, on examination before a magistrate, it appeared that Gregorio Argomendo, a deputy, and one of the authors of various anonymous inflammatory papers which had been circulated in the country, was concerned in the plot. The inquiries of a committee, who were appointed to investigate the matter, involved other deputies in the accusation. In July, the supreme director Freire issued a decree for the convocation of a general constituent Congress, to be installed in Santiago on the 5th of September. It was to be composed of deputies freely elected by the districts, according to the population of each, on the basis that one deputy should be returned for each 15,000 souls.

Towards the end of the year, fresh commotions broke out. At Santiago, the representatives of that province attempted to assume the whole authority of the national Congress, and to supersede the Executive government; while at Valparaiso, a determined opposition was made to some of the measures of the minister of finance. Freire, on witnessing the unlawful proceedings of the representatives of Santiago, quitted the capital on the 7th of October. On the following day, however, he returned, at the urgent solicitation of the inhabitants; and immediately issued two decrees, one dissolving the Assembly of Representatives at San-

tiago, and another banishing eleven of the persons who had been most active in faction and intrigue. By another decree, dated the 12th of October, the supreme director appointed a council of state, consisting, among other persons, of the ministers, the president of the high court of justice, and the chief of the court of appeal, to assist him in discharging the duties of government. A strong suspicion was entertained, but on what grounds did not appear, that these commotions were fostered by French influence.

The hands of the government were undoubtedly much weakened by the embarrassed condition of the finances. According to a report on this subject, made by a legislative commission in the month of April, there had been for some time past an annual deficit of 700,000 dollars. The Custom-house duties,

from June, 1824, to February, 1825, had produced only 800 dollars;* and the other branches of the revenue had suffered a similar diminution. The consequence was, that the pay of persons employed in civil situations was ten months in arrear, and that large sums were owing to the army. No remedy for this deficiency was suggested by the commission, except a forced contribution of 400,000 dollars.

* This statement, though official, is scarcely credible. From a counter-statement, supported by a reference to official documents, and containing the accounts of income and expenditure for the quarter ending the 30th of September, 1824, it appeared that the receipts into the Treasury from all the branches of the revenue during that quarter, amounted to 398,552 dollars (of which the Customs alone yielded 219,191 dollars), and that the expenditure of the state in all its departments amounted only to 458,692 dollars.

CHRONICLE.

CHRONICLE.

JANUARY.

FORTUNATE ESCAPE.—The journals of Switzerland mention the following event:—On December the 20th, four men, belonging to the parish of Lenk, formed the rash project of penetrating into the Vallais, by the Ravylberg, to purchase brandy. They arrived there and made their purchases; but the snow which fell in the night rendered their return nearly impossible. Braving the danger, however, they set out, and reached the top of the mountain and the dangerous passage, called the Terrible Corner. Here they ventured on a small bridge which unites two points of rock; and one of them, a young man, aged 23, losing his self-command, slipped off, and fell down the precipice beneath. A small cask of brandy, which he had on his head, accelerated his fall, and his companions saw him tumble from rock to rock without being able to give him the least assistance. They hastened, however, to the neighbouring village (Poshen-reid), and got assistance, and, guided by torches, returned up the mountain; but the snow and the darkness rendered their search of no avail. On the next day they again returned; twenty men accompanied them, and they had descended to the bottom of the precipice, when all at once an avalanche fell and covered four of them. By the aid, however, of their iron-pointed sticks, which they stuck into the soil, and by lying down on the

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ground, they kept themselves in their places, while the avalanche rolled over their heads. At length they found the corpse of their unfortunate comrade mutilated and covered with wounds.

AUSTRIAN CLERGY.—In the year 1824 the number of bishopricks in the whole Austrian monarchy was 100; among the number were 5 prince archbishops, 10 archbishops, 5 prince bishops; and of these, 17 were privy councillors to the Emperor.

CLERGY OF FRANCE.—The report of the state of the French clergy, of 1st Jan. 1825, gives the following enumeration:—Archbishops and bishops, 75; vicars-general, 287; titular prebendaries, 725; honorary prebendaries, 1,253; curates, 2,828; viceregents, 22,225; vicars, 5,396; priests, resident in parishes or authorized to preach and confess, 1,850; priests being masters and professors in seminaries, 876; pupils, 4,044; monks and others, 19,271.

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.—The whole number of men enlisted to recruit the army of the United States, for the year ending the 30th of September, 1823, was 2,558. The aggregate strength of their army, by the latest return, was 5,779. The aggregate permitted by law, if the ranks were full, is but 6,183.

CRIME AT TOULOUSE IN FRANCE.—Elie Francois Triboulet, aged 44, lived in a state of concubinage

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with a woman named Sangere, whose husband had been for some years undergoing a sentence of hard labour, to which he had been condemned. The fruit of this adulterous intercourse was a child aged 18 months; there was also in the house another child belonging to the woman, born seven years ago. Triboulet, dreading the return of the husband, whose term of punishment was nearly expired, sold his furniture, and determined to remove to another part of the country. He wished the woman Sangere to accompany him; but she, having lately suffered from his brutal treatment, refused. Rendered furious by her refusal, he strangled her with a handkerchief; he then struck senseless the two children, whom he placed with their mother upon the bed, under which he put fire; and then placing himself alongside his victims, all four soon fell a prey to the smoke and flames.

CATHOLIC CEREMONIES.—The ceremony of opening the Sacred Gate at Rome, was performed with great pomp and solemnity, at the 20th hour, on Christmas-eve. His holiness, with a numerous and splendid retinue, and accompanied by the Swiss guard, proceeded from the Vatican palace, and arrived in the vestibule of the Basilica, where, alighting from the seat on which he had been borne, under a splendid canopy, supported by the apostolic referendaries, he ascended the throne. Cardinals Caenoprotti and Vidone officiated as deacons: 18 other cardinals were present. All the attendants having taken their places, his holiness received the silver hammer from cardinal Carligioni, and three times struck the wall of the sacred gate, on which

the holy cross is delineated, his holiness singing three verses, to which the pontifical chanters responded. His holiness having given back the hammer, returned to the throne, and giving the signal, the whole of the Sacred Gate fell. The holy father, after some prayers, placed himself before it, received from the cardinals (acting as deacons) the cross and the taper, and began the *Te Deum laudamus*; and immediately, amid the sound of the bells of all the churches in Rome, which had been ringing for two hours, the signal being given by the trumpets in the portico of the church, the Swiss guard, and the artillery of the castle of St. Angelo, fired a grand salute. The supreme pontiff then entered the Sacred Temple, followed by all the cardinals, two by two; the patriarchs, archbishops, bishops, prelates, and penitentiaries, all bearing lighted tapers, and by the princes and persons of distinction who were present, who kissed the Sacred Gate as they entered it. His holiness having seated himself by the altar of the chapel of Piety, the knights of St. Peter and St. Paul were introduced, whom he charged to guard the gates of the four Basilicas, and afterwards permitted them to kiss his foot. The sacred ceremony concluded with the triple benediction, which the supreme pontiff bestowed on the immense multitude who crowded that vast church.

6. MEMOIRS OF FOUCHÉ.—The first chamber of the *Cour Royale* has come to a decision relative to the Memoirs ascribed to Fouché. The court has suppressed this publication, on the ground, that, though every one has a right to write and to publish the life of a man who has played a part like that of the

duke of Otranto, nobody is entitled to bring him before the public to speak in his own name, as in these *Memoirs*, to make disclosures, to express opinions, or to report facts injurious to his own memory or the reputation of third parties. As the sons of Fouché denied the authenticity of the *Memoirs*, the publishers abused the name of their father in ascribing them to him; while they deceived the public, in order to obtain additional advantages from their illicit speculation. The editor and proprietors of the book, indeed, declared they could prove the authenticity of its contents; but they failed to produce their proof. If they had attempted this course, and succeeded in their object, their case would not have been improved. They would then have exposed themselves to an action of damages, for selling property which they could not show they had legally acquired. The *Journal des Debats*, denies the authenticity of this publication.

7. SUICIDE OF THE HONOURABLE J. H. STANHOPE, AT THE HOUSE OF THE EARL OF MANSFIELD.—On Saturday night colonel Stanhope, brother of earl Stanhope, was found hanging from a beam in one of the out-houses, at Caen Wood, the seat of the earl of Mansfield. A coroner's jury met at ten o'clock on Monday morning, and proceeded to view the place where the body of the colonel was found suspended.—It is an out-house where cattle are sheltered, in Caen Wood, and is at a considerable distance from the family mansion.—The beam from which the body was cut down, was about seven feet from the ground, and there lay across it a pair of braces, by which the deceased had suspended

himself. The deceased was dressed in a common walking dress, with boots—his top coat was pulled down over the shoulders, his cravat was off, and there was a livid mark on the throat. A silk handkerchief, which he had tied to the braces, and fastened round his throat, was exhibited.—There was no other mark of violence on the body.

William Wright, groom of the earl of Mansfield, stated, that towards ten o'clock on Saturday night, in consequence of the very great alarm which prevailed in the mansion, he went with several others of the servants to search about the wood. After having searched several places, they went into the shed which the jury had inspected. Witness was the first that entered, and he started back on finding the colonel suspended from a beam.

J. Wheeler stated, that he had been valet to the deceased upwards of seventeen years, and had attended upon his master, as usual, on Saturday morning. The family dined at seven o'clock, and a little before that time the bell rang to dress for dinner. Witness went to attend his master, but was greatly surprised at not finding him, according to custom, about to dress. The deceased was then sought after in various directions, but no intelligence was gained concerning his absence. The dinner passed over without his attendance, when fresh inquiries were made respecting him. Lord Mansfield conjectured that the colonel might have gone to town upon business: and for the purpose of ascertaining whether this was the case, ordered out the carriage, and rode to town; made inquiries at every place in which he thought his relative

might have been detained; but returned, without having obtained any tidings about him. The apprehensions of the family increased. Inquiries were made as to the last time he was seen upon the grounds. It was reported, that, about ten minutes after four, he was seen going in a particular direction in the wood. The wood was scoured round, as it was feared the colonel might have been seized with some paroxysm. The deceased had received a wound at the storming of St. Sebastian in the Peninsular war. A shot had passed through the thin part of the shoulder blade; and the wound, which had never been cured, occasionally gave him great pain. About two years ago his wife, the eldest daughter of lord Mansfield, died, and his grief at the loss of her was very great. Of late, witness had observed that the deceased was very abstracted, was in the habit of sitting a long time, as if in a state of stupor, and then he would suddenly start up, as if from sleep or upon an alarm. Within a few days he had complained very much that he could get no sleep, in consequence of the pain he endured. The deceased was in general very sedate in his manner.

Mr. Gilman, of Highgate, Surgeon, stated, that he was called on Saturday night to the house of lord Mansfield; he found the body of the deceased not quite cold, but life was entirely gone. Witness had attended the family. The deceased had received a shot in the scapula of the left shoulder. Frequent exfoliations of the bone had taken place, and there was rather a copious issue. He believed that the spine was affected. The pain and nervous irritation, created

by the wound, acted upon by mental causes, might have induced temporary insanity.

The Coroner summed up the evidence: and the jury returned a verdict, that the deceased had destroyed himself, whilst labouring under a fit of temporary insanity.

The colonel was remarkably pious, although he had been from his early youth in the army, and he paid the highest attention to religious duties. He was in his 39th year, and was member of parliament for Dartmouth.

14. MINE EXPLOSION.—Gosforth coal pit, at Middleton, three miles from Leeds, is 80 yards in depth, and of considerable extent; upwards of 40 persons were working in it, between 6 and 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening; of whom about 10 worked on the west side of the shaft, and the remainder on the east side, about 200 yards from the shaft. The workings of this pit had been begun at the extremity of the bed of coal, about 300 yards eastward of the shaft, and the miners were gradually digging their way westward, having proceeded about one-third of the distance to the shaft. The roof of that part of the pit which they had exhausted had been allowed to fall in, the props being removed as the men advanced, and an open space of considerable extent was left behind them. Twelve colliers were employed in digging, and filling the corves, which were drawn to the shaft of the pit by several other men called hurriers, and a number of boys called thrusters. The part of the pit, where the digging was carried on, communicated with the shaft by two parallel passages, the principal one running through the centre of the bed direct to the

shaft, the other running at the north side of the bed, and reaching the shaft by a right angle. In that part of the workings between these two passages seven or eight colliers were employed, and five more worked on the south side of the bed, in a part separated from the rest by a wall of coal, but having communications with the principal passage. In the rear of the first of these divisions, many of the props which supported the roof, had been removed on the preceding Friday, and the workmen occasionally heard the superincumbent earth falling in behind them. In consequence of this circumstance, the carburetted hydrogen gas was forced forwards to the place where the men were working. All were provided with the safety lamp; but, unfortunately, one of them, who was working on the north side of the principal passage, having taken off the top of his lamp, which was red hot, with the view of letting it cool, an explosion took place almost instantly. Several of the colliers, who were nearest, were scorched and destroyed on the spot; most of the hurriers and thrusters, running for refuge into the principal passage, were killed by the splinters which were torn from the sides and roof, or by being dashed to the earth by the tremendous blast that issued from the cavern. The five colliers, who were working in the southern division of the pit, were suffocated. One collier, who was working within a few yards of the place where the explosion occurred, miraculously escaped, by running into the northern passage; and another, who was at work in the very furthest part of the pit, at the extremity of that passage, escaped by the same means, though he was twice thrown down by the

violent expulsion and recurrence of the air. So great was the shock, that four men standing at the pit's mouth, were thrown down by the blast of air that issued from the shaft. The men, who were at work on the western side of the shaft, were also thrown down, but they all escaped without material injury. The "bottom-steward," was immediately sent for, and he descended into the pit, which he found full of smoke. He took measures, with all possible despatch, to produce such a current of air as would clear away the smoke, and allow persons to explore the passages; after which, at great hazard of suffocation, as well as of another explosion, several men entered the passages, and by five o'clock the following morning, had found and taken out twenty-two dead bodies, besides several who were bruised and maimed. At 5 o'clock on Thursday morning, the smoke gathered in such quantities, that it was found impossible, without the most imminent risk of fresh casualties, to continue the search; and there was only too much reason to be assured, that two men, whose bodies were not then found, had been killed. The search was therefore abandoned, and the entrance to the pit stopped up, in order to put out the fire by depriving it of the support of air.

Twenty-four men and boys lost their lives by this disaster; and seven more were severely hurt.

OLD BAILEY. — Cornelius Wood, aged 20, was put to the bar charged with having violated the person of Mary Eyre, on the 7th of December last.

Mary Eyre, a strong, coarse woman, and by no means of a prepossessing appearance, stated her age to be 26 years, and gave her

evidence to the following effect :— I am a servant out of place, residing at No. 16, Cleveland-street, Fitzroy-square : Jane Green lodged in the same house with me. On the 7th of last month I asked her to accompany me to Finchley, where I had lived as a servant, and whither I was going to get a character from my former mistress. On our return, at about 5 o'clock in the evening, we called at the White Lion public-house, to inquire when a stage would pass to town. The landlord told me, there would be no stage going for some time, but said there was a cart at the door, in which we might get a ride. He spoke to the driver of the cart, James Day, and he agreed to take us. My friend and I got in, and sat on the seat. There was another man in the cart besides Day, but I could not see who he was at this time. I told the driver where I was going, and that I wished to be set down as near Tottenham-court road as possible. We drove on till we came to the Wellington public-house on the Highgate-road, where I had left a cloak in the morning. Having got my cloak, I took my seat again in the cart. The prisoner Wood then drove, and turned the horse off the Highgate-road. I asked why he did so, and he said it was to avoid the turnpike. He drove to a public-house, which I have since understood to be the Crown at Holloway. Day asked me to treat him there, which I refused. The other man got out of the cart soon after, and I did not see where he went. The cart then stopped at another public-house, the Cock, where Day again asked us to treat him to some gin. I gave him sixpence to get some, but he got half-a-pint, and I gave him sixpence

more. The half-pint was drank between Day, the ostler of the house, Mrs. Green, and myself. Soon after this, Day said that he lived close by, and was going no further. He told us to get out, and pointed out the road to London. I complained of his conduct as a gross imposition, but we got out and proceeded towards town. Soon after, another cart, with a gray horse came up, and I asked the man to take us to town, as my companion was very ill. While speaking to the carter, another man came up, and told him not to take us, for that we were not going his way. The man in the cart then drove away. We walked on a little way, when a man overtook us, and told us that the man in the cart had taken us the wrong way. I said, that as my friend was very ill, I was anxious to get to some place where I might find a stage. The man said, "If you will go across a few fields here, you will get into the Highgate-road, and find a stage in a short time;" and, at the same time, he offered to accompany us, and show us the way. We thanked him, and accepted the offer. He led us up a little lane. At this time I did not suspect, that he was the man who had been with us in the cart from Finchley. We went over a stile, and into the fields, and thence over a second stile. I complained that it was so wet and muddy that I should prefer returning. Mrs. Green was close by me when I said this. The man said, "Do not go back, there are the lamps at a short distance, they are the lamps of Tottenham-court-road." I looked, but could see no light. While the man was thus speaking I observed him, and then found he was one of those who had been with us in the

cart. I am positive the prisoner is the man. We went on till we came to the third field, where there was a kind of gap or bog, and I could not get over it. The prisoner helped me over it, and left my friend behind. When I came into this field I said, "My good man, are you going to show us the road or not? For God's sake show us the road." He then made use of some very indecent expressions to me, and I said "Oh, no!" and became very much alarmed. The man then struck me in the forehead, and I fell; he attempted to keep me on the ground, but I succeeded in getting again on my feet. He struck me again, and again: I screamed and called "murder," and called Mrs. Green to assist me, but she cried out that she could not get through the place, as she believed she had broken her leg. Prisoner struck me often, and at last my strength left me, and I could resist no longer. [Here the witness detailed the particulars of the violence which had been offered to her.] When the prisoner left me, I missed my basket and shawl; the basket contained two handkerchiefs, a purse, with half a sovereign and 6d. in it. I followed in the direction which the prisoner took, but could not get over the hedge. I then saw him with his hand in my basket. I called out to him to assist me in getting out, but he said he could not help me, as he himself was up to his knees in water. At last I extricated myself, and he then threw the basket to me, but my purse, shawl, and handkerchiefs were gone. I returned and assisted Mrs. Green to get out. She was very ill. We both called out "murder!", until we could call no longer, in the hope that somebody would come to our

assistance. Mrs. Green could not get out without my assistance: she was stuck in the mire. At last we got out of the field. I then turned round, not knowing which way to go; but we walked on till we saw something which turned out to be a cottage. We knocked at the door, and an old man came to the window, let us in, and afterwards showed us the road. We then met with a gentleman, who hearing us crying very much, asked us what was the matter. We told him we had been robbed and very ill used. He then consented to see us home.

Jane Green, gave nearly the same account of the transaction as that given by the prosecutrix.

Wm. Carroll, the poor old man at whose cottage the prosecutrix and her friend, Mrs. Green, had called on the night of the robbery, corroborated their evidence as to their complaints of ill usage when they called on him, and as to their appearance on that occasion.

James Day.—The prisoner was in company with me the day we came from Finchley to Holloway. I took him up at his own house that morning, and he was with me all day. We took up two women at Finchley—that woman (pointing to the prosecutrix), and another, a smaller woman. We left the White Lion about five o'clock, and came on towards Highgate. We went afterwards to the Cock. I then said to the young women, that I was not going any further, and they went on towards town. I missed Wood; he did not say to me where he was going. I saw no more of him that night. It would have been in his way home to have gone with me, and by my house.

The jury retired: after having

been absent from court an hour and a half, they returned a verdict of *Guilty*.

The prisoner was executed.

15. A beautiful tomb of John de Sheppy, bishop of Rochester, was discovered in Rochester cathedral. The Bishop died in 1360, and was buried in a niche not far from the altar-rails; and over him was erected a gothic tomb, on which there is a full-length figure of the bishop in his robes and mitre. It is in good preservation, and was discovered by Mr. Cottingham the architect, who is now employed to make estimates prior to the intended restoration of this cathedral to its original beauty. The niche had formerly been bricked up, and the foundation of the tomb appeared partially under the brick work.

19. EARTHQUAKE IN SANTA MAURA. — The city of Santa Maura, in the Ionian Islands, and several villages in the island of Leucadia, were destroyed by an earthquake, which took place between eleven o'clock and noon. The only house left standing in the town was that of M. Zambelly, president of the Tribunal. All the other buildings were so injured, that they could neither be repaired nor be made to serve as a temporary shelter to the unfortunate inhabitants, of whom 24 were buried in the city ruins, 34 in those of the villages, and a far greater number were dangerously wounded. Immediately after the shock, an exceedingly heavy shower of rain began, and completed the misery of the inhabitants. The town of Prevesa also suffered seriously. This earthquake was felt only near the coasts.

20. PARIS. — Mademoiselle Mars, the ornament of the comic theatre, lately offered in vain to remit to

her lover, the chevalier Braque, a debt of 12,000 francs, which he owed her, if he would cement at the altar the union which has now existed between them for eight years. But the lady is twenty years older than the gentleman, and though agreeable and young on the stage, she cannot, in a *l'éc-d-tête*, conceal, notwithstanding her delightful conversation, the ravages of time. A rupture has accordingly taken place between them in the following manner. The chevalier requested that a party of twenty-eight persons should be invited to dinner, and at the end of the repast he addressed the company as follows:—"I must tell you a curious anecdote. An antiquated coquette, misusing her power over a young man who had devoted the best years of his life to her, presumed to make him her's for ever, by indissoluble bonds; but the young man, being in time aware of her designs, saw his danger, and departed from the syren. I am this young man, and Madame, pointing to Mademoiselle Mars, is the coquette." He got up instantly from table, and left the room, leaving all the company astonished, and the lady in convulsions, arising from despair and anger.

21. CAMBRIDGE. — The following is a summary of the members of all the Colleges in 1824:—

Trinity College.....	1,229
St. John's College.....	1,015
Queen's College	228
Emmanuel College	218
Christ's College.....	210
Jesus College	204
Caius College	201
St. Peter's College	169
Clare Hall.....	139
Trinity Hall	135
Corpus Christi College	130

Pembroke Hall	125
Catherine Hall	118
King's College	108
Sidney College	101
Magdalen College.....	95
Downing College	53
University Officers	11

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Total..... 4,489

Comparative view.

In 1748	1,500
In 1813	2,805
In 1823	4,277
In 1824	4,489

HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY.

—*The Zodiac*.—Lord Stowell gave judgment in this case. The cause came to be heard on the report of the registrar and merchants, who, while they confirmed the validity of a bottomry-bond that had been given to the Consul at Boston, had considerably reduced the claim that had been set up by the holder. That report, on his behalf, had been objected to; and the court acknowledged, that on account of the very singular nature of the case, it was also inclined to dissent from the award of the registrar and merchants, as to some particulars. The principal item of the sums secured by it, was for the services of the British Consul at the port in which the bond was given. The court could find no precedent for such an item in former cases of bottomry, and herein consisted the principal distinction of this. Undoubtedly, as a general principle, Consuls could not be compelled to advance monies at all, for such purposes as those on account of which bottomry-bonds were usually given; at least they could not be compelled to do so, without being provided with adequate security; and as to the manner in which the Consul had been resorted to in this matter, however unusual it might

be, it must be recollected that what the necessity of a case compelled, that necessity must justify. The *Zodiac* sailed from Bristol in the year 1822, bound, with a cargo, for the port of Boston in North America. She made a rough and disastrous voyage; in the course of which, the captain, who was also her owner, died. He was succeeded by his mate—an individual extremely incompetent for the new functions he had to assume, under circumstances of such difficulty as those in which the ship and her adventure were placed; and who had himself expressed his anxiety to return to his original station. The ship was consigned to Mr. Winslow; but that gentleman declining to accept the charge, there was no assignee at Boston, and by the terms of the charter-party, the *Zodiac* was required to repair to New Brunswick, to take in a return cargo. In this state of destitution and uncertainty, the new master addressed himself to the Consul at Boston, who undertook the charge of co-operating with him for the interests of the concern. All the duty attaching to this undertaking was shown to have been most satisfactorily performed by the Consul, who finally accompanied the ship to New Brunswick. A most favourable testimony to the value of this gentleman's exertions and services had been recorded by the highest law-officer of the province (the Attorney-general), and by the merchants, so that there could be little doubt of the value of his assistance. The ship having refitted and taken in her lading, sailed to England. Now, it seemed that these services had been rendered in a manner the most unexceptionable. Such was the opinion of the most competent

judges on the spot, and upon their opinion the court must found its own. That the Consul, therefore, was entitled to some remuneration, was clearly indisputable; and the only objection which had been offered to the bottomry-bond in this court was, that the Consul had charged, in the way of remuneration, a sum that was considered too much in quantum. The charge he had made, though the court did not know in what manner, was 5 per cent on the ship's value; and this charge was defended on two grounds—first, that by the existing tariff, 5 per cent was allowed to English Consuls, for the care of British intestates' effects. No authority, however, had been exhibited for that principle; and it was clear that it was one which could not apply to a case of this description: for the captain could not be said to have died intestate in the country where he had lived; his intestacy was not proved, and there might be a will on board, or elsewhere. At any rate, no court in America had been applied to, to ascertain that fact. The second ground, upon which the charge was defended, was, that 5 per cent was the common mercantile premium for similar services done by merchants. It might be so; but the court was not prepared to say, that it was therefore a proper remuneration for a Consul. The premium of 5 per cent might, in many cases, be exceedingly disproportionate; and in others it might be excessive, according to the proportion which the services rendered bore to the greater or less value of the ship. It was to be recollected, that a Consul was an honorary officer of state, although entitled to remuneration for certain services. A per-centage would not appear to be the just measure of

his claims; and, indeed, the court trembled at the apprehension of Consuls charging 5 per cent, in all cases, whether of great or small value. The question, then, now to be considered was, to what extent did the present claim deserve to be entertained? This could only be decided by a reference of some kind to the value of the ship. By a paper of a year and a half's standing, which was found on board the vessel, she was described to be of the value of 4,000*l.*—an estimate which was fortified by the merchants of Boston. But, in fact, it seemed, that only the year before the date of this paper, the ship had been purchased for 1,846*l.* She had since been sold for 2,526*l.*; 4,000*l.* therefore, could not be the real value, but seemed to be rather an unreasonable statement. It was true, that she had been insured for 4,000*l.*, but the office in which that insurance was effected, did not appear to have been at any pains to ascertain her real value, which, under all the circumstances, would appear to be about half of the estimate—about 2,000*l.* Now the registrar and merchants had reduced the claim of the Consul within the very modest dimensions of 35*l.* His lordship declared, that he should allow, without hesitation, 10*l.* guineas to the Consul, for his very meritorious services.

25. FATAL ACCIDENT.—An infant son of sir Edward Mostyn, bart of Spring Bank, near Worcester, showing symptoms of scarlet-fever, the remainder of the children were, in order to prevent its spreading amongst them, sent to the house of Mr. Parry, a farmer, living at Red-hill, which is a short distance from Spring Bank. On Tuesday last, lady Mostyn, their mother, walked thither early in the morning, to

pass the day with them, and the carriage was sent to fetch her away at nine o'clock in the evening. The approach to Mr. Parry's house from the high road is up a short but steep ascent, near the top of Red-hill. At the moment the carriage had cleared the gate, the off wheel slipped into a water-shoot, the violence of the jerk, occasioned by which, was such as to throw the coachman from his seat to the ground. He, however, almost immediately recovered his legs, and running to the horses, who had got into a gallop, succeeded in laying hold of the traces, and lastly of the reins. The near animal now began to kick violently at him, and, one of its legs catching in his breeches pocket, he was again pulled down, and once more lost the reins. Upon this the horses set off at full speed towards Spring Bank, and in endeavouring to turn into the road to it, about 900 yards from the gate at Mr. Parry's, brought the carriage against two posts with great violence, splitting both. They then took again towards the high road, and continued their furious career. Lady Mostyn had till this time kept her seat; but, it is supposed, her fright being increased by the concussion, she took the fatal resolution of jumping out. A footman, who was in attendance upon her ladyship, had followed the carriage with all the speed he was able: and about twenty yards from the entrance to Spring Bank, he observed something in the road, which he at first thought was a coat or shawl fallen from the carriage, but on approaching it he found it to be his mistress, lying flat on her face, with her eyes closed, and bleeding profusely at the nose. He spoke to her, but she returned no answer, being in a

state of complete insensibility. He then took off his coat, and wrapping it round her, placed her on the bank; by this time the coachman came up, and he remained with her, whilst his fellow-servant went to the house, and procured assistants, by whom she was conveyed home in a large chair, scarcely showing the least signs of life. In this interval, a gentleman, who was passing, attempted to bleed her ladyship, but little blood issued from the puncture. Medical aid was instantly procured. Her right shoulder was dislocated, but the most extensive injury was on the left side of her head, which was contused and swollen to such a degree, that the surgeons immediately pronounced her case destitute of the smallest hope. She remained throughout the night, and Wednesday, in the same state, her eyes closed, and apparently perfectly unconscious of her situation, until about six o'clock on Thursday morning, when she expired.

26. ACCIDENT AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.—This morning, at about half-past nine o'clock, a portion of the floor at the east end of the Long-Room, at the Custom-house, gave way, and was precipitated with a crash into the king's warehouses, which lie immediately under it. The arches of brick-work which supported the floor, not being sufficiently strong to bear the immense weight placed on them, and weakened by the loosening of the earth beneath by the late unusually high tides, had fallen in. The portion of the floor which gave way was about 40 feet in breadth from side to side of the room, and about 20 feet in length. The entire breadth of the room is near 60 feet, and the length 200 feet. The desks at each side

of the room were left standing, the middle part of the floor alone having sunk. Fortunately no person sustained any injury on this occasion. As soon as the accident was known, orders were issued to close up the doors of the Long Room, and to forbid any persons to enter it being then uncertain how far the security of the whole fabric was endangered.

VIOLENT DEATH OF MR. ROWCROFT.—The following details of the unfortunate death of Mr. Rowcroft, British Consul in Peru, have been received:—

Mr. Rowcroft was proceeding from Callao to Lima on the 11th December. The Royalists at that time occupied Callao, and the Patriot forces Lima: and the advanced posts of the garrison of Callao, with two pieces of artillery, were very near to the advanced posts of general Bolivar. Mr. Rowcroft having to cross from the one advanced post to the other, was hailed by the Patriot troops. Instead of answering the signal and stopping his carriage, Mr. Rowcroft got on horseback, and, with his servant, continued to proceed forwards. The sentinel again hailed, but received no answer, and conceiving, from the noise made by the trampling of the horses' feet, and the rattling of the wheels of the carriage, that the enemy, with two pieces of artillery, were advancing, fired two shots, and, unfortunately, one of them struck Mr. Rowcroft. Miss Rowcroft, his daughter, was in the carriage, and returned to Callao with Mr. Rowcroft, where he expired the next morning. All the authorities, both Spaniards, Patriots, and English, evinced the utmost concern for this unfortunate event. General Bolivar, in particular,

showed an unusual degree of sympathy, and called upon Miss Rowcroft to condole with her upon this unhappy event.

FEBRUARY.

1. **KING'S BENCH.**—*Montague v. Espinasse.*—This was an action by a jeweller against Mr. Espinasse, the special pleader, to recover 49*l.*, the balance of a bill for jewellery furnished to the extent of 90*l.* on the order of his wife. At the trial, before the lord chief-justice, at Westminster, it appeared, that no authority was ever given by the husband to the wife to purchase the jewels. The articles supplied were furnished in about two months, and left with Mrs. Espinasse, at her house in Guildford-street. On these occasions Mr. Espinasse was from home, being engaged by his professional pursuits in chambers. The maid-servant of Mrs. Espinasse never saw her mistress wear any of the articles in the presence of her husband. Upon this evidence, Mr. Gurney submitted, that the plaintiff must be nonsuited, as he had shown no authority, express or implied, from the defendant which could bind him. The lord chief-justice, however, then thought that it was a question for the jury, under all the circumstances, whether Mr. Espinasse, by word or by conduct, authorized the purchase; but gave leave to move, in case the verdict should pass against him. Mr. James Espinasse, the nephew of the defendant, was then called on his behalf, and stated, that Mrs. Espinasse brought a fortune to her husband somewhat under 4,000*l.*; that out of this sum 60*l.* a-year was paid

to her for her separate use; that Mr. Espinasse resided in a house very moderately furnished, taking a house in the country for a short time in the summer; that he kept no man-servant, and that his lady had trinkets suited to her condition in life. The lord chief-justice left the case to the jury, with strong observations in favour of the defendant; but they found for the plaintiff. In Easter term Mr. Gurney obtained a rule to show cause why this verdict should not be set aside, and a nonsuit entered or a new trial had.

Against this rule cause was now shown. The matters, it was urged, which had been submitted to the jury, were proper for their consideration, and the Court could not say that they had decided wrong. Two questions had been left to them—whether the articles were suitable to the station and degree of the defendant, and whether there was ground to presume that he assented to the purchase; and on both these the jury had expressed their opinion, after every remark had been made calculated to direct their attention to all their bearings.

Mr. Scarlett and Mr. Gurney spoke in support of the rule.

Mr. Justice Bayley said, he was clearly of opinion that there was no evidence of authority to go to the jury, and that the plaintiff should have been nonsuited. The rule of law was this—if a man, except for sufficient cause, turned away his wife, he was liable to fulfil contracts made by her for necessities; if he omitted to supply her with necessities while residing with him, perhaps he would also be liable; but when the husband and wife were living together, he was liable only for articles

which she might reasonably be supposed to purchase by his sanction, as wearing-apparel for herself, or provisions for the family. In this case there was no reason to suppose such authority, but every reason to believe that none was given. The lady's fortune was under 4,000*l.*, which would yield an income of less than 200*l.* a-year; and was it to be believed that her husband authorised her to spend nearly half a year's income in two months, in jewels which she did not want? While he was working hard in chambers to support his family in respectability and comfort, was he to be made liable for jewels, while the appearance of his furniture informed the tradesman who called for orders in his absence, that they were wholly unsuited to his station? In this case there was gross negligence on the part of the plaintiff, who surely ought to have called on Mr. Espinasse, and asked whether he sanctioned the purchases which his wife proposed to make. Had he made the inquiry, he might have received for answer, "You are the sixth jeweller who has asked this question, and to whom I have answered, that I will be liable for no such purchases." On these grounds, therefore, the rule for a nonsuit must be made absolute.

Mr. Justice Holroyd, Mr. Justice Littledale, and the Lord Chief Justice concurred. The rule for a nonsuit was accordingly made absolute.

TRADE WITH PORTUGAL.—The following circular has been issued by the Portuguese Consul:—

*Portuguese Consulate-office,
London, Feb. 1, 1825.*

SIR;—I beg leave to apprise you for the information of merchants and others concerned in the

trade with Portugal, that his most faithful majesty, in order to put a stop to the smuggling of colonial and Asiatic produce, which has been carrying on lately by coasters and other small vessels in the ports of his dominions, by his royal decree, under date of the 3rd of January last, has been pleased to order as follows:—

1. The law prohibiting the importation of Asiatic goods and colonial produce, not coming direct in Portuguese vessels, is put in full vigour.

2. The entry of such goods and produce is prohibited in Portuguese vessels of less than 80 tons burden.

3. The regulation of the 1st article is to be understood only with regard to the home consumption, as foreign vessels of more than 80 tons burden, loaded with such goods either from Portuguese or foreign dominions, may transship, deposit, and re-export the same.

4. The regulation of the 2nd article is general, and any Portuguese vessel of less than 80 tons burden that may enter any port in Portugal, or may be found at the distance of three leagues, with such goods, will be confiscated, together with the cargo; and the same in regard to foreign vessels of less than 80 tons, that may be met at the same distance, if they should not be able to prove, by authentic documents, that their destination is to another country, and that stress of weather forced them to approach the coast of the Portuguese dominions.

These regulations are to be put in force in six weeks after their publication in regard to Portuguese vessels, and in three months to foreign. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient humble servant,
F. I. SAMPAYO, Con.-Gen.

4. The Hamburgh bailiwick of Ritzebuttel, together with Cuxhaven and the isle of Neudwerk belonging to it, was visited by a most tremendous calamity in the night between the 3rd and 4th of February. The wind, after it had blown with great violence from the west, turned on the 3rd to the northward, and continued to rage with the fury of a hurricane. The water, increased by the spring tide, which happened on that day, rose to an unexampled height; the waves were driven with terrific force over the dyke, and washed away parts of it in several places in Cuxhaven to the very base. In a few moments the furious billows inundated the whole bailiwick, and overthrew in their way whatever opposed their course. A few inconsiderable tracts of heath land, situated somewhat higher than the general level of the country, alone escaped. The inhabitants, who had suffered severely from the calamities of war, and had been greatly reduced in their circumstances by the low price of corn, were totally ruined. The husbandman not only lost his crops of winter corn for the present year, but both arable and pasture land were rendered unserviceable for several years. Great numbers of cattle were drowned; many houses were so completely carried away as to leave no traces behind; others received such injury as to be incapable of repair. Several persons found their graves in the flood, and many lost all they possessed. The Jupe Neuwerk was totally laid waste; all the cattle there perished, and the inhabitants saved their lives with the loss of nearly all their property. The general distress was further aggravated by the absolute want of water fit for drinking.

THE TREAD-WHEEL.—A series of papers has been printed by order of the House of Commons, showing the result of inquiries made by the Secretary of State for the Home department, as to the effect of the tread-wheel, in the prisons where it has been established, upon health merely.

With two exceptions, the reports from all the counties are very favourable, though instances are mentioned of glandular swellings, and of some inconvenience to persons having varicose veins. These instances, however, are very few and very insignificant. There are also some trifling accidents, which are stated to have arisen from the carelessness of the prisoners themselves, or from defects in the construction of the wheels.

The two cases of exception to which we have referred, are the reports from the House of Correction at Winchester, and that at Shepton-Mallet, in Somerset. In the first of these the magistrates say, that—"Notwithstanding the few hours to which the employment of each prisoner has been limited, the sudden checks to intense perspiration consequent upon the severe bodily exertion upon the tread-wheel, has been productive of frequent instances of rheumatic and pulmonary complaints."

The prisoners in Winchester house of correction are worked from three to five hours every other day at the tread-wheel, and in the alternate days at the capstan, which is a milder labour. "In all cases where, from old age, bodily infirmity, or previous sedentary habits of life, the labour of the tread-wheel would prove prejudicial to the health of the prisoners, the milder and better adapted labour of the capstan is used exclu-

sively; and the magistrates have it in contemplation to affix to the present mills some means of working by the hand for those prisoners who are incapable of exercising the lower members of the body; and likewise with a view to diversify still further the modes of labour, which they believe to be most important and beneficial." The Hampshire magistrates conclude by saying, "We are by no means opposed to the judicious use of the tread-wheel, confined to males; and believe that the introduction of hard labour into the prisons has had a considerable tendency to diminish crime, particularly amongst vagrants, refractory husbandry servants, and other small offenders; but we can have no hesitation in giving it as our decided opinion, that it would not only be destructive to health, but endanger the lives of the prisoners, to keep them upon the tread-wheel for the number of hours prescribed by the act of parliament." The surgeon of the gaol and bridewell concurs in the opinion of the magistrates.

The other case, in the report from Shepton-Mallet, was of a more serious character. The surgeon of that gaol reported, that the tread-wheel had a strong disposition to produce rupture; and he reported nine cases of rupture as having occurred in the prison: five of the persons however had had the disease at former periods. In consequence of this report, the president and two of the examiners of the college of surgeons (Mr. Norris, sir W. Blizard, and Mr. Cline) repaired to Shepton-Mallet; and, after an examination, and mature consideration of all the circumstances, they declare themselves unanimously of opinion that the labour of the tread-wheel, at

the velocity of 48 steps a minute, cannot be prejudicial to the health of any person who is equal to common labour; that seven out of the nine cases of rupture arose from causes unconnected with the wheel, and, that in the two others also, as the surgeon had not examined the prisoners previously, it was not certain that the disease did not exist before they began this species of labour.

PRIVATE BILLS.—A list of the petitions presented to the House of Commons for private bills during the present session has been printed. The number of private acts thus demanded amounts to 371. Of this number enclosure bills form but a comparatively small proportion. During the time of war and high prices the majority of private acts were for enclosing commons. Of the 371 petitions presented this year, 22 are for railways, and 36 for new companies. The great majority of them are for roads and bridges.

CUSTOM-HOUSE SEIZURES.—An account has been printed by order of the House of Commons, of all the customable commodities seized by the various establishments formed for the prevention of smuggling; namely, the coast guard service, the preventive water-guard, the riding officers, the revenue cruisers, and the ships of war, in the United Kingdom, for the last three years. The account comprehends, from 902,684½lb. of tobacco, down to a single musical snuff-box; and it exhibits a total, of 129 vessels, 746 boats, 312 horses and cattle, 135,000 gallons of brandy, 253 gallons of rum, 227,000 gallons of gin, 596 gallons of wine, 10,500 gallons of whiskey, 3,000lb. of snuff, 19,000lb. of tea, 42,000 yards of silk, 2,100 pieces of India hand-

kerchiefs, 23 Leghorn hats, 3,600 packs of cards, 10,000 pieces of timber, 75 stills, with sundry minor articles. The law expenses incurred by the condemnation of these articles amount to 29,816l. 19s. 4½d.; the storehouse, rent, freightage, and distillation, to 18,875l. 14s. 10½d.; the expenses of salaries, wages, equipment, repairs, casks, cooperage, &c. 1,533,708l. 4s. 10d.; the amount of rewards to seizing officers, 488,127l. 2s. 11½d. The king's share is set down at 25,723l. 1s. 5½d.; the produce of all these seizures at 282,541l. 8s. 5½d. independent of 5,000l. worth transferred to the Victualling office. The result of the statement is, that the produce of the seizures does not amount to more than one-eighth part of the expenses incurred by making them.

12. KING'S-BENCH.—**GAMING-HOUSES.**—*The King v. Josiah Taylor.*—This defendant was brought up to receive the sentence of the Court, upon a final judgment passed against him on demurrer to a plea of *autrefois acquit*, which he had pleaded to an indictment for a nuisance, in keeping a common gaming-house, from the 20th April, 1819, until the time of the finding of the indictment, namely, 5th May, 1822.

The sentence of the court was, that the defendant do pay a fine to the king of 5,000l., be imprisoned in Clerkenwell gaol for one year, and, at the end of that time, that he do give security for his good behaviour for five years, himself in 10,000l. and four sureties in 2,000l. each.

16. ANTIGUA.—A curious question has arisen between the authorities of Antigua and admiral Jacob, the governor of Guadaloupe. Nine negroes, who had made their

escape from Guadaloupe, and landed on Barbuda, a small island near to Antigua, and who appeared to be recently-imported Africans, had been brought from that place to Antigua, by the superintendent of Barbuda, and delivered over to the collector of the customs at Antigua. A few days afterwards there arrived at Antigua a vessel with dispatches from admiral Jacob, at Guadaloupe, claiming the negroes. The claim was resisted, and the negroes were detained to await the decision of the court of vice-admiralty on the subject. The question for the decision of this court was, whether, under the provisions of the Consolidation act, any slaves coming to British colonies could be recognised as such, unless they were domestic servants, identified to be such by certificates of registry duly exhibited. As that act came in force on the 1st of January, 1825, it was conceived that persons from other colonies had as little right to set up claims, in a British colony, to slaves, which were not known to be such by the officer of customs, as they would have in the city of London. It was argued further, that, if these negroes were surrendered to the claimants, it would give occasion for new odium on the West Indies, as encouraging the slave-trade, since it would be easy to order small vessels from Africa to strand negroes on Barbuda, or any such place, to be afterwards demanded as private property, by fictitious owners from the French islands, with fictitious titles.

25. Mr. Owen, of New Lanark, delivered, in the Representative Chamber at Washington, his lecture on the effects and advantages of his system for the improvement of the physical and moral condition of society.

His audience was very numerous: among the assemblage were the president of the United States and some of his secretaries, many members of congress, &c.

GERMAN BANKRUPTS. — The following severe and impolitic regulations for the punishment of bankruptcy have been adopted at Gera, in Upper Saxony:—A bankrupt who has been unable to satisfy the claims of all his creditors, either in consequence of misfortune, or enterprises, the failure of which could not be expected on probable grounds, is not to be punished, even when an actual bankruptcy is prevented by a general composition, unless there be fraud in the composition. But bankrupts who are convicted of—1st, fraudulent conduct; 2nd, imprudence or rashness; 3rd, negligence—shall be punished, according to the degree of their guilt, with confinement in the house of correction in the first case, from four to eight years; in the second, from one to four years; in the third, from one to twelve months. They are never to trade again; and if they avoid their punishment by flight, their names are to be posted on the pillory. If the wife of a fraudulent bankrupt has participated in the transgressions of her husband, she loses her own separate property, which falls to the creditors, and she is liable to be confined in the house of correction for half the time to which her husband is sentenced. If the bankruptcy has been caused by excessive expenditure and extravagance with the participation of the wife, or by her means, she is placed on the same footing as other creditors, and loses all the privileges of her separate property. All donations made by the husband to the

wife during the time of their marriage, and all purchases made with the husband's money in the wife's name, are, when the insolvency of the husband is proved, *ipso jure*, so far null and void; and the things so given or purchased, which are still in existence, with the exception only of the necessary clothing, linen, and beds, shall be added to the estate.

TRIAL AND CONVICTION OF THE GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY'S SON FOR MURDER.—The son of the governor of Kentucky has been convicted of murder. After the conviction, it was alleged, that, in order to intimidate the jury who tried him, a piece of paper was by some means or another conveyed to the jury-room, on which was written a threat in these words—“If the jury do not bring in a verdict against the prisoner, Isaac B. Desha, they shall be hung in effigy and burnt.” In consequence of this the verdict was set aside, and a new trial granted. The following are the circumstances of this atrocious murder, as they came out on the trial.

The late Francis Baker, esq., was a gentleman of learning and talents from New Jersey, who was educated as a lawyer, under the late attorney-general Woodruff, and removed to Natchez about nine years ago, where he became the proprietor and conductor of a public journal.

In September last, he set out on a journey to his native state, on horseback, and had necessarily to pass through the state of Kentucky. An attack of fever on the road compelled him to remain some days at Lexington, to recover sufficient strength to pursue his journey. In this enfeebled state he left Lexington on the 1st of

November, and rode to a place called the Blue Licks, where he lodged. The next morning he rode to Doggett's Tavern, where he fell in with Isaac B. Desha, the son of the governor of Kentucky, and breakfasted in company with him and a large party of Desha's acquaintances. In this vicinity resided the murderer, his father, and father-in-law.

The deceased was an entire stranger there, but he knew that captain Bickley, with whom he had become acquainted at Natchez, lived in the neighbourhood; and feeling still too weak to continue his journey, he inquired the way to his house, with the intention of remaining there a day or two. Desha professed to be well acquainted with captain Bickley; said that he lived off the main road; that he was going to ride that way himself, and offered to show him the house. This offer was accepted; and after breakfast they rode off together from Doggett's, each on horseback, in the presence of a number of persons; Desha with nothing about him but a horse-whip, heavily loaded with lead, and dressed in a jacket, with no coat or over-coat. In two or three hours afterwards, or between ten and eleven o'clock, Desha was seen in possession of the horse, saddle-bags, and pocket-book of the deceased, under the following circumstances. On a bye-road, or bridle-path, gloomy and retired, leading from the main road to Desha's, and in a country mountainous and covered with wood, lives a man of the name of Ball, about two miles from Desha's. To this man's house the horse of the deceased ran up, and one of Ball's sons got on him and rode off in search of the owner. He had not pro-

ceeded far when he met Desha on the path very much agitated, his hands and clothes stained with blood, and carrying a pair of saddle-bags on his arm, which were afterwards found in the woods with the ends cut open, and proved to be those with which the deceased left Doggett's. Desha claimed the mare (it was a white mare of a remarkable appearance) as his property, and said he had just bought her of a man who owed him money; he got on her, and took the boy up behind him and rode off. In a few minutes afterwards Desha's horse ran up to the same house, without a bridle, and another son of Ball's put on a bridle and rode off in pursuit of Desha, whom he knew to be the owner. He had not gone far, when he met Desha and his brother on the mare; a pocket-book was in Desha's pantaloons' pocket, which one of the boys had a good opportunity of observing, for it dropped out of his pocket, and he dismounted and handed it up to him. The pocket-book was afterwards found in the woods cut to pieces; and in evidence it was proved to be the same with which the deceased left Doggett's, and the same that was seen in Desha's pocket. When Desha left Doggett's he had neither saddle-bags nor pocket-book; it would have been observed if he had, for he was clad in a *roundabout* jacket, with shallow pockets. It also appeared in evidence, by a man residing at Desha's, that, on that day, he did not come home until evening, that he then walked round about the house with a pair of saddle bags on his arm, peeped in at the door, but went off without entering, and returned in two or three hours without the saddle-bags. He had been married not quite a year, to a respectable

woman, who was so terrified at his manner and appearance, that she insisted upon going to her father's next morning, and actually left his house.

The day after the murder a glove was found, which produced no alarm; but the following day the saddle-bags were found in the woods, empty, and the ends cut open. This excited suspicions of some foul deed, and led to a further search of the woods, when the pocket-book was found cut to pieces, and in a hollow tree, not far distant, eight shirts, with the marks cut out, a vest, a handkerchief, and four pair of stockings, and Desha's bridle tied to a tree, where his horse had slipped it. The search was prosecuted, and the spot where the murder was committed was identified from the appearance of the ground; but the body was not found until the 8th, six days after the deed had been committed, when it was discovered in a gully, where it had been dragged about 190 yards down a hill. The skull was fractured by repeated blows of a heavy loaded whip or bludgeon; there was one stab in the breast, two bruises in the shoulder, and the throat was cut from ear to ear. There was a deep cut on the left thumb, from which it would appear that there had been an endeavour to ward off the fatal knife, and that the helpless sufferer was still conscious of his dreadful situation. The body was stripped of every thing but the shirt, which was marked "Francis Baker," with durable ink, a vest, stockings, and one glove on the right hand. The next day the pantaloons were found, very bloody, and in the watch-fob 70 dollars in United States bank-notes, wrapped round a silver dollar, which had escaped the eye of the murderer;

the watch was gone; and at the distance of 200 yards the coat and hat were found, the latter much broken by the blows on the head; and at a short distance, Desha's loaded whip, the butt-end shattered to pieces. The discovery of the horse of the deceased in the possession of Desha led to his apprehension, at the house of his father-in-law, who was so satisfied of his guilt, that he and his wife at once abandoned him to his fate. Indeed, it is but too probable that this is not the first murder he has committed. Mr. D., a member of the bar, residing at Natchez, declares, that Desha attempted to murder him in the same manner about a year ago. They were riding together on horseback, when Desha made some excuse for falling behind. A short time afterwards he looked round, and saw Desha with a club uplifted in the act of felling him from his horse; he clapped spurs to his horse and escaped. He was silent from prudential considerations; being unwilling to provoke the resentment of a family so powerful and influential.

FATAL CONTEST BETWEEN TWO ETON SCHOLARS.—On Sunday, the 27th of February, about the hour of two o'clock, two young gentlemen, scholars at Eton, the hon. F. A. Cooper, a son of the earl of Shaftesbury, and Mr. Wood, a son of colonel Wood, and nephew of the marquis of Londonderry, were in the play-ground, when some words arose between them. From words they proceeded to blows, and had fought for several minutes, when the captain came up and separated them. It was subsequently determined that they should meet on the following afternoon, and terminate their differences by a pugilistic contest. Many

of the scholars were present to witness the battle; the combatants stripped at four o'clock on Monday afternoon, and commenced fighting. Mr. Cooper was under 15 years, and his opponent, who was half a head taller, was near 17. Mr. Wood had the advantage in point of strength, but the quickness and precision of Mr. Cooper was remarkable for one so young, and he declared that he would never give in. In the 8th, 9th, and 10th rounds, he became weak and exhausted, and it was then evident he was not a match for Mr. Wood, and he ought to have been taken away. Some of the "backers" had brought a quantity of brandy in bottles into the field; and the second of Mr. Cooper, having, in the eleventh round, poured a portion of it down Mr. C.'s throat, he recovered his wind and strength. The young men continued fighting from four till nearly six o'clock, and when they were in a state of exhaustion, they were plied between the rounds with brandy. They fought about sixty rounds; and at the end of the last round, Mr. Cooper fell very heavily upon his head, and never spoke afterwards. He was carried off the ground to his lodgings, at the house of the rev. Mr. Knapp, by his brothers, who were present at the fight. He was put to bed; but no medical assistance was sent for till four hours had elapsed; shortly afterwards he expired.

At two o'clock on Tuesday, a jury assembled to hold an inquest on the body. The jury and coroner proceeded to the house of the rev. Mr. Knapp, and viewed the body. The temples, eyes, and upper part of the cheek bones were very black, and there were other external marks of violence about the ribs, breast,

&c. The following evidence was then taken :—

Christopher Teasdale: I am a student at Eton college; I knew the deceased; he is the son of lord Shaftesbury, and I know his antagonist, Mr. Wood, the son of colonel Wood. I saw them set to about the hour of four o'clock on Monday afternoon. I saw repeated blows, during the fight, given to Cooper, on different parts of the head; I remember, in one period of the fight, a severe blow being given on his temple: the deceased instantly fell, and lay on the ground about half a minute. There were loud shouts from Wood's party in consequence of his being the best. It was a fair fight; I saw no unfair advantage taken. A young gentleman named Leith seconded the deceased; the fight lasted above an hour; the deceased's spirits were kept up in a most extraordinary manner by Leith giving him brandy in the 11th and subsequent rounds. I remember that before the last round, Wood said he wanted to go to his tutor, Mr. Ottery, to attend his private business (studies), and he would make it up afterwards. Mr. Leith, the second, said, that as Wood wanted to go, he would appeal to the deceased's party, and hear what they had to say. The deceased's party exclaimed, "we will have another round, we are in no hurry." The parties fought another round, and the deceased at the conclusion fell from a severe blow; Wood fell heavily on him. After this round, Wood said, "he must go, and he would make it up." Leith advised it to be made up on the spot, and directly the proposition was made to make it up, the deceased fell back senseless. Wood walked up to the deceased and lifted

his hand. I did not hear Wood say any thing.

Mr. O'Reilly, surgeon, of Windsor: I was called to see the deceased last night; he was dead before I arrived. There were several contusions on the head; the eyes were black: there must have been a rupture of some internal artery. I opened the head, and found, under the dura mater, a considerable extravasation of blood, covering the whole of the left hemisphere of the brain, which was the cause of his death. I believe it was not produced by any blow that his opponent gave him, but by a violent fall; and I am of this opinion from the extent of the rupture, and the great quantity of blood that issued therefrom.

Coroner:—Would his drinking a great quantity of brandy have caused such effects?—Witness: Certainly not.

Dorothy Large: I am servant to the rev. Mr. Knapp, at whose house the deceased boarded and lodged; he was brought home by some of the young gentlemen last night, about ten minutes before six o'clock; he appeared as if he was asleep, and he was put to bed; I asked his brother if I should send for a doctor, and he told me there was no occasion for it, as the deceased was fast asleep; I went into the room about seven o'clock, and he was still asleep; he was breathing. About nine o'clock I found him in the same state. His brother said he was very comfortable, and that I had no occasion to take any further trouble, as he would see him safe before he went to bed. The deceased had his trowsers on, but no shirt; he was wrapped in a blanket. A little after ten o'clock, the brother of the deceased came

down stairs, and said he was worse ; a surgeon was sent for. Mr. Moss, a surgeon, first arrived ; the deceased had then ceased to breathe.

The jury retired, and were in consultation for a very considerable time ; at a late hour in the evening they returned a verdict of Manslaughter against Mr. Wood, the principal, and Mr. Alexander Wellesley Leith, the second. [See Chronicle, p. 28.]

MARCH.

1. DESTRUCTION OF THE SHIP KENT, BY FIRE, IN THE BAY OF BISCAY.—The Kent East Indiaman, which sailed from the Downs about a fortnight ago, was making her way in the Bay of Biscay, on the morning of Tuesday the 1st of March, across the heavy swell common in that part, when her progress was arrested by a fatal accident, in latitude about 47 deg. 30 min. and long. 11 deg. 40 min. An officer, who was sent into the hold to see whether the rolling of the vessel had disturbed the stowage, perceiving that a cask of spirits had burst from its lashings, gave the lamp he had in his hand to a seaman to hold, while he should replace the cask. Unfortunately, in the continued rolling of the vessel, the man let the lamp fall near the spirits, to which it set fire in a moment. The flames spread ; attempts were made to smother them by wetted blankets and hammocks, but all was in vain, and they soon assumed an aspect so tremendous, as to show that it would be impossible to subdue them.

At this moment of despair the man at the mast-head exclaimed that a sail was in sight ; guns were

fired, and a signal of distress hoisted. The gale, however, was so heavy, that it was for some time doubtful whether the strange vessel perceived the signals, or was likely to turn aside from her course, but this painful suspense was soon removed by her approach. The boats of the Kent were now got out and placed, not alongside, on account of the flames, and the danger of staving the boats, but a-head and a-stern. Many got into the latter from the cabin windows, but the chief part were let down from the bowsprit into the boats a-head, the men sliding down by a rope, while the soldiers' wives were lowered into the boat slung three together.

The signal of distress had been perceived by the strange sail, which proved to be the Cambria, captain Cook, outward bound to Mexico, with a number of mining workmen and a cargo of mining machinery, shipped by the Anglo Mexican Company. It was at two o'clock that the Cambria received the first boat load of passengers, consisting chiefly of ladies and children, half clothed, and pale with fright and fatigue. The whole afternoon was passed in exertions on board the one vessel in sending off the sufferers, and in the other in receiving them.—The Cambria had amongst her passengers several stout workmen, who took their station at the ship's side, and were indefatigable in hoisting the poor sufferers on board ; so that, out of 642 persons in the Kent, no less than 557 were safe in the Cambria before midnight. The remainder (85 in number), were lost, chiefly in getting out of the boats and into them, the swell of the sea being very great all the time. The captain of the Kent was the last

man to leave her. She blew up a few minutes before two o'clock on Wednesday morning.

The *Cambria*, a vessel of little more than 200 tons, was previously sufficiently filled, having goods in her hold, and about 50 persons in passengers and ship's company; so that great pressure and confusion was caused by an influx which carried the total on board to more than 600. The progress of the fire in the Kent had been so rapid, as to prevent the sufferers from saving any clothes except what were on their persons, and both officers and soldiers were thus ill prepared to encounter the wet and the cold of the deck. The cabin and the tween-decks (the space for the steerage passengers) were thus crowded beyond measure; but fortunately the wind continued favourable, and the *Cambria* reached Falmouth in forty-eight hours after quitting the wreck.

The following is an extract from captain Cook's letter to the Agents to Lloyd's:—

"On Tuesday last, the 1st instant, being then in latitude 47. 30. and longitude 9. 45. laying to with a strong gale from the westward, under a close-reefed main top-sail, we discovered a large sail to the westward, and on approaching, found her to have a signal of distress flying, which induced me immediately to render every assistance in my power, and on nearing, we found her to be on fire. About three P. M. being then on her bow, we succeeded in getting the first boat from the vessel, which proved to be the honourable company's ship Kent, captain Cobb, of 1,400 tons, for Bengal and China, with troops and passengers, amounting, with the crew, to 637 souls. From three to about eight, P. M. the boats

were constantly employed in bringing the people to the *Cambria*, and succeeded in saving 301 officers, non-commissioned ditto, and privates of the 31st regiment, 46 women, and 48 children, appertaining to ditto, 19 male and female private passengers, and captain Cobb, and 139 of the crew, amounting in all to 554. The flames now becoming exceedingly fierce, I could not urge the sailors again returning to the ship, nor deem it at all prudent, for the preservation of the lives already on board my vessel, to remain longer near the Kent, expecting her instantly to blow up. By accounts since made up, it is supposed that 64 soldiers, 1 woman, 21 children, and 4 of the crew were left when captain Cobb quitted the vessel, whose conduct during the trying occasion is beyond my humble praise, displaying the greatest coolness and intrepidity; and by his exertions, and those of col. Fearon, the commander of the troops, who were the last to quit, the women, children, and passengers were got into the boats, and they did not themselves leave until their influence to induce any more to go into them was useless. At 2 A. M. the Kent blew up, after being completely enveloped in flames for four hours previously. The fire originated in the after-hold, where spirits were stowed for the use of the troops, a cask of which breaking adrift and bursting, the contents were unfortunately ignited by a candle in a lantern.

"I feel the greatest gratification in stating, that the gentlemen and their Cornish miners, in all 86, with my own crew, 11 more, behaved throughout the trying period with the greatest kindness, in getting the people from the boats, soothing their sufferings, giving up their

own clothes and beds to the women and children, volunteering to go into the boats (which I had good reason to prevent), and leaving nothing undone to make them as comfortable as the limited size of my brig would allow (only 200 tons). It would be pleasing also, could I speak as highly of the crew of the Kent, but I cannot refrain from expressing my great disappointment in their conduct (in which I am borne out by captain Cobb), derogatory in every respect to the generally received character of British seamen, by refusing to return to the Kent for the people after the first trip, and requiring my utmost exertions and determination to compel them to renew their endeavours to get out the soldiers, passengers, and the remainder of their own shipmates, who were left behind: and it was only by using coercive measures, in conjunction with my own crew and passengers, and telling them I would not receive them on board unless they did so, that they proceeded, though reluctantly, in their duty.—I must, however, except the officers, particularly Mr. Thomson, fourth mate, and Mr. Phillips, the boatswain, whose conduct and behaviour, in every respect, justifies my warmest praise. Two hours after the ship blew up, a soldier's wife was delivered of a fine boy on board the Cambria, and both mother and child are doing well."

The launch did not finally leave the ship's stern until past eleven o'clock, which she was compelled to do from having torn the thwarts out of her bows, and her bow having been previously stoved; and although the men crowded out on the booms, not one during ten minutes availed themselves of coming down by the rope, notwithstand-

ing every entreaty. The twelve-oared cutter continued under her stern from half to three quarters of an hour after the launch had left the ship, hailing them to jump overboard, the only means then left (the rope at the boom-end having been carried away or broken by the launch); only one man did so, who was picked up, and the cutter only left her, when the flames from the gun-room ports and cabin windows rendered it impossible for them to remain longer.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock, the main and mizen masts fell overboard. The mizen mast floated away; whilst the main mast—all the rigging not being entirely consumed—was fortunately prevented, by a rope or ropes, from immediately leaving the hull, and remained, rolling about, under or near to the stern. When the mizen-mast fell overboard, there were about 16 unhappy men on the spanker-boom, which, giving way at the same time, the whole of them were precipitated into the sea. Of these, one only succeeded in reaching the wreck of the main-mast. Several, however, from other parts of the vessel, reached and clung to it. At this crisis, the Kent was one mass of flame. Many had perished in attempting to reach the main-mast. Others, who had clung to different pieces of floating wreck, becoming benumbed, were unable to retain their hold, and sunk, whilst others were drifted to leeward, and perished in the ocean. One or two of the yards of the main-mast were, fortunately, standing, and afforded a holding for those who got near it. From ten to twelve persons clung to the round-top, whilst others fastened themselves along the mast or on the yards. Their bodies were near-

ly wholly immersed in the ocean, which was violently agitated, the waves making a complete break over them, while the rolling of the mast added to the difficulty of holding on. The cold and the water benumbed the bodies and limbs of the poor men, and made them almost insensible to feeling. All this time the mast, to which they clung, was rolling about under the stern of the ship, frequently within five yards of the wreck. The heat from the flaming hull was sensibly, and even gratefully, felt by the unfortunate men, warming them after the sea had washed over them, and preserving their bodies from total inanitation. About two o'clock, the Kent blew up, with an explosion not remarkably loud, in consequence of most of the powder having been destroyed by sea-water, which had inundated the magazine. Several fragments of the ship fell on the survivors on the mast, but they were, fortunately, too small to injure them. The hull of the Kent still continued to burn on. By half-past two, the fire had reached nearly to the water's edge: and the wretched survivors began to be apprehensive that they would be drawn into the vortex which her sinking would cause, and perish with her in the abyss. But relief was near at hand. The Caroline, captain Bibby, from Alexandria, was, about midnight, in latitude 47 deg. N. and longitude 10 deg. 50 sec. W., when a fire was observed on the lee-beam. Captain Bibby had no doubt that it proceeded from a ship on fire; and immediately bore down towards the conflagration. After running about twenty miles, he came very near to the wreck, but prudently kept aloof, his ship having bales of cotton on deck. This

was at three o'clock in the morning, the moon shining brightly. He judiciously ran to leeward of the ship, to allow any persons who might be in boats or on pieces of the wreck an opportunity of more easily and safely getting on board the Caroline. The moment his vessel was a little clear of the hull of the Kent, he and his crew heard a loud cry, as if from the deep. Continuing his course in the direction of the cry, he saw, by the glare of the conflagration, a number of poor fellows clinging to the mast, which was violently rolling about, owing to the fury of the gale. Perceiving that there was not a boat near them, he sent his jolly-boat, which was only fourteen feet long, manned by his mate and three seamen, to bring off the sufferers, directing the mate to bring only as many at a time as the boat would carry with safety, the sea then running very high. When the boat came alongside the mast, the poor fellows were so benumbed that they could not help themselves, and the seamen were obliged to lift them out of the sea. Six were conveyed to the Caroline on the first trip, and six on the second. When the boat was returning a third time to the wreck, the hull of the Kent suddenly disappeared, and the crew had only the light of the moon to guide them to the wreck. They found only two survivors, two others having died in the mean time, their lifeless hands still grasping the mast as firmly as though they had been alive! The poor fellows were lifted by the seamen out of the boat into the Caroline as they arrived, and carried, like helpless children, to the fire. Captain Bibby had them immediately stripped, and dry clothing put on their enfeebled and

worn-out bodies. He ordered the cook to make some coffee, which he gave them to drink. This beverage revived their exhausted and languid frames. They were afterwards put into the best place that could be prepared for them, and they soon fell into a sound sleep, from which they awoke greatly revived and strengthened. Substantial food was then given to them, and they gradually recovered their wonted health and strength.

The court of directors of the East India Company defrayed all expenses incurred by the captain and owners of the *Cambria*, and presented to captain Cook 600*l.*; to his first mate 100*l.*; to the carpenter (acting as second mate) 50*l.*; to the crew (nine persons), each 10*l.*, 90*l.*; to the miners (twenty-six persons), each 15*l.*, 390*l.*; to the miners of a superior class, cabin stores to the extent of 100*l.*—At a meeting at Lloyd's, 100*l.* was voted to captain Cook, and 20*l.* to the captain and crew of the *Caroline*, who picked up the fourteen soldiers.

2. EARTHQUAKE.—Algiers and the neighbourhood was visited with a tremendous earthquake, which continued at intervals for the five following days. It has thrown down several houses and injured many others, and has totally destroyed the town of Blida, one day's journey from Algiers, burying in its ruins nearly all the inhabitants. Out of a population of 15,000 souls, chiefly Moors, Jews, and Arabs, about 300 only have been saved, and those in a sadly mutilated state.

The first two shocks, which occurred at two minutes, and at forty-two minutes after 10 A. M., were extremely violent, and the motion both circular and perpendicular. On the same evening, two more shocks occurred; on Thursday

evening three, on Friday two, on Saturday two, and on Sunday, between the hours of one and three A. M., two more.

Blida presents a horrible scene of devastation; 7,000 dead bodies have been already dug out. In one spot, supposed to be a Jewish seminary, the bodies of 280 children were found. The earthquake having occurred at the hour of prayer (ten o'clock), vast numbers of persons perished in the ruins of the mosques.

In the immediate neighbourhood of the town, the earth has opened in large interstices of from eight to ten feet wide, and as many deep. The same phenomenon which has generally preceded the eruptions of *Ætna* and *Vesuvius*, occurred at Blida; namely, all the wells and fountains in the neighbourhood became perfectly dry. The barometer kept gradually falling for some days before the earthquake, whilst the weather indicated no change whatever, otherwise than that on the day it happened, the thermometer rose suddenly from 58 to 62½ degrees.

3. DREADFUL OUTRAGE.—A most atrocious attempt was made on the person of John Graham, a cotton-spinner in Mr. Dunlop's mill at Broomward, near Glasgow. He was going home from his daily labour a quarter before 8 o'clock, and when near Barrowfield-road, was attacked by two men, who came out from among a crowd, one of whom, named John Kean, fired a pistol at him, and shot him in the back. The wretch was soon afterwards taken, and, after considerable resistance, was conveyed within the gates of Mr. Dunlop's mill. The crowd then collected around the gate, and commenced throwing stones, and uttering horrid impre-

cations against the unfortunate individual who was shot. Shortly afterwards, the sheriff, magistrates, and a posse of constables arrived, and cleared away the rabble from the gate. The riot act was read. A party of dragoons were sent for, and, by their arrival, preserved order during the evening. The individual who was shot was carried to his lodgings in Clyde-street, Calton, where a surgeon extracted from his back some slugs, which had perforated the spine; he was in imminent danger. The mob afterwards collected around his lodgings, and continued to utter oaths, and sing songs prepared for the occasion, till they were dispersed by the military. The next morning, an immense crowd collected around the mill, and commenced throwing stones at the windows, and, after breaking a pane or two of glass, were dispersed, when they afterwards proceeded to where Graham was lying, in Clyde-street.

7. The contract for the Danish loan was concluded at Paris. The form of the biddings was somewhat peculiar. The Danish Finance minister assumed the right of fixing the price of the stock, which he did at 75 for a three per cent stock, and required that the variations in the offers on the part of the competitors for the contract should consist merely in the rate of commission at which they would agree to conduct the transaction, and the period within which they would undertake to complete the payments. The bidders were Mr. Rothschild, and Messrs. Thomas Wilson and Co. The offers made were exactly the same with respect to the commission, but the latter gentlemen having, in their tender, undertaken to complete the pay-

ments within the shortest period, were declared the contractors. The amount of the loan is rather more than 2,500,000*l.* sterling, the whole of which was to be applied to the paying off that part of the Danish debt, which bears an interest of five per cent. The extinction of the debt created in England will require about 1,300,000*l.* of that sum, and the remainder will be absorbed by the obligations issued in Hamburg, Frankfort, and Copenhagen.

MEMOIRS OF HARRIETTE WILSON.—Mr. Ellice received the following letter by the post this morning. It displays at once the objects and motives of the authoress and editor of the detestable publication now circulating under the title of *Memoirs of Harriette Wilson*.

"March 8, No. 111, Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, à Paris.

"Sir,—People are buying themselves so fast out of my book "*Memoires of H. Wilson*," that I have no time to attend to them; should be sorry not to give each a *chance*, if they *chuse to be out*. You are quizzed most *unmercifully*.—Two noble dukes have lately taken my word, and I have never named them. I am sure — would say you might trust me never to publish, or *cause to be published*, aught about you, if you like to forward 200*l.* directly to me, else it will be too late, as the last volume, in which you *shine*, will be the property of the Editor, and in his hands. Lord — says he will answer for aught I agree to, so will my husband. Do *just as you like*—consult only yourself. I get as much by a small *book* as you will give me for taking you out, or more. I attack no poor men, because they cannot help themselves.

"Adieu—Mind, I have no time to write again, as what with writing books, and then altering them for those who *buy out*, I am done up—*frappé en mort*.

"What do you think of my French? Yours,

"HARRIETTE ROCHFORD,
Late Wilson.

"Don't trust to bag with your answer.

"Addressed, Edward Ellice,
Esq. M. P., New-street, London."

9. AYLESBURY.—Lord Nugent, colonel Browne, and sir John Dashwood King, magistrate for the county, Mr. Rickford, M. P., colonel Wood, and several gentlemen of distinction, entered the dock with Mr. George Alexander Wood, son of colonel Wood, and Mr. Alexander Wellesley Leith, who stood charged on the coroner's inquisition with killing and slaying the hon. F. Ashley Cooper, at Eton, in a pugilistic contest. [See page 20]. The young gentlemen having surrendered, were placed at the bar to take their trials. On the arraignment of the prisoners, Mr. Justice Gazelee asked, who conducted the prosecution? and being informed no gentleman of the bar appeared, directed the witnesses to be called.—The first, a person named Teasdale, was called, but he did not answer. Mr. Justice Gazelee directed Mr. Charsley, the coroner, to come forward, who in answer to a question from the learned judge said, he had given the witness notice to attend.—Mr. O'Reilly, surgeon, and Dorothy Large, were then called, and, not answering, the recognizances were ordered to be estreated. Mr. Justice Gazelee said, there being no evidence, the prisoners must be acquitted. A verdict of *Not Guilty*

was accordingly returned, and the young gentlemen and their friends quitted the bar.

Mr. Leith, second to the deceased, states, that at most there were not above two small wine glasses full of brandy brought into the field, and not more than half of that given internally, the remainder being used in wiping the hands and face of the deceased with a handkerchief.

ADULTERY PUNISHED.—Before the court of assize of the Tarn and Garonne, a charge of murder was brought against a M. Gignoux, a proprietor of that district. M. Gignoux had reason to suspect the fidelity of his wife; and, in order to satisfy his mind on the subject, pretended to leave home on a journey, while he only concealed himself in his own house. On the arrival of night, his suspicions were verified by finding his place occupied by another. Driven to fury by the sight, he fired two pistol-shots at the bed, and killed the adulterer, who was found to be one of his own servants. He then surrendered himself to justice, and on his trial acknowledged the fact. The jury acquitted him, on the ground of the provocation he received.

MURDER AT CHARTRES.—The assistant of the mayor of Chartres was assassinated, along with his wife, by a convict, who had been liberated after 18 years of imprisonment and hard labour. The assassin had entered the house of this officer begging his bread. He was offered refreshment, and even requested to stay supper. During the time his meal was preparing he perpetrated the double crime.

LIMERICK ASSIZES.—Patrick Cusack, Eleanor Ryan, Edmond Hall, and Patrick Lennane, were

tried for the murder of John Ryan, the husband of the female prisoner. The witnesses for the prosecution were, Mary Ryan, a child eight years old, daughter of the deceased and the female prisoner; and Mary Cramer, their servant. Mary Ryan stated, that, on the night of the murder, her father came home from a fair; she was in bed in the parlour; Patrick Cusack was with her mother, and they all drank whiskey together. Cusack often came to the house when her father was out; his mother used to come after him, and he always hid himself in a cellar. On the night of the murder, Cusack, after drinking the whiskey, went away, and returned again with a hatchet and a halter; after her father went to bed, he put the halter round her father's neck, and squeezed it. Her mother bid him do it. Her father did not speak, but grunted. They dragged her father out of bed, on the floor; there was a great fire that spread over the floor; they cut off her father's legs and arms, and threw them and the body on the fire, and left them there till they heard a car coming, when they took the body off the fire, and threw water on it to cool it, and put it in a sheet. Hall was outside the door, and looked in. Cusack threatened to kill witness when she cried.—Her mother bid him for God Almighty's sake not to kill her.—Mary Cramer, the servant, stated, that she saw Cusack, Hall, and Mrs. Ryan, wrapping the body in a sheet; Lennane came in at the time, and they all carried the body out. She did not see what became of it afterwards. The jury found Eleanor Ryan, Hall, and Cusack, *Guilty*; and Lennane, *Not Guilty*.—The sentence of the law was executed

on Eleanor Ryan and Cusack on the Friday following. Hall was respited. It appeared, that the body had been found in a bog-hole; and no doubt was entertained that a criminal intercourse subsisted between Cusack and Eleanor Ryan.

12. In removing a portion of one of the walls of the Italian Opera House, the workmen discovered the first stone of the old building, laid in 1704. The stone was in a perfect state; and in the cavity formed for the purpose of receiving them were found several coins of the reign of queen Anne. A brass plate, which covered the cavity, bears the following inscription:—"April 18th, 1704, in the third year of the happy reign of our Sovereign Lady, Queen Anne, this corner stone of the Queen's Theatre was laid, by his Grace Charles Duke of Somerset, Master of the Horse to her Most Sacred Majesty."

ALLEGED SUBSTITUTION OF ONE CHILD FOR ANOTHER.—The Gazette of Genoa contains the following singular article:—

"Count L. J., a Frenchman by birth, travelling in Italy, in 1773, stopped with his wife at Modigliana, a small place in Tuscany, that she might be delivered. He wished to have an heir, and up to that time his wishes had been disappointed. He was resolved, if his wife gave birth to a daughter, to change the infant for a boy; and he proposed to the gaoler of the place, a man named Chiappini, to make such an exchange. The countess was brought to bed of a girl, and the wife of the gaoler of a son, about the same period, and the exchange was accomplished, the gaoler receiving a considerable sum of money. The girl was ac-

cordingly baptized as the daughter of the gaoler, under the name of Maria Stella, on April 17, 1773. At four years of age she was carried to Florence, and Chiappini receiving a certain sum annually for her education, through the hands of a count and countess B., of Faenza, the friends of count J., she was instructed in music; at the age of 12 she was obliged to go on the stage, and obtained great success. Lord Newburgh, travelling in Italy, heard her in Florence, fell in love with her, and married her. He gave her supposed father 10,000 crowns, a country-house, and two farms. Some time after, he went to England, carrying his wife with him, who bore him two sons, still living. He died in a few years, and she then married baron Ungern Stenberg, a Russian, by whom she had another son. Desiring to revisit her native country, after so long an absence, she returned to Florence, where she was somewhat astonished to find her father receive her with more respect than tenderness, giving her the name of benefactress, and not of daughter. Some months afterwards, in December, 1821, an apoplectic stroke deprived Chiappini of the use of speech. Madame Stenberg hastened to visit him; and while she was expressing her sorrow for his misfortune, he seized her hand and kissed it; he then wished to tell her of the exchange, but was only able to mutter the words *baratto, baratto* (exchange), the meaning of which the lady could not comprehend. The following day Chiappini recovered the use of his speech; but one of his sons, who knew his intention to avow the secret to Madame Stenberg, prevented her

from seeing him, by saying the sick man was in a state of stupor. Chiappini died soon afterwards, and Madame Stenberg was at the expense of his funeral, and of putting up a monument to his memory. She then went from Florence to Sienna. Three months afterwards she received by the post a letter, written by the deceased, containing a declaration that she was not his daughter, but the daughter of a man of high rank, whose name he concealed from her. The handwriting was proved, and witnesses sought after as to the exchange; two persons were found who were present at, and several others who were well acquainted with, the whole business. Madame Stenberg then made a reclamation to the magistrates of Faenza, in whose district Modigliana is, requiring that the register of her birth should be corrected. After a solemn debate, the judge decided, that 'Maria Stella was in fact the daughter of count Louis de J., and the countess de J., natives of France; that the register in which she was inscribed as the daughter of Lorenzo Chiappini and Vincenza Diligente, should be corrected, and that her baptism should be again celebrated,' which accordingly took place."

Madame de Stenberg has since caused the following notice to be inserted in the *Constitutionnel*;—"Lady U. Stenberg exchanged, in the month of April, 1773, at Modigliana, in Tuscany, for a boy, the son of Lorenzo Chiappini, the gaoler of that town, informs the public, that, in consequence of the confession made by the said Chiappini in the last moments of his life, and of the decision pronounced in this matter, after a solemn hearing, by the authority of Faenza, dated May 29, 1824, she was de-

clared to be a daughter of count Louis J. and the countess J., natives of France; the register of her birth was, in consequence, modified, and she was baptized again. If any persons, however, possess proofs or letters of her parents, proving still stronger the exchange of which she was the object, they are requested to apply to the Director of the Gazette of Genoa, and if the information is correct, those who bring it shall receive a reward in proportion to its importance."

COUNTY MONAGHAN.—Edward M'Elroy (a coarse country lad, aged about 20) was capitally indicted for setting fire to a car-house, belonging to Mr. David Woods, of Carduffkelly, near Carrickmacross, in February last.

Mr. Woods deposed to the circumstances attending the burning of his car-house, which took place about 12 o'clock at night, when the family were all in bed. Being awake, he heard a noise outside his house, as of some person stumbling, in consequence of which he was induced to rise out of bed; and on going down stairs and opening the hall-door, which he did quietly, he beheld his car-house on fire, and distinctly saw the prisoner (M'Elroy) urging the flames towards the dwelling-house.

Thomas Woods, son to the prosecutor, stated, that, on hearing his father call out that the car-house was on fire, he ran out naked, and saw the figure of a man at a distance, running from the flames. He could not say who that person was.

This was the case for the prosecution.

In defence, Charlotte Woods, aged 18, the daughter of the prosecutor, appeared. She denied

that any attachment subsisted between her and the prisoner, and then gave the following account of the transaction, in coming forward to declare which, she said, she was actuated solely by a regard for truth, and a desire to save an innocent life. On the evening in question, all the family, excepting herself and a servant girl, whom she called Ellen, went to bed between 9 and 10 o'clock. She usually slept in a small bed-room on the ground floor, off the kitchen; the servant girl, who slept in the same room, having some articles of wearing apparel to mend, sat up for that purpose, unknown to her master and family, and she (the witness) remained in the kitchen assisting her, until about half-past 11 o'clock, when, hearing her father cough and make a noise as if rising, she and the servant hurried into their bed-room, extinguished the candle, and began to undress; for she was afraid of her father knowing that they had been sitting up, as he had expressly prohibited any of the family from doing so. She and the girl had just knelt down to their prayers, when she heard a stool fall, and her face being turned towards the kitchen, into which a small window looked, she observed her father approach the fire, from which he took a lighted turf; she then beckoned the servant to watch her father, and the two followed him to the door, where they remained concealed, and actually saw him with his own hand set fire to the car-house, he having first carefully loosened the calf and pig, and set them at liberty. On witnessing such extraordinary conduct on the part of her father, she and the servant hastily returned to the room, and crept into bed. She

then heard him close the kitchen door and go up stairs, where he remained about a quarter of an hour, and then came down and gave the alarm of fire. In addition, she related the particulars of a conversation between her two elder brothers, which she overheard a night or two after the burning. One of them remarked to the other—"It (speaking of the burning) was a good plan to put M'Elroy out of the way:" on which he replied, "Yes, but I doubt my father will go too far—he must perjure himself." She also said, that, some days previous to the burning, her father accused her of being intimate with M'Elroy, and told her that he would not suffer any person of such condition to come near his house, or have any acquaintance with his daughter. Being cross-examined on this point, she declared that she had no particular regard for the prisoner; that there had been no intimacy between them, nor had he ever taken improper liberties with her; that she always addressed him as a servant, and looked on him only as her father's servant. She admitted that she now lived under the protection of the prisoner's relations, having left her father's house about a fortnight previously, at which time she and the maid-servant, who accompanied her, gave information of the foregoing facts to a neighbouring magistrate.

The servant-girl corroborated, in every particular, the statement given by Miss Woods.

A tailor was examined to prove an *alibi* for the prisoner. He swore, that, on the night on which the burning was said to have taken place, the prisoner came to his house to get a pair of small-clothes mended; and that the prisoner

remained in his house from sunset to sun-rise.

After the examination of these witnesses, the counsel for the prosecution called

George Woods, son to the prosecutor, who said, he had heard what was stated by his sister, relative to a conversation between him and his brother Thomas; he swore positively that no such conversation, nor any such words, ever passed between them. Witness stated, that an intimacy had subsisted between his sister and the prisoner, whom he discovered together one day, in a back room of a house in Carrickmacross, in such a situation as left no doubt on his mind of their improper intimacy.

Thomas Woods was then examined, relative to a conversation sworn by his sister to have taken place between him and his brother George. He swore positively that no such conversation had ever taken place.

A girl, named Collins, also in the service of the prosecutor, was examined. She stated, that she was in the kitchen on the night in question, in company with Miss Woods and the servant Ellen, and swore positively, that they did not remain there more than half an hour after the family went to bed; that they merely washed their feet, and did not sew or mend any part of their clothes. She said, that Miss Woods, Ellen, and herself, then went into the bed-room off the kitchen; that they had all three undressed, and were in the act of praying, when the alarm of fire was given by her master. She denied all that the two others had sworn respecting the conduct of her master; nothing of the kind took place that she saw, nor could

it have taken place without her seeing it.

Charlotte Woods and the girl Ellen were confronted with the last witness, and both adhered firmly to what they had previously sworn.

The Judge proceeded to sum up the evidence.

The jury remained closetted during the night, and until the afternoon of Thursday, when, not having agreed on any verdict, they were conveyed to the verge of the county, and there discharged in the usual way.

12. UNION-HALL.—This evening, several decent-looking women attended before the sitting magistrate: after a good deal of whispering among them, one of them, who was impelled forward by her companions towards the magistrate's table, dropped a low curtsy, requesting, on the behalf of herself and fellow sufferers, to state a shameful imposition which had been practised upon them all by a barber named Thomas Rushton. This person had called at her house a few days before, and having requested an interview, was shewn into the parlour. He commenced by entreating her pardon for the liberty he was about to take, in asking her to pull off her cap. She did as he wished, and having a good head of hair, he praised its beautiful colour and softness, adding, that if she permitted him to have it, she should have a guinea, and two false fronts to conceal that which she would lose by accepting the bargain. Being in want of money at the time, the poor woman consented, and he immediately drew forth from his pocket a pair of scissors and cut all her hair off close round. "See, your worship," said she, "see what he has done!"

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and taking her bonnet and cap off, exhibited her bare head with the little hair left upon it sticking up like pigs' bristles. She continued—As soon as the barber had clipped her so closely as not even to leave as much over her temples as would bear a curl-paper, he thrust the whole of her hair into the crown of his hat, and ran out of the house without giving her a half-penny for that of which he had deprived her. She had not seen him since, until that morning, when she was informed he had served many other females in the same manner. Several of her fellow-sufferers here stood forward and displayed their bare heads to the magistrate, all of whom were docked as closely of their hair as the former lady. They all declared, that, since their husbands had found out the scandalous way in which they had been tricked out of their locks, they had been rendered quite miserable.

Pople, the officer, said, that, if the magistrate approved of it, he (the officer) would apprehend the man; and he would also bring forward a score of women, besides those present, to prefer similar charges against him.

The magistrate stated, that, in the event of the offender being taken into custody, he would punish him in such a manner as would effectually check such practices.

13. The police of Oporto discovered the body of a man in a barrel, horribly mutilated, having the skull fractured, and both thighs broken, with the head severed from the body. The whole was covered with a considerable quantity of salt, which had so effectually acted upon the colour of the clothes, that there was no chance of recognizing the person by them;

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and the body was in a state of complete dissolution. There were about 200 pieces of silver coin in one of the pockets, so that robbery had not been the motive which led to this crime. Upon inquiry, the police ascertained that the barrel was brought from a magazine at no great distance from the spot where it was found; and immediately after the examination of the body by the surgeons, Senhor Jose Antonio de Aranjoes Silva, a merchant of Oporto, Guimares, his clerk, and Linhares, his porter, absconded.

14. INLAND NAVIGATION IN MEXICO.—The following documents appear as an advertisement in the *Times* newspaper of this date. [From the *Gazeta del Gobierno Supremo de la Federacion Mexicana*, Nov. 9, 1824.]

The Most Excellent Senor, President of the United Mexican States, has addressed to me the following decree:—

“The President of the United Mexican States to the inhabitants of the Republic. Be it known to all, that the General Congress has decreed as follows:

“The Sovereign General Constituent Congress of the United States has thought proper to decree—

“1. The government shall cause to be published, both in this country and among foreign nations, that it deems it advantageous that a communication between the two oceans by the Isthmus of Tehuantepec shall be undertaken, and, that in order to carry the same into execution, all proposals with that object shall be received, with the understanding that it shall prefer that which offers to accomplish it with the greatest perfection, convenience, and benefit to navigation.

“2. The government shall limit the period within which the proposals shall be received, and, in the interval, shall cause a survey to be made of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and collect all the information which may be necessary to undertake the canal of communication with the requisite degree of knowledge.

“3. Along with these proposals, it shall lay before the sovereign congress, the information which it collects, and corresponding reports founded upon it, that congress may be enabled to form that definitive resolution which it may be most beneficial to adopt.

“4. In the same terms it shall cause to be published, that it will admit any other proposals of the same kind, and principally proposals to render navigable the rivers Alvarado, Panuco, Bravo del Norte, Rio Grande de Santiago, and to colonize and render navigable the Rio Colorado of the west, laying them before congress for forming its decision upon them as by article 3.

“The president of the United Mexican States shall hold as understood the above decree, and shall make the necessary arrangements for its execution, causing it to be printed, published, and circulated.—*Mexico*, Nov. 4, 1824.

(Signed)

“MIGUEL RAMOS ARIZPE,
President.

“JOSE MARIA CASTRO,
Deputy Secretary.

“JUAN JOSE ROMERO,
Deputy Secretary.”

“I, therefore, in terms of this decree, order that it shall be printed published, and circulated, and shall receive its due execution. With the idea of using the power which is vested in me by the second

article, I fix the space of eight months, reckoned from this date, within which I shall receive proposals in terms of the first article; and within that space I shall employ myself in taking the proper steps to collect the information and notices which the said second article points out.

"Palace of the Federal Government in Mexico, this 4th of November, 1824.

(Signed)

"GUADALUPE VICTORIA."

Addressed to Don Juan Guzman.

I communicate the same to you for your information and the consequent effects. God keep you many years.

Mexico, Nov. 4, 1824.

(Signed) JUAN GUZMAN.

VERDICT AGAINST LORD DONOUGHMORE.—At the late Clonmel Assizes an action was brought against the earl of Donoughmore, by a Mr. Beere, for an unjust exercise of magisterial power. The plaintiff was a gentleman whose family had possessed considerable property in that part of the country. He was a tenant of earl Glengall, of whom he held the lands of Castle Grace, and had under him a tenant named White. On the 31st October, Mr. Beere distrained upon the lands of White. The sale of the distress was postponed until the 19th Nov., and on the day previous to the sale, Wm. Gorman, Mr. Beere's steward, was proceeding to Caher, with the cattle for sale, when the distress was rescued from him. An information was sworn by the steward, before lord Glengall, for this forcible rescue, against the Whites; but no steps were taken, and the horses remained on White's grounds. On the 7th January, Mr. Chaytor, the acting agent to

lord Glengall's estates, proceeded to distrain upon those lands, when White made a second rescue, and carried off his cattle. Mr. Beere and Mr. Chaytor then resolved to arrest the Whites, and, on the same night, the plaintiff, a constable, six of the Caher Yeomanry, and Gorman, proceeded to White's house. The constable had the warrant, and he knocked at the door; but the Whites were absent, and the constables, finding in the stable those horses which had been rescued, took them away, and had them pounded. Nine days afterwards, an information was prepared by the defendant upon the oath of Thos. White, the plaintiff's under tenant, charging the plaintiff with stealing the two horses, and positively swearing that not a farthing of money was owing to the plaintiff for rent. The defendant subsequently applied to Mr. Chaytor for the horses, and demanded the names of the yeomanry, who, he said, were aiding in the robbery. Lord Donoughmore was told by Mr. Chaytor, that the horses were taken under a distress by lord Glengall, but his lordship, notwithstanding, sent for some others of the Whites' family, and further informations having been prepared, Mr. Beere was apprehended for horse-stealing, and thrown into prison for trial, bail being refused by his lordship. The bill for this felony being thrown out by the grand jury, another for the burglary, in breaking open White's house at night, was preferred, and found by the grand jury. Beere was tried on this and acquitted; and he now brought his action for these acts of alleged violence and malice.—The jury gave damages against the defendant of two hundred and fifty pounds.

FRENCH HORSE RACES.—A decree, in 29 articles, issued by the minister of the Interior, contains regulations for the horse-races in the different parts of the kingdom. The races are to be in eight districts, namely—Paris, Le Pin (Orne), St. Brieux, Strasburg, Limoges, Aurillac, Bordeaux, and Tarbes. Four prizes are to be given at each race. There are also to be three royal prizes. The ordinary prizes are from 1,200 to 2,000 francs; the three royal prizes, 3,500, 5,000, and 6,000 francs. The first of these to be run for at Aurillac, the other two at Paris. The horses must run at the rate of 550, 600, and 650 *metres* per minute, according to their age. A horse running alone may gain the prize, but he must go over the ground marked out, and at the rate of 650 *metres* per minute.

ASSAULT OF COLONEL BERKELEY UPON THE EDITOR OF THE CHELTENHAM JOURNAL.—Considerable interest has been excited at Cheltenham, by the conduct colonel Berkeley has thought fit to pursue towards Mr. Judge, the editor of the Cheltenham Journal. During the proceedings in the case of Foote v. Hayne, the editor of the Cheltenham Journal occasionally indulged in animadversions on the conduct of the colonel. In a late number of the Journal, an article appeared, headed "Berkeley Hunt Affair;" in which, (after extracting an advertisement and paragraphs from several of the London papers contradicting the report that all ladies had refused tickets for the annual Berkeley Hunt ball), the editor asked, who but one man would take all that trouble, and added, that he had no doubt the articles were amply paid

for. About three o'clock on Monday (the day of the publication), colonel Berkeley, accompanied by two other persons, called at the residence of Mr. Judge, the editor, and inquired if he were at home. They were answered in the affirmative, and they then inquired if he were alone, to which the answer was, yes. They desired the servant to tell him they wished to speak to him, and Mr. Judge invited them to walk in, which they did. Colonel Berkeley then asked Mr. Judge, if he would give up the authors of the papers that had appeared in the Cheltenham Journal? Mr. Judge said, he did not know whom he had the honour to address. Colonel Berkeley informed him who he was. Mr. Judge proposed to him to call at the office of the paper, when he should be happy to give him every satisfaction. Colonel Berkeley and his two friends exclaimed, "No, Sir—Now, Sir—Now, Sir!" and, without further ceremony, colonel Berkeley commenced an attack on Mr. Judge, by beating him over the head and face with the butt-end of a hunting-whip. One of the colonel's companions stood at the door of the room, and the other near the fire-place, as if to prevent Mr. Judge seizing any implement for his defence. In an hour after, the colonel left Cheltenham for Gloucester. Mr. Judge, from the effects of the blows he received, was for some time considered in danger.

17. A thunder-storm enveloped the palace of Caserta, where the king of Naples was then residing, and the lightning entered an apartment where he was writing. His majesty suffered no injury, but his courtiers felt or affected great consternation.

THURTELL'S BROTHER. — A brother of the murderer Thurtell was brought up to Bow-street, on a charge of stealing a silver watch from a public-house, the White Swan, in Bream's-buildings, Chancery-lane, when in a state of intoxication. It appeared that he took the watch in a joke, telling the landlord at the time of the circumstance. He had been four years in the navy, and received high testimonials of character from the admiral and other officers under whom he served. He stated, that since his return from sea, in consequence of his brother's misfortune, he was avoided by every one, and cared not what became of him. He evidently laboured under the greatest distress, and wept bitterly. He was discharged by the magistrate, who strongly advised him to remove from the scene of his misfortunes.

18. DERRY ASSIZES. — George Batty, aged 36, was indicted, along with one Ellis, for having violated and abused the person of Miss Martha Hawkesley, aged 16 years. Miss Hawkesley was accompanied by her mother into the witness-box. She appeared to be handsome, but was much dejected and agitated. She said, that she was returning with her sister, a girl about 14 years of age, from Sheffield, to her father's house, on the Friday week preceding, and her sister called at Mrs. Dyson's. Witness waited outside, and the two prisoners passed her: she knew Ellis before; her sister was in Dyson's about five minutes; she and her sister went by Bagshaw Wood on their return home; they had passed two fields before any thing happened. At the bottom of Great Tom's Cross field she again saw the prisoners; she was getting over a stile with her sister, when Batty put his arms round her neck,

and she cried "murder." She got from him, but he pursued and forced her into a hedge, and pushed her through it. He put his finger into her mouth, and she bit it badly: she scratched his face; she asked him what she should give him to let her go away, and he swore she should not go till he had done with her. He effected his purpose. When he left her, he said, with an oath, "You may go now, I have done with you." She went home, and told her father and mother she had been ill-used; she did not state the particular injury till next day, and then she told her sister. — Cross-examined: The struggle lasted 20 minutes; her sister left her when she cried murder; she saw the prisoner Batty next day; he came to beg her pardon. — The sister of the above witness corroborated her evidence. — James Hawkesley, the father of the girl, said, that on the Friday night his daughter came home with her face covered with blood, and in a very forlorn condition; Batty was apprehended next day, and said, "the devil was in him, and he deserved to be hanged." His finger was injured. — Other evidence, corroboratory of the above, was given. — Batty was found *Guilty*.

MURDER OF YOUNG FEMALES.

— At the Lincolnshire Assizes, R. Maydwell, aged 17 years, stood indicted for the wilful murder of Frances Smaller, a girl 9 years of age, by strangling her with a cord, on the 26th February, 1824. — The deceased, the daughter of poor people, residing at Boston, attended the National School of that place. On the 26th February 1824, she went to school as usual, but did not return home; and no tidings were heard of her till the 30th of October last, when the body was

found in a state of putrefaction, in the loft of a granary occupied by Mr. R. Sheppard, corn-merchant, of Boston. On that day the granary was undergoing repairs, and a bonnet and pair of pattens were found, which led to the discovery of the body. The child, on her way to school, would have to pass the granary, and on the day she disappeared, the prisoner was in the employ of Mr. Sheppard, and also two men, named Parker and Benson. On the 27th of February, the prisoner was seen in the granary though he had no business there at that time; and being asked what he was doing, he said he had been taking corn there, which was a falsehood. When the repairs of the granary commenced, in October last, the prisoner, not being in Mr. Sheppard's employ, came to see what was going on; and he recommended, that certain apertures in the ceiling should be stopped up, which ceiling was directly under the place where the body of the child was found. The bricklayer did not attend to his suggestion, and in the course of the day the bonnet and pattens of the deceased were found, and finally the body. The body was believed to have been dragged up the loft from below, by a rope tied round the neck. Some time afterwards the rope, which had been used, as it is supposed, for the purpose, was found under the tiles of the granary. Another suspicious circumstance against the prisoner was, that when the pattens of the deceased were found, he was asked, if he knew whose they were? He said "No;" but afterwards he said "Oh, they are Frances Smaller's." On being questioned how he knew that fact, he said "Because every body says they are." He afterwards, on

being shown the rope, said, "It is like my mother's bucket-rope." Several witnesses were called to the prisoner's character, and the jury, after a short deliberation, found him *Not Guilty*.

A second indictment was preferred against Maydwell for the murder of Mary Ann Hattenborough, a girl, of Boston, who was found dead in a sewer, with her arms strapped to her sides, her person having been violated. The grand jury ignored the bill for want of evidence.

LEGITIMACY.—An important case of ejectment was tried at Lancaster, in which the plaintiff was Peter Davenport Finney, an infant son of the late Peter Davenport Finney of Chester. Mr. Peter D. Finney, a resident in Cheshire, formed a connexion with Miss Mary Ann Williams, who, in 1820, became pregnant, and was confined at Birmingham, at a house, to the landlady of which Mr. Finney avowed his intention of marrying the lady. From family circumstances this marriage was postponed, and, after various conflicts between passion and reason, the parties proceeded to Greenock. In that town Mr. Finney called for a Prayer-book, and in the presence of the maid-servant, read that part of the marriage service which they considered necessary to constitute them man and wife; Mr. Finney observing to the maid, "You will take notice we are now married." After this ceremony he treated her as his wife, and avowed to a Mr. Lupton, in Cheshire, that he had been married in Scotland, but doubted whether this marriage was valid in England. He also confessed to a Mrs. Deacon, that he had been married in Scotland, and their children were christened in

the name of Finney. Under the apprehension that the Scotch marriage would not entitle his son to inherit the Cheshire estates, Mr. Finney was desirous of being married according to the English law; which, however, his wife declined, from an apprehension that it would create suspicions in her friends' minds, that she had been living all that time in a state of concubinage. After the birth of the third child (the plaintiff), Mr. Finney died. The question for the jury was, whether the circumstances occurring at Greenock, did or did not constitute a legal marriage by the law of Scotland. Mr. Finney, in his will, had described the child as illegitimate, but in this he was acting under an erroneous impression of the law.—Mr. Justice Holroyd said, that, if the jury were satisfied of the truth of the circumstances stated to have occurred at Greenock, they would find for the plaintiff; for unquestionably they would constitute a legal marriage in Scotland, and such a marriage would be binding on the parties in England. Verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 1s.—This verdict establishes the right of the plaintiff to property estimated at 1,500*l.* a year.

VIOLATION.—CROWN SIDE.—William Cherry was indicted for assaulting and violently abusing Susannah Nightingale, against her will, on the 27th of December, at Horley.

The prosecutrix was a young woman, of 21, and was servant to Mr. Wright, a farmer at Charlwood, where her father was a labourer. On the 27th of December last she went to visit her sister, who was in the service of Mr. Turner, a gentleman residing at Horsehill, in the parish of Horley.

The prisoner lived as groom in Mr. Turner's family. The prosecutrix's sister pressed her to stay to dinner. During dinner the prisoner, who sat at the same table, inquired of the girl which way she proposed to go home. She told him by the turnpike-road. He squeezed her hand. She desired him to desist. About five o'clock in the evening she quitted Mr. Turner's house, for the purpose of going home. It was raining, and the evening was dusky. When she got into the road, the prisoner, who had been waiting in an adjoining lane, came up to her, and offered to point her out a shorter way home across the fields, and to accompany her. She, however, said, she was not afraid to go home alone. He offered to carry her umbrella; she declined, but he took it from her. They walked together for about half a mile, until they came to a milestone, when the prisoner laid hold of her and intimated that he had an improper object in view, and that he must effect his purpose before they parted. She told him, he should do no such thing. He then pushed her against the milestone, and conducted himself in a manner not proper to mention. After pulling off his great coat he threw her down, and committed the injury complained of. She screamed loudly and called for help during the struggle. Her voice might have been heard half a mile off. The prisoner having effected his purpose, induced her to walk a little way with him. Through fear of further violence, she laid hold of his arm. When she got to the house of a Mr. Jordan, about half a mile off, she told the latter what had happened; when Mr. Jordan offered to give her protection for the night, which she

declined, as she had no permission from her mistress to stay out all night. He then sent his son with her part of the way to her father's house. When she got home, she immediately told her father and mother of the violence she had suffered, and a similar complaint was made to her sister. In two days afterwards she went before a magistrate, and the prisoner, who had not absconded, was immediately taken up. Her father and a neighbour or two had gone to the prisoner in the interval, but what passed on that occasion she did not know.

The girl told her story in an artless and apparently credible manner. She had an impediment in her speech. Jordan and Nightingale, the girl's father, were called to corroborate her in her testimony as to her subsequent conduct. The girl herself, on her cross-examination, solemnly denied certain conversations alleged to have passed between her and a person named Tulet, and his wife, in which she was supposed to have acquitted the prisoner of violence, &c. The girl's father, and the witness Jordan, were cross-examined, for the purpose of showing, that the former was willing to compromise the matter with the prisoner upon payment of money. The father admitted that he had consulted his master, Mr. Marsh, upon the subject, and consented to abide by what he proposed to do in the business. He denied that he had authorised Mr. Marsh to take a sum of money, but he admitted his supposition that the matter might end in that way. His daughter never authorised him to compromise the charge for money, nor did she know what Mr. Marsh was to do in the business. In their way

to the house of the prisoner's master, they met the prisoner, and he was asked, whether he had not ill-used the prosecutrix in the manner she had complained of? He admitted that he had walked with her, but said that he had not misused her. He asked the father, if he could give him change for a sovereign. The father declined having any thing to say to him, and proceeded with Mr. Marsh and Jordan to the house of Mr. Turner, who, being then engaged, could not attend to the matter. The father also denied, on his cross-examination, that he had said to Mr. Turner's cook, that he would compromise the matter for the money. He admitted he was ready to abide by what Mr. Marsh should do in the business; but his daughter was not privy to what was proposed, nor had she ever given her consent to take money.

The prisoner, in his defence, said, that what had taken place between him and the prosecutrix was not against her will.

Mr. Turner was called to prove that, upon hearing what the prisoner was charged with, he paid him his wages, and desired him to quit his place; but the prisoner chose to stay. The prisoner was his groom, and he bore a good character.

The man named Tulet, above-mentioned, was called to contradict the prosecutrix, and he swore, that, in conversation with him and his wife, the day after, she denied that any violence had been used towards her by the prisoner.

The prosecutrix interposed, and in the most earnest manner, said, the witness had taken a false oath, and that no such conversation as that mentioned by him had ever taken place.

Anne Wilkinson, Mr. Turner's cook, was called to contradict Nightingale, the father, and she swore that she heard him say, unless the prisoner would pay a sum of money, he would get a warrant against him, and that the prosecution must go on.

The prisoner insinuated, that the prosecutrix had made a similar charge against a former master; but this she solemnly denied.

The jury retired for about ten minutes, and found the prisoner *Guilty*.

25. SUSSEX LENT ASSIZES.—George Daw and Edward Daw, brothers, the one aged 21, and the other 30, were indicted for the wilful murder of Thomas Sawyer, a youth of 19, at Bexhill, on the 28th December last. The deceased was a shepherd in the employment of a respectable farmer, named Brooks, at Bexhill; the prisoners were labourers in husbandry, working in the same parish. On the morning of 28th December, the deceased left his father's house with his two dogs and his crook, for the purpose of attending his duty as shepherd. He usually returned in the evening, but on the evening of that day he did not return. Between seven and eight o'clock, one of the dogs came back. The father became alarmed, and went in search of his son, but could not find him. It being wet, he returned, and went out again about ten, but at three in the morning he returned without success. At ten o'clock in the same morning, he went out again; in his way he met the prisoner, Edward Daw, who said to him, you have lost Tom. He offered to assist him in searching for him, and said he would lay any thing he had been murdered, and thrown into Kenhurst-wood. He

also said, that he was at home that evening before day-light was shut, and that he was sure he was clear from it. On the morning of the 29th, a person, named John Pryor, was in Chintingfield, and he observed a shepherd's dog lying by the side of a pond. He afterwards met the deceased's brother, William, who brought his father to the pond. They searched the pond, and pulled out the body of the deceased, which was found lying on its back. The great coat was turned up over the head, one hand was sticking a little above the water, and the other did not come up to the surface of the water. His hat and crook were also found in the pond; and the dog, which did not return home, continued by the side of the pond until the body was discovered. There were marks of four persons' feet on the side of the pond. There was a bruise under the left ear of the deceased, and a fracture on the skull, which had produced death. There was also a deep hole in the mud of the water, into which the head of the deceased had sunk, and his watch had been stolen. To bring the charge of murder home to the prisoners, a number of witnesses were examined, from whose evidence it appeared, that, about five years since, the deceased gave information of George Daw having a hare in his possession, in consequence of which Daw was committed to Battle gaol for poaching. Since his liberation, he had frequently said, he would murder the old father, and should like to have a sly poke at Tom, and murder him too—these assertions, with many others of the same nature, had been repeated to several witnesses. Mr. Brooks, the prisoner's master, saw Edward Daw after the murder. He said he had been re-

questioned to look for the deceased, and that if any thing had happened to him it must be some where near Bexhill, and he added, "depend upon it he was murdered at Kenhurst-wood." Mr. Brooks said, "who do you think would murder such a harmless inoffensive lad?" He said there were so many rough fellows about, they would do it for the sake of his watch, and that times were so hard they would do it for a shilling. He added, "I can't clear myself, for I was in at Easton's last night at seven o'clock, and never came out until eleven o'clock this morning. I'll go to Kenhurst-wood and look after him—but if I find him there, they'll say I murdered him." On the evening in question, George Daw and the deceased were seen going in a direction towards Bexhill; Edward Daw followed, but went by another road towards Bexhill. At Bexhill the deceased purchased some tobacco of a person named Stride; and the constable who apprehended the prisoner, produced this tobacco, wrapped up in the same paper which the shop-keeper said had come from his shop. On the morning of the 29th, the day after the murder, the prisoner, George Daw, went to the shop of a Mr. Lemon, in Battle, and offered the deceased's watch for sale; he said, that he was going into Kent, was broken down, and wanted money. The shop-keeper hesitated before he purchased the watch, and at length lent him a pound, and desired he would call in a few days and return it, when he should receive the watch; in the mean time the prisoner was apprehended, and the watch was given to the headborough, who informed George Daw he had possession of the watch he had

left at Bexhill; and the prisoner said he had not been to Bexhill at all. The other prisoner, Edward Daw, was apprehended the same day, and there were some marks of blood on his waistcoat. The prisoner's (George Daw) confession was read, wherein he stated, that he met the deceased on the road to Bexhill, and boxed his ears, for having given information of his being in possession of a hare; the blow knocked him down, and he ran away with his watch, but he afterwards saw him get up, and go into the tobacconist's shop. They both, in their defence, protested their innocence.—George Daw was found *Guilty*, and the other was *Acquitted*.

APRIL.

5. DINNER TO MR. BROUGHAM AT EDINBURGH.—One of the largest public dinners ever provided in Edinburgh was given to Mr. Brougham, upon his arrival in Scotland to be invested with the office of Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow. The Assembly-rooms were appropriated for the accommodation of the company.

At half-past six o'clock the company sat down to dinner. When the cloth was removed, after "The King," "The Duke of York and the Army," "The Duke of Clarence and the Navy," and "The Duke of Sussex," had been given as toasts, the Chairman (Mr. Cockburn, the barrister) rose to propose the health of Mr. Brougham. This toast he introduced by an eloquent speech full of eulogy on Mr. Brougham, in the course of which he made some allusion to the trial of the late Queen:

"It was now almost twen-

years," said the Chairman "since Mr. Brougham ceased to be one of the citizens of Edinburgh, and since he left them to begin that splendid career of public life which he had so successfully pursued; but he did not then leave them without reflecting upon them the honour of feeling, and of entitling them to say, that though himself of an English family, it was in Edinburgh he had received his whole education. It was in this town that he had formed his earliest, and, there were many who thought, his dearest friends; and there it was that he first established those great, natural, and highly-cultivated and acquired powers, which, to his friends who then knew and appreciated them, made it not matter of speculation, but of certainty, that he must inevitably distinguish himself as the highest in any walk of ambition to which his duty or inclination should at any time lead him. How far that perfect conviction of the earliest friends of Mr. Brougham was justified, it was unnecessary for him to repeat this day. Enough was it for them all, to know, that, from that day to this, their accomplished friend had gone on in the display of successive achievements, of such brilliancy, that the preceding one seemed so great, that it was deemed impossible to be surpassed, until the succeeding one eclipsed it with its glory; until at last he exhibited in his pregnant history of mental progress, one of the noblest and most cheering spectacles which a free country could present in her proudest annals—the spectacle of a young man going forth into public life, supported by his principles and talents alone, and triumphing in their independent success.—So advancing, too, with-

out the advantages of a great private fortune, or hereditary connections, but merely by innate worth—by a sagacious selection of his objects, and the abilities with which he pursued and enforced them, acquiring in this pure and gratifying way an influence over his countrymen, greater, far greater, than was ever obtained on any previous occasion, merely by the single aid of the intellectual resources of a single man."

Mr. Brougham's reply was in a tone of indecent extravagance and rant, which, at a later hour in the evening, might have been accounted for and pardoned, but which was altogether unworthy any man of common sense or common taste.

"If he could bring himself," said Mr. Brougham, "on such a day as this, to those habits of contentious discussion, to which he was sometimes accustomed, he should have to analyze his friend's splendid speech, and object to the whole of his eulogy. But there was one part of that speech which had caused him considerable pain: his friend had talked of 'the trial' of the late Queen. Never had he (Mr. Brougham), either in public or in private, before heard so great a profanation of the attributes of those judicial proceedings, which by profession and habit he had been taught to revere, than to use the name of 'trial' when speaking of such an event. It was no trial, he said, and so did the world—the subject was gone by, and not introduced by him—but still the phrase, when dropped, must be corrected, for 'trial' it was none. Was that a trial, where the accused had to plead before those who were interested in her destruction—where those who sat on the bench of justice, aye, and pretended to be

her judges, had pre-ordained her fate? "Trial," continued Mr. Brougham, "I repeat there was, there could be, none, where every channel of defamation was allowed to empty itself upon the accused, borne down by the strong arm of power, overwhelmed by the alliance of the powers and the principedoms of the state, and defended only by that innocence, and that law, which those powers, and those principedoms, united with the powers of darkness, had combined to destroy. Trial it was none, where every form of justice was obliged to be broken through on the very surface, before the accusers could get at the imputed grounds of their accusations. This, forsooth, a trial! call it not so for the sake of truth and law. While that event deformed the page of their history, let them be silent about eastern submissiveness—let them talk not of Agas, the Pachas, and the Beys—all judges, too—at least so they call themselves, while they were doomed to remember, that they had had in their own times ministers of their own Crown, who, under the absolute authority of their own master, consented to violate their own pledge, to compromise and stifle their own avowed feelings, and to act as slaves, crouching before the foot-stool of power, to administer to its caprice. Let them call that a trial which was so conducted, and then he would say the Queen had been tried, at the time when he stood for fifty-six days witnessing the sacrilegious proceeding. Did he now, for the first time, utter this description of its character? No, no; day after day did he repeat, in the presence of all the parties, and dared them to deny the imputation—he dared them then, but not

now, lest he should be forced to see the same faces in the same place once more, professing to exercise the same functions. If it were in his power to repeat in their hearing now, what he had said in their presence before, they might indeed, call that a trial in his case, which they had called it in the other, but to whom it looked not like a chamber of justice, but rather the gloominess of the den—not indeed of judgment, for he could not liken it to such, but rather to others—[here Mr. Brougham paused]—but, no, he could not sustain the allusion, lest, perchance, for the very saying of it, for he could not be prevented from thinking of it so, he should again have to submit to the test of power—an alternative which his veneration for the constitution of his country, and its honour, forbade him to precipitate.

"How many long years," said Mr. Brougham, in a subsequent part of his address, "had they not seen, when to be an Englishman on the Continent, was a painful, if not degrading condition? He meant during that dark and murky night of power, when the machinations of the family of the tyrants of Europe were at work, and when they could reckon upon the minister of England as silently suffering, nay, permitting, their deadly march against the liberties of mankind. England then had her fair name degraded by being considered as the abettor of every tyrant's plan for the subjugation of his subjects. Then was the time when no despot could open his glaring eye, flashing with vengeance for his prey, without catching the glistening eye of the suppliant British minister. Then was the time when no tyrant could hold out his hand after shak-

ing in it the chains which he had forged to bind and excoriate his people, without its meeting the cordial grasp of friendship of the British minister. Then was the time when the oppressor stalked abroad, with the countenance of the rulers of that land which was called the champion and protectress of the free—then did horrid tyranny, more grim in its blasted action, than even in the vices of its original debasement, disfigure the fair face of Europe, while linked and leagued (O, shame upon the pen of history!) with the freest government upon earth, to which, nevertheless, the tyrant never turned his glance, or stretched his hand in vain, during such disastrous times. That black and disgraceful night of intellect and freedom had now gone down—the sky was clear, and the view was changed into a brighter prospect. Now," continued Mr. Brougham, "we can speak out, and look abroad with clear vision. What man is there now, I ask, in half-represented England—in unrepresented Scotland—aye, where and which of you, in either country, or even in tortured, insulted, and persecuted Ireland—where, I say, can the man be found, who dared look forth in the broad face of day—who dared to raise his voice before his fellow-men and say, 'I befriend the Holy Alliance?' Not only, I repeat, is there no such man, I will not say so wicked, but so childish—I will not say so stricken with hostility to free principles, as so bent upon the destruction of his own individual character, in the whole walk of society, as to avow such sentiments. O, no, not out of Bedlam could we find him: hardly there, save in the precipitation of a maniac's rage, could we behold a being in

the shape of a man, to stand up and say, 'I am the friend of the Holy Alliance.' If there be the man where freedom shines, who could look with complaisance on the accomplished despot who fills the Calmuc throne—who can behold with meekness that specious and ungrateful imbecility, which promised first, and then refused, free institutions to the Germans who had bled and died in thousands to restore his throne—if there be any man who can approve the scourge of fair Italy, and the tyrant of Austria—if there be, I repeat, any such man so reckless of himself as (not to admire, or approve, for that is out of the maddest rage of speculation, but even) to tolerate the mere mention of the name of that cruel tyrant of his people at home—the baffled despot, thank God, of South America; but whose sway it pleased Providence still to permit at home, and to suspend for a short season the doom of that nameless despot—if there be a man, I say, so monstrous and unnatural as to approve of these royal minions, then it was a consolation to know that he had the grace to confine his thoughts to the regions best adapted for their culture, to lock them up in the innermost recesses of the offices of State, or confine his silent migrations to the merest purlieus of the court, or perchance to lurk 'behind the arras,' to live there among the congenial vermin which were its natural tenants; and there to gloat upon the merits of Alexander, Frederick, Francis, or Ferdinand—have I named him?—among the spiders, the vipers, the toads, and those who hated the toads—the lizards. To such an association and contact were these lovers of despots confined; not a word of approbation from any mem-

ber of the government could be extorted for them. He had often seen much ability and ingenuity devised and exercised to endeavour to get out even a smooth word in favour of the Holy Alliance in parliament; but no, the attempt was fruitless—all cheered the sentiments which were breathed against these tyrants. So that whoever loved them ‘behind the arras,’ had at least, if not the better principle, the better taste; was, if not better in demeanor, at least more ashamed in practice to avow himself as their champion, and rather to prefer to hide himself from that sun of day which would almost feel disgraced by being compelled to shine upon him in common with the better part of mankind.”

7. MAIDSTONE.—*Pooly v. Pybus*.—This was an action for maliciously, and without any reasonable cause, suing out two several commissions of bankrupt against the plaintiff.

The leading features of the transaction were these:—The parties respectively carried on the business of coal, corn, and timber merchants, and occupied premises near to each other. The plaintiff had been longer established in business than the defendant: and it was alleged that the defendant, envying the plaintiff’s prosperity, resolved, by suing out an unfounded commission of bankrupt, to effect his ruin, in the expectation that he would acquire the plaintiff’s business and connexion. In the latter part of 1823, there had been some dealing between them for timber, and the plaintiff became indebted to the defendant to the amount of 140*l.*, for which a bill of exchange at four months was given. Before the bill became due, the defendant sued out a com-

mission of bankrupt, but it appearing upon inquiry that he had discounted the bill, so that it was not in fact in his possession at the time the docket was struck, the commission was superseded. The defendant next redeemed the bill of exchange from the hands of his bankers, and then sued out a second commission on the same debt, although the bill had not then arrived at maturity. Under this second commission, the messenger came down to Maidstone, seized all the plaintiff’s effects, and put a complete stop to his business, which at that time appeared to be in a thriving condition. The consequences were most serious as they affected his credit and connexion. In consequence of the warm remonstrances of the plaintiff’s friends, who assured the defendant that he was in perfectly solvent circumstances, and that there was no pretence for making him a bankrupt, it was agreed that this commission should be superseded, but not in time to prevent the mischief and injury of which the plaintiff now complained. The plaintiff had been put to considerable expense in superseding both commissions, and proved an actual disbursement of more than 400*l.* in contesting the proceedings. Under these circumstances the action was brought. In order to sustain the two material allegations of malice, and want of probable cause, a considerable body of evidence was given. Proof was adduced that the defendant, prior to the suing out of the first commission, had expressed great envy of the plaintiff’s prosperity, and was desirous of gaining an insight into his trade and connexions; and that after the failure of the first commission, and upon the issuing of the second, he

had declared a malignant satisfaction, and used such expressions as these—"D—n the fellow, I have fixed him now, and will stick to him," &c. It was proved, that no less than five tenders or offers to pay the bill before it was due, were made, but refused by the defendant, although on one of the occasions the money was counted out at his own request. From the nature of the plaintiff's trade, he was frequently absent from Maidstone, and in his absence his business was managed by his wife, who was represented to be an extremely active and intelligent woman, and more conversant with accounts than her husband. About the time when the commissions were sued out, the plaintiff was from home for a period of several weeks. It was proved, that this was occasioned by journies to Ipswich and London, on business, and to Wales, to attend his mother's death-bed. Every day of that period was accounted for, and it was shown that his absence did not arise from any embarrassment in his circumstances, or a desire to avoid his creditors. When in London, he was daily seen on the Corn-Exchange, and at the inn, in the Borough, frequented by the Maidstone people. Evidence was also given, that, at the very time when the commissions were sued out, he was in perfectly solvent circumstances, and was worth 8,000*l.* or 9,000*l.* in property, real and personal.

On the part of the defendant, the case was, that, the plaintiff having left his home at the period above-mentioned, rumours became prevalent that he had gone away to avoid his creditors; and that the defendant, really and honestly believing the rumours to be true,

had sued out commissions, merely to secure his debt; that he inquired of the plaintiff's wife, whether he would return, and gave notice, that if he did not return within a reasonable time, he must strike a docket. It was proved, that, on the 8th December, he had an interview with Mrs. Poolly and a gentleman named Carter, a mutual friend, and then promised that if she would undertake for her husband's appearance, he would send to town and stop the striking of the second docket, for which he had given instructions. In consequence of this arrangement, he went up to town next morning for that purpose, but arrived just five minutes too late, the docket having been struck. Several discarded servants of the plaintiff were called, to prove, that their master's horses were starved, and that he could not get credit for corn to feed them. One of these persons had been in the defendant's service ever since the bankruptcy. Other persons, many of them common labourers, gave it as their opinion that the plaintiff had no occasion to be absent at Ipswich or in London on business, inasmuch as he did not appear to have any business to do. Two or three dishonoured bills of exchange were produced for the purpose of showing that the plaintiff was in embarrassed circumstances, and not able to pay his way. Upon one of them it appeared that the plaintiff disputed his liability, and it turned out that they were all, in point of fact, afterwards paid.

Evidence was given in reply, that the plaintiff might have had credit for corn from several respectable corn-chandlers in Maidstone, and that the delay in taking up the bills above mentioned did not arise from insolvency.

The jury, after retiring for about 20 minutes, found their verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 600*l*.

THE CANADIAN CHIEFS.—Four Canadian chiefs now in this country were honoured, on Thursday, with an audience by his majesty, who hung a gold coronation medal round the neck of each. The following are further particulars of this ceremony :—

The grand chief, on receiving the medal, addressed his majesty (in French) in the following words: “I was instructed not to speak in the royal presence, unless in answer to your majesty’s questions; but my feelings overpower me; my heart is full; I am amazed at such unexpected grace and condescension, and cannot doubt that I shall be pardoned for expressing our gratitude. The sun is shedding its genial rays upon our heads. It reminds me of the great Creator of the universe—of him who can make alive and who can kill. Oh! may that gracious and beneficent Being, who promises to answer the fervent prayers of his people, bless abundantly your majesty! May he grant you much bodily health; and, for the sake of your happy subjects, may he prolong your valuable life. It is not alone the four individuals who now stand before your majesty who will retain to the end of their lives a sense of this kind and touching reception; the whole of the nation, whose representatives we are, will ever love and be devoted to you—their good and great father.”

His majesty’s answer to their address was most gracious. It was in French also, and in substance as follows:—“He observed, that he had listened with great delight to their affecting and loyal address;

that he had always respected the excellent people who formed the various tribes in his North American possessions, and that he would avail himself of every opportunity to promote their welfare, secure their happiness, and prove himself to be indeed their father.”

His majesty then conversed with them in the same language, in the most affable manner, for above a quarter of an hour.

FOSSIL REMAINS.—Various fossil remains, among which are some bones of a gigantic crocodile, and certain traces of the megalosaurus and pleiosaurus, have been found in the sand-stone of Tilgate-forest, Sussex, and also those of an enormous animal, thought to be the iguadon. The teeth are evidently those of an herbivorous animal of extraordinary size, not less, according to the proportions of the remains, than 60 feet in length, and supposed to have been of an amphibious species.

MURDER AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—A French paper (the *Etoile*) gives the following singular story respecting a gang of murderers and robbers in Constantinople :—

“At the hour of midnight, as two men belonging to the guard were going by the side of the houses which border the little cemetery, they suddenly perceived a porter carrying a large chest on his shoulders, who, on being questioned, answered that he was carrying to the port the effects of a traveller who was on the eve of his departure. In consequence of the suspicions which they reasonably conceived, the guards conducted the porter back to the house from which he had come; and as he refused to open the chest, on the pretext that he had not got the key, one of the Turks remained

with him, while the other ran to inform the Bach-aga (commander of the guard) of what had passed. The latter immediately repaired to the spot with his attendants, and forced open the chest. They found in it two dead bodies cut in pieces, one that of a Jew, the other of a Frank; upon this, they recollected that several individuals had lately disappeared in Pera and Galata, whose relations and friends could not by any means account for their strange disappearance.

"The Bach-aga caused this house, and four others, belonging to Turks, which, together with the first, formed as it were an island, to be surrounded. After a strict search, they were convinced that these five houses had internal communications. They proceeded to dig, and found a well which contained several dead bodies. The men and women who inhabited this horrible den, were arrested, and the crime was discovered in its whole extent.

"The object of their association was, to allure strangers into the houses on various pretexts. Two or three women were particularly employed to call in those who passed, and who, when they were once drawn into the snare, were stripped and murdered by the men. All the guilty were condemned to death, and executed without distinction of sex. The sultan then commanded that the doors and windows of the five houses should be walled up, and should thus remain as a lasting monument of a crime without parallel."

The King on the Prosecution of Lord Harborough v. Wm. Pinner.

—This was an indictment against a seaman of the Smuggling Preventive Service, for assault, battery, and false imprisonment, at Vol. LXVII.

the instance of the earl of Harborough, at Dover, on the 28th of August, 1823. The indictment had been removed by *certiorari*, at the instance of the defendant, into the Court of King's-bench. The expense of the defence was defrayed by the Admiralty. The facts were these. On the 28th of August, lord Harborough sailed in his pleasure yacht from Ramsgate to Dover; and he arrived at the latter place at a late hour in the evening, intending to land and go to the York hotel. The tide having fallen low, the vessel was unable to enter the harbour; he was therefore obliged to land at a place called the Knolls, near the pier. In going towards the hotel, dressed as a common sailor, he was stopped by the defendant, who insisted upon searching him. His lordship refused to be searched, unless the man shewed his authority. The defendant said, he acted under his officer's orders, and prevented his lordship from proceeding. The defendant again insisted on searching him, and said he would not permit him to proceed until he had searched him. The defendant then drew his cutlass, and presented a pistol at his lordship, and walking before him, said repeatedly, he should not pass. Upon a signal from his lordship, two of his crew came up, and one of them told defendant to put up his sword, for there was no need of it. Defendant then drew a pistol, and presenting it at the seaman, threatened also to blow his brains out. The defendant next fired his pistol, when several men of the Preventive Service came up, but in the interim, the defendant stood before lord Harborough, and swore if he attempted to move he would cut him down. Lord Harborough walked

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slowly on towards the hotel, and the defendant kept before him, flourished his sword over his head, and used the same threat. His lordship was going towards the watch-box, when the defendant again drew his pistol, and again threatened to blow out his brains. At length lieutenant Smith and others of the Preventive Service came up. Lord Harborough asked the defendant's name. The lieutenant said, "Pinner, 'tis you, is it? Lord Harborough, you are a troublesome fellow. I am sorry they did not detain your boat, when you came five weeks ago in it." These were the facts of the case.

Lord Harborough and several other witnesses were called and examined, when it was stated that no irritating language had been used to lead to the assault; that his lordship had nothing contraband about his person or in his boat, or any thing that looked like it; that the Knolls was the usual landing-place at low water, and that smugglers very seldom came there.

On the part of the defendant—Lieutenant Smith and Mr. O'Dare, the quarter-master of the *Ramillies*, were examined; they stated, that when the prosecutor landed at the Knolls, the tide was then flowing, and a boat might have entered the harbour, which was the nearest way to the hotel, and that the Knolls was much frequented by smugglers. That when the defendant fired his pistol, and assistance arrived, the defendant said, in lord Harborough's hearing, to the quarter-master of the *Ramillies*, "This man won't go to the Custom-house, or let me see what he has in his bosom." Lord Harborough said to lieutenant Smith, "Smith, here I am again stopped and insulted by one of your rascals." Lieutenant

Smith replied, that he was extremely sorry to see him, for it seemed that he came there for the sole purpose of giving annoyance to him and his men; but if any man had insulted him, he should be punished. Lord Harborough said, the —— scoundrel would not allow him to proceed to his hotel. Smith replied, if that was all, he had done his duty. Mr. O'Dare saw the bulk, and asked him to go to the watch-box; he refused; and he told him he could not let him pass. His lordship asked, where was his authority for stopping him, and upon understanding he had received orders from his officers, he cursed him and his officers, and said he did not know but they were a set of highway robbers. Lord Harborough made no complaint of having received ill-language from the defendant, and insisted that he should be locked up.

In reply, it was contended, that there was no pretence for suspecting, that because lord Harborough was dressed as a seaman he was smuggling. A peer of the realm was not bound to enjoy a sailing excursion in his parliamentary robes. It might as well be said, that a barrister, if he went to sea, must wear his wig and gown, or even that an alderman must wear his civic robes, lest he should be suspected of smuggling.

The Lord Chief Baron then summed up the case for the jury. He told them there were two questions submitted to them—first, whether there was any ground in fact for suspecting lord Harborough to have been engaged in a smuggling transaction; and, secondly, whether, supposing there was a well-founded suspicion, that would justify the noble lord's detention? The learned judge was at a loss to see what

ground there was for the defendant to suspect the noble lord of smuggling. If uncustomed goods had been found upon him, then there would be a sufficient ground of suspicion to warrant his detention; but his lordship doubted the right to detain even on suspicion. Uncustomed goods might be seized, but then the person could not be detained, unless there was resistance.

The jury said, they thought, under the circumstances, there was probable cause for the defendant suspecting smuggling, although it turned out to be unfounded; but, in point of fact, they found an assault and detention.

The Chief Baron then directed the jury to find the defendant Guilty, with leave to enter a verdict of Not Guilty, and turn the case into a special verdict, if the Court should think proper. His lordship again told the jury, he knew of no law to justify the detention of the person, even where there was suspicion of smuggling.

The jury retired, and on their return found the defendant Guilty, in conformity with the learned judge's direction.

The King v. Philip Graham, Esq.—This was an indictment against the defendant, a lieutenant of his majesty's ship *Ramillies*, for provoking lord Harborough to fight a duel, by tendering his card, and demanding satisfaction. The second count charged the defendant with saying—"I have challenged the cursed coward a second time, but he has refused to meet me," laying the intent as in the first count. This case formed part of the former transaction. It appeared that the prosecutor, having sent to the defendant to know the name of the vessel in the last case, the answer sent was, that lord Harbo-

rough must go himself to the defendant; on his way he was informed, that the defendant was searching his vessel. He went to the vessel and found it was so; but nothing was found to justify suspicion. Lord Harborough asked, by what authority his vessel was searched. The defendant inquired who asked: prosecutor said, "lord Harborough." He said, "you may be lord Harborough, but your conduct was not that which lord Harborough's ought to be." The defendant then continued searching the vessel, broke up the deck, and turned over the ballast. Mr. Smith interfered, but prosecutor said he would have no conversation with him, and he might be thankful he had not punished his insolence before; Smith made no reply, but defendant said, "Insolence is not a word to be used to a gentleman." Prosecutor said he would not be dictated to on board his own vessel; defendant said he would teach him the way, and presented his card, which prosecutor returned, saying he would not mix up private concerns with public business; defendant said, recollect you understand what this means, and he said he hoped he should not be refused the satisfaction of a gentleman; the crowd hissed and hooted, and cried out, "Go it, my lord," and "turn him out."—Several witnesses proved having heard defendant say, that he had challenged lord Harborough, and that his lordship was a coward.—The jury found the defendant Guilty.

11. M. Paul Louis Courier, well known for his erudition, and for his hostility to the doctrines of absolute power, servitude, Jesuitism, and intolerance, perished a few days ago in a tragical manner, on his estate in the department of the

Indre. On Sunday, the 10th of this month, M. Courier went out to take a walk in some woods belonging to him, which are at a short distance from his habitation. As he did not return in the evening, his family felt some uneasiness, and went to look for him. M. Courier was found stretched on the ground without life, pierced with three balls. It seems that the musket must have been discharged point blank. His body was conveyed to his dwelling La Chavonnier, and buried the next day. M. Courier had gone to his department to sell his estate, intending to settle at Paris, and apply his whole time to his scientific and literary labours. [See Chronicle *infra*, p.]

M. Courier was born at Paris in 1773, and was baptised by the name of Paul Louis Courier de Mere, after the name of a fief in Touraine, which belonged to his family. This name (de Mere), however, he had never borne, as he had a particular objection to be mistaken for a noble. He was educated in the country by his father, and became, without the aid of masters, one of the most eminent Greek scholars of France, and also studied the mathematics with considerable success. He entered the army; was appointed, in 1792, officer of artillery; and served with great reputation for bravery and skill, in the several campaigns in Italy and Germany, up to the time of the battle of Wagram, in 1809. After that battle, M. Courier resigned his commission of chef d'escadron of horse artillery, and gave himself up entirely to those studies, which, during his campaigns, he had never abandoned. He resided four years in Italy. On his return to France, he published "Conjectures on

Schweighauser's edition of *Athenæus*;" a translation of "Xenophon's Treatise on Horsemanship;" "Lucian's Ass;" and several tracts on points connected with Greek literature. He continued entirely devoted to his literary occupations, till he was roused by the political agitations which followed the restoration of the Bourbons in 1815. From that time forward M. Courier published several tracts, which principally related to the oppressions to which the inhabitants of the departments were exposed from the local magistrates. In 1820, he published, at Paris, a pamphlet, entitled "Letters to the Editor of the Censeur," which gave him a reputation throughout France. In 1821, he published "A plain Speech of Paul Louis, vine-dresser of la Chavonnier, to the Members of the Council of the Commune of Verety, department of the Indre-et-Loire, on the occasion of a subscription proposed by his Excellency the Minister of the Interior, for the purchase of Chambord." For some passages of this address M. Courier was fined 300 francs, and imprisoned two months in the prison of St. Pelagie. Next appeared, "A petition for Villagers who are prevented from dancing; by Paul Louis Courier, vine-dresser, formerly Horse Artilleryman, discharged last year from the prison of St. Pelagie." The author was also prosecuted for this pamphlet, but acquitted. Several other pamphlets of the same description were published by him; and in one printed at Brussels, without his name, was a detailed account of a horrible murder committed by the Curé of Maingrat, of which the French clergy had been at much pains to prevent notice. The time of M. Courier was, however, prin-

cipally occupied with a translation of Herodotus, which he is said to have nearly completed.

He left a wife (a daughter, we believe, of the late M. Clavier, a member of the Academy), and two children.

It is singular, that the life of the father of Courier (Jean Paul Courier de Mere), who was also a man of acquirements and talents, was attempted by two assassins hired by a man of rank. He was attacked in Paris as he left the Opera. He defended himself; the assassins were arrested, condemned, and executed in the Place de Greve.

LIBERALITY TO JUDGES.—The French Budget presents an increase of the salaries of the judges of the royal court of Rouen, in consideration of the increased price of provisions. These learned and dignified persons last year received a salary of only 3,600 francs (or 144*l.*), and are this year to be blessed with 4,200 francs (or 168*l.*). In the same year the secret expenses of the police amounted to 88,000*l.*

20. **COPENHAGEN.**—Matthew Broemmark, a learned Danish mathematician, has invented a new steam-carriage, which can be easily guided, and travel, it is said, 14 leagues in an hour. The first experiment was made 60 leagues from the capital. The carriage, loaded with passengers, set out at half an hour past 11 from the place where it was built, and arrived at the gates of Copenhagen at a quarter before 5.

MURDERS IN SWITZERLAND.—During some months the inhabitants of parts of Switzerland have been in a state of alarm, from the crimes committed by a banditti, which defied all the researches of the police. A young girl, of fascinating manners, named Clara

Wardel, was, however, at last arrested at Berne, certain articles that had been stolen having been found in her possession. During several months' confinement she refused to give any account of herself, and denied all knowledge of the robbers; lately she suddenly altered her tone, and made an extraordinary confession of crimes committed by the banditti. She stated, that the band is composed of 34 persons, men, women, and children. The two chiefs manage their inferiors, so that one robber is not acquainted with the other. The captain's name is Jean Wendel or Kruschans; Clara says he is her lover. He is 35 years of age, and seldom appears twice in the same dress; being from time to time clothed like a gipsy, a farmer, or an old woman, and even occasionally attired in the garb of a gentleman. Clara adds, that he has committed the most atrocious crimes since the age of 24, and that she had travelled with him into most of the countries of Europe. The *Commission Criminelle Extraordinaire* have offered to any person who will deliver him up to the police, a reward of three hundred francs, and a free pardon if an accomplice.

AVALANCHE.—An avalanche lately proved fatal to some persons in Savoy. Nine inhabitants of the village of Morsine were returning thither with merchandize from Monthey, through a path cut in the snow; when, on a sudden, as they were all walking close together, a huge mass of snow detached itself from the mountain above their heads, and, rushing down like a torrent, overwhelmed five of them beneath its weight. The other four extricated themselves, and fled to the village of Morsine for assistance, which was promptly afforded, but too late to be of use to the

sufferers. Their lifeless bodies were found beneath the snow, in the very position in which they had been walking, and with their knapsacks on their backs.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.—A new tragedy entitled *Orestes in Argos*, has been produced at Covent-garden theatre, from the pen of a writer, now dead, of the name of Bailey. Mr. Peter Bailey was a man of considerable talent and literary acquirements, though he was known to the public only as the author of a poem called "Sketches in St. George's-fields." The story opens (as Mr. Bailey commences it) with a dialogue between Electra and Clytemnestra, in which the former, who has been made a slave by Ægisthus, upbraids her mother, and afterwards the usurper himself, with the murder of Agamemnon. In the second act, Orestes arrives with Pylades, both disguised as ambassadors from the king of Phocis; bearing an urn which purports to contain the ashes of Orestes, against whom Ægisthus has long been plotting, and who is represented as having been killed, by accident, in a chariot race. The first scene in this act, where Electra meets the strangers at the tomb of Agamemnon, is written with great spirit. The command of the oracle of Delphos has been, that Orestes shall pursue his purpose at Argos without making himself known. After he discovers his sister, therefore, and even when he sees her in agony for his supposed death, he forbears from disclosing himself; but when he hears that the daughter of Agamemnon is reduced by Ægisthus to the condition of a slave, his indignation overcomes all prudence and recollection, and his exclamations against the tyrant terminate in the avowal of his real character. The main business of the play—

the revenge to be taken upon Ægisthus—then proceeds. Orestes and Pylades are introduced into the palace. The former presents, as his credentials, the ring which had been the wedding gift of Clytemnestra to Agamemnon; and Ægisthus rejoices in the supposed destruction of his foe. In the midst, however, of his transports, a slave, arrived from Phocis, discovers the true character of the pretended messengers; Orestes then declares the murderer of his father; tells him, that the urn, over which he has been triumphing, contains the ashes of his own son Myrtilus, whom he, Orestes, has put to death; and, scorning all mediation by his mother or sisters, is borne, with Pylades, away to execution. An insurrection among the citizens of Argos breaks out at the place of Orestes' execution. The prisoner is liberated; and the mass of the people side with him. Ægisthus flies, and is pursued into the palace, where Orestes slays him with the very sword with which Agamemnon had been murdered. He then hears from Pylades, that, in the heat of the conflict without, he has struck and slain Clytemnestra: And the piece concludes with the incident, at which Æschylus, in his *Eumenides*, takes the story up—with the despair of Orestes, and his imagined pursuit by the Furies.

23. SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS. — This year's exhibition of Painters in Water-colours is at least equal to any of those which have preceded it. Dewint has contributed several landscapes of great beauty. His "Distant View of Ullswater," and his "Patterdale," are finely drawn, and coloured with great truth. G. F. Robson has a variety of scenes from nature: One of the

finest of these is "The East End of Loch Katrine," a still and beautiful scene, perfectly suited to sir Walter Scott's description of the appearance of that romantic spot. Richter has one production in the exhibition worth fifty common-place efforts. This piece, which he calls "The School in Repose," represents the interior of a school-room, the mistress of which having fallen asleep, the children are occupied in every species of mischief. It is an animated picture: the groups are skilfully disposed; the lights are distributed so as to give the greatest possible effect to those which ought to be the more prominent parts of the picture; and the general colouring is brilliant. The drapery, in particular, is distinguished by a deep richness, yet clearness of tone, scarcely possible to produce through the medium of water-colours. The only fault in it is, the want of variety in the faces of the children. They are all beautiful, and they are all alike. Stephanoff has two or three small pictures, touched off in a style, at once minute and showy. T. M. Wright has a few comic scenes, which possess a great deal of merit. Of these "Dennis Brulgruddery and his Wife," "Lance and his dog Crab," and "Peter and the Nurse," stand foremost. Cristall has some elaborate pictures: his large picture, "Welch Peasant Girls, with Cader Idris in the distance," is a clever work. C. Fielding has contributed no less than 42 pictures; many of which are worthy of praise. His "Marine View off Folkestone," is a masterly picture. Prout has a considerable number of architectural pictures, all of high merit; his two views of the "Ponte di Rialto," are very fine, and are worthy to be placed

by the side of Canaletti. D. Cox's "Distant View of Carthage," is a bold and well arranged composition. G. Barrett has some pleasant morning and evening scenes.

EXECUTION OF ASSASSINS AT NAPLES.—The assassins of Mr. and Mrs. Hunt have been executed. It appears, that immediately after committing the crime, the villains had kept themselves closely hidden, and by means of the wife of one of them, who denounced certain innocent individuals, misled for some time the pursuits of the police. At last, however, the mystery was cleared up, and the following individuals secured:—Felice Solito, aged 32, a peasant; Biagio Manzo, 32, a *colono* (or little farmer); Liberato Letteriello di Vincenzo, aged 26, a peasant; Pietro Antonio di Pasquale, aged 28, a wine-seller, or *tavernajo*; Maria Vittoria Calabrese, aged 39, wife of Biagio Manzo; Marianna Cirmo, aged 30, wife of Liberato Letteriello; Raffaele Frasca, aged 30, a *guardiano campestre* (or man armed for taking care of country property); and Nicola Maria Petrelli, whose calling is not mentioned, aged 38. These persons were brought before the military commission of the province at Salerno, according to a decree of king Ferdinand, dated 3rd of October, 1822, which orders that all *briganti*, or companies of robbers, be tried by martial law, and executed immediately after conviction. The commission, at which colonel count Zimmermann, military commander of the province, presided, declared Solito, Manzo, Letteriello, and Di Pasquale, guilty, recommending, however, Solito to royal mercy, as his evidence had principally contributed to the conviction of the criminals. Of the other individuals accused of being

privity to the projects of the assassins, and of having lent them arms and assistance, one, viz. Cirmo, was acquitted *in toto*, and the other three detained in prison for further examination. The three ordered for execution were carried down to Eboli and shot, at three o'clock in the afternoon. They moaned and shrieked, nor could all the consolations of religion give them strength to face their punishment.

25. NEWLY CREATED FRENCH PEERS.—The Keeper of the Seals communicated to the Chamber of Peers the letters-patent of 11 new Peers, viz. :—

“Dukes—The duke de Blacas ; the duke de Brancas.

“Marquises—The marquis de Rougé, and the count de Lally Tollendal.

“Counts—Count de Tracy ; count Bruneteau de St. Suzanne.

“Viscounts—Viscount Morel de Vindé.

“Barons—Count Rutz ; count de Kergolray ; viscount Dubouchage ; viscount Dode de la Brunerie.”

BRITISH SUBJECTS IN PARAGUAY.—The Buenos-Ayres papers state, that, through the intervention of our consul-general, Mr. Parish, permission had been obtained for the British subjects in Paraguay to leave it when they please. The governor or dictator of Paraguay, doctor Francia, has been in the habit of detaining all foreigners whom he found within his limits. He adopted this practice as a substitute for a non-intercourse law. In 1820 he laid hold of M. Bompand, the fellow-traveller of Humboldt, and still detains him as a *savant* and a surgeon. An English physician of the name of Powlet has likewise been arrested and detained.

The following notice is from a Buenos-Ayres paper :

April 5, 1825.

LIST OF BRITISH SUBJECTS released from PARAGUAY through the interference of the BRITISH CONSUL-GENERAL resident at BUENOS-AYRES.

Name.	Profession.	Detained.
Constantine O'Rourke	Commerce.	About 4 years.
Duncan Stewart	Ditto.	4
Edward Costello	Ditto.	4
John Lewtas	Ditto.	4
John Robson	Ditto.	6
Alexander M'Guffy	Cabinet-maker.	5
William Petty	Mariner.	4
James Turner	Carpenter.	6
John Reed	Ditto.	9
Michael D'Arcy	Shoemaker.	Resident 14 years.
Thomas Wheeler	Mariner.	8
William ———	Ditto.	4

These persons came out in the schooner *Martha* and a garandum-

ba ; their cargoes consisted of 523 tierces of *hierba-mate*, and 1,200

arrobes of tobacco. The garandumba left Assumption the 14th of February. Two British subjects, John M'Farlane, and Alexander James, were preparing to leave, with about 600 tierces of hierba-mate and some tobacco. The smack St. Joseph, the property of Messrs. J. Parish, Robertson and Co., Joseph Martin, master, was waiting for a licence, and Robert Gibson, mariner, would leave in her. There would then remain no British subjects in Paraguay.

(Signed)

CONSTANTINE O'ROURKE.

MAY.

Horse Guards, May 2, 1825.

His majesty having been graciously pleased to approve the accompanying regulations for the sale and purchase of commissions of unattached retired full and half-pay officers, they are now promulgated to the army, and his royal highness the commander-in-chief enjoins the strictest compliance therewith.

Regulations for the sale of retired full-pay and half-pay Commissions, April 25, 1825.

Half-pay officers, and those on retired full-pay, shall be permitted to dispose of their commissions as unattached half-pay commissions, in the manner and upon the terms hereinafter described.

To include the officers actually serving in the veteran battalions who may be considered as belonging to both lists, but who cannot now sell; as also general officers, who may be in the receipt of the half-pay only of that regimental rank on which they retired.

That the officers on the retired

full-pay, and those serving in battalions, shall receive the prices for their commissions, established by his majesty's regulations in 1821.

That the officers who were reduced to half-pay, having purchased or served twenty years, and the officers obliged to retire upon half-pay, in consequence of wounds, or health impaired by climate, shall also receive the same price for their commissions.

That officers having retired on half-pay at their own request, not in consequence of wounds, or health impaired by climate, although they should have purchased, shall receive only the old price, as established by the regulation in force previously to 1821.

Actual Price.

Lieutenant-Colonelcy	£4,500
Majority	3,200
Company	1,800
Lieutenancy	700
Second Lieutenancy	500
Ensigncy	450

Old Price.

Lieutenant-Colonelcy	£3,500
Majority	2,600
Company	1,500
Lieutenancy	550
Second Lieutenancy	450
Ensigncy	400

The officers selling out shall receive the sum to which they may be respectively entitled under these regulations, as may be directed by the commander-in-chief.

And in order to avoid the possibility of communication between the parties, the purchaser will be directed simply to lodge his money for his promotion to the higher commission; the seller being afterwards selected by the commander-in-chief from the lists registered in his royal highness's office: nor will any other than an unconditional resignation, nor any

application which adverts to any expected vacancy, be admitted.

The surplus, if any, will, in all cases, be held at the disposal of the lords commissioners of his majesty's Treasury, for the public use.

The price paid and received shall, in all cases, be that of the Infantry commissions, as in the cases of unattached commissions which have been hitherto sold, whether the individuals selling shall be on the half-pay of Cavalry or Infantry, and the purchaser shall, in all cases, be placed on the half-pay of Infantry.

The individuals disposed to avail themselves of this arrangement upon the terms specified, shall make application to the commander-in-chief, through the military secretary, when their claims will be investigated and determined upon, and their names will be registered accordingly.

The purchasers will be recommended to his majesty by the commander-in-chief, from the lists kept in his office.

The sales to take place under the following restrictions:—

No person to be allowed to sell at either rate who has passed the age of 60 years, or who cannot produce the certificate of the army Medical Board; if in a foreign colony, the certificate of a Medical Board; or, if no Board can be assembled, of the senior medical officer, showing that his retirement does not result from impaired constitution threatening earlier dissolution than a person of his age may expect in the common course of nature.

No officer to be allowed to sell, unless he shall have purchased a commission, or unless he shall have served twenty years in the whole, if a lieutenant-colonel, major, or captain.

Fifteen years if a lieutenant.

Twelve years if an ensign, of which, at least, one half on full-pay, or in the discharge of active professional duties, except he should have been placed on half-pay in consequence of incapacity, from wounds or infirmity, not now affecting his general health and constitution.

Those having purchased, whose services do not amount to the above periods, or who have not been placed upon half-pay on account of incapacity, produced as above stated, to receive the value only of the commissions they may have purchased at either rate, according as they have been reduced, or have retired at their own request.

Those who have taken the difference, and who may be otherwise circumstanced as above stated, to receive the value of their commissions at the old rate, minus the amount of the difference previously received by them. — Those who have been placed on half-pay in consequence of the sentence of courts-martial, or of circumstances prejudicial to their character, to be excluded from the benefit of this arrangement; or, if it be thought fit to relieve the half-pay list from them (as they cannot be called into service), to receive a sum not exceeding the value of their annuity. — It is to be understood that no officer on the retired or half-pay list, who may hold a garrison situation, will be permitted to retain it, if he should sell under this arrangement.

Further, that the general arrangement shall be limited to those actually on the half-pay or retired list; and the time allowed for its operation shall be limited to one year for officers at home, and to one year and a half for officers residing in distant colonies or countries.

Those officers who have purchased half-pay commissions, as unattached commissions, would, after serving on full-pay in the rank so purchased, be as admissible to the permission to sell what they may have purchased as any other officers on full-pay, under his majesty's regulations.—The purchasers of the half-pay commissions, above the rank of ensign, shall be invariably officers on full-pay.

No officer shall be allowed to purchase two steps on half-pay, without having served in the intermediate time two years on full-pay, it being of course understood that his general period of service would otherwise entitle him to the promotion.

3. The duke of Northumberland, ambassador extraordinary appointed by the king of England to attend the coronation of the king of France, landed at Calais, and lodged at Dessin's hotel. He was accompanied by the duchess. His suite was composed of Mr. Singleton, secretary; lord Prudhoe, the marquis Caermarthen, lord Hopetoun, lord Pelham, captain Buller, sir W. W. Wynn, lord Hervey, lord Strathaven, lady W. Wynn, and lady H. Clive. His grace set out on the 4th at 8 o'clock, with a train of eight carriages. On the 12th he was introduced at the Tuileries with great state. Three of the royal carriages, drawn by eight horses, and filled with officers of the court, proceeded to his grace's hotel, and returned, followed by three other carriages, drawn by six horses, in which were the duke and his suite. The Parisians admired the richness and elegance of his grace's equipage. The king received his grace on the throne, surrounded with his officers of state.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—*Bayley v. Maule*.—This was an appeal from an order of the lord chancellor, which annulled a sale made to the appellant of some extensive iron works, on the ground that a trustee was an indirect party to the purchase, and thereby acquired a personal interest inconsistent with his duty to the *cestui que trusts*.

Lord Gifford stated the rule of law to be, that no trustee could be allowed to deal with the trust property, so as to raise in himself a personal interest inconsistent with the interest of the *cestui que trusts*: and that although the purchase might have been made by Mr. Bayley at as large a price as could have been gotten, yet, it could not be sustained. A Mr. Llewellyn had been the manager of the iron-works which were the subject of the sale, in the life-time of a Mr. Hall, and had thereby acquired a complete knowledge of the property. Mr. Hall had appointed him, with Mr. Maule and Mr. Kay, trustees under his will, induced, without doubt, by the hope that his correct information as to the nature and value of the works would make him a desirable coadjutor. Mr. Maule and Mr. Kay, the former a respectable barrister and solicitor to the Treasury, and the latter a solicitor of long standing, recently retired from the profession, felt themselves very unequal to fixing a value upon this property, and therefore, induced by the motive which influenced the testator in joining Mr. Llewellyn with them in the trust, they referred to him to fix an upset price. Mr. Llewellyn thereupon communicated to Mr. Maule and Mr. Kay, his co-trustees, that in his opinion the property ought not to sell for a less sum than 55,000*l*.

It was about this time that a conversation took place between Mr. Llewellyn and Mr. Bayley, between whom it was agreed that the latter should bid 63,000*l.*, that Mr. Llewellyn should be a partner to the extent of one fourth part, and that 5 per cent on the purchase money should be debited to the concern in favour of Mr. Bayley, before any profit should be divided. Thus an interest was created by Mr. Llewellyn, adverse to his duty as a trustee. It was his duty to obtain for the *cestui que* trusts as high a price as possible; his own personal interest militated against that duty. This trustee then went to the sale, interested in his own behalf, yet ostensibly to perform his duty as a trustee. Was such a dealing as this to be tolerated in a trustee?—that he should communicate beforehand to an intended purchaser, the price fixed upon, which gave him an advantage over the other bidders! The sale was held, and there Mr. Bayley became the purchaser at 72,000*l.* The same evening Mr. Llewellyn derived from Mr. Bayley the sum of 1,500*l.* It did appear to him (lord G.) that if the rule could not be applied in this case, it could not be applied to any other case.

Lord Redesdale said, that it had been objected, that this case had been decided in too summary a manner; but he thought not more so than was customary in similar cases; he instanced the case of "*Gower v. Gower*," where it appeared, that lord Gower was likely to sustain a serious injury from a person whom he sent to survey his estates having been bribed by the tenantry to make a return of a less quantity of acres than there really was; in that case the fraud being palpable, lord

Northington felt no hesitation in annulling the contract. Mr. Llewellyn saw that this property was worth 63,000*l.*, yet he agreed with the other trustees to sell it for 55,000*l.* He ought to have informed his co-trustees what he considered its real value. He (lord Redesdale) thought it impossible to separate Bayley from Llewellyn; if there was no other reason but the simple gift of 1,500*l.*, he should consider it a sufficient cause of setting the contract aside. His lordship concluded by moving, that the decree be confirmed, which was accordingly agreed to.

6. PARIS.—The reception of Sidi Mahmoud, envoy of the Bey of Tunis, took place to-day at the hotel of the minister for Foreign Affairs. M. the Baron (Damas) had taken his place in the hall of the ambassadors, having with him about 30 persons whom he had invited—peers of France, deputies, generals, and superior officers, both of the army and the navy, all in state uniforms. When the envoy was announced, every body rose, except the minister, who remained sitting and covered. His excellency saluted the envoy with his hand, and invited him to take a seat. Sidi Mahmoud then delivered to the minister a letter from the Bey, addressing to him a speech in Arabic, which was explained by an interpreter. Soon after, diplomatic etiquette was succeeded by a less ceremonious tone, and the envoy, being asked how he liked France, he replied, "On my landing at Toulon, I was surprised; at Lyons, I was astonished; but on my seeing Paris, I forgot every thing that I had seen before." After half an hour's conversation, baron Damas conducted the envoy into the grand saloon, where about

20 ladies were assembled, who immediately rose. Sidi Mahmoud saluted them with dignity. At dinner he seemed to relish all the dishes, and took care to say, that his physicians had ordered him to drink wine for his health. He preferred Champagne. The mode in which the repast was served up, and the brilliant uniforms of the company, seemed greatly to excite his attention. Sidi Mahmoud, who is 30 years of age, is very fat: his head is very fine, and his complexion that of a very dark Frenchman. He speaks tolerably good Italian. His costume is simple but elegant; he wears a white dolman, embroidered with sky blue, and fastened with gold clasps. His turban is composed of two red Cachmere shawls; and a very fine white shawl is thrown negligently across his shoulders. At ten o'clock in the evening, Sidi Mahmoud retired, saluting the ladies, and addressing a compliment to the baron.

7. PARIS.—The "Aristarque" of this morning contains the following article:—

"There has been a good deal of public conversation respecting a loan of 30 millions of francs made by the Treasury to the house of Rothschild. The following is the true statement of the circumstances of this transaction:

"The rejection of the law of reduction last year occasioned a considerable loss to the house of Rothschild, on account of the sacrifices they were obliged to make in order to raise and support for some months the 5 per cents above par. This loss was estimated at 10,000,000 francs. The minister, in this delicate crisis, thought himself bound not to abandon his friends; it was consequently de-

cided, that the law should be reproduced under another form in the next session, and that if it should not be adopted, some other means should be resorted to, to indemnify Messrs. Rothschild. Meantime, to facilitate their operations, and to relieve them from the necessity of selling a portion of the 5 per cents, with which the house was incumbered, the Treasury advanced to Mr. Rothschild 30,000,000 francs in royal *bons*. After the adoption of the new measure, the minister demanded back his 30,000,000, but Mr. Rothschild having stated that these funds were employed, and that he could not pay them to the Treasury without selling 5 per cents to an enormous amount, and consequently without losing a proportion of the advantage which he presumed would attach to the conversion, a negotiation took place, and it is believed that the minister of finance has consented to hold as security 2,000,000 of 5 per cent *rentes*, which the house of Rothschild may have the option of converting into 3 per cents, provided they still remain pledged to the Treasury until the payment of the 30,000,000 in full."

8. LOSS OF THE STEAM-BOAT MECHANIC, OFF MARIETTA.—The steam-boat *Mechanic*, chartered at Nashville, for the conveyance of general La Fayette, departed from thence on Friday morning, containing himself and suite; general Carroll and staff; governor Coles, of Illinois; general O'Fallon, major Walsh, of Missouri; and other gentlemen, as passengers. Governor Coles and general O'Fallon quitted her at Shawneetown, leaving the residue on board. On the night of Sunday, about twelve o'clock while ascending the Ohio,

near the mouth of Deer creek, about 125 miles below Louisville, an alarm was created by the boat striking something in the water. In a few minutes, captain Hall, who had immediately gone to ascertain the fact, came into the cabin and observed to the passengers, "Take care of yourselves, the boat is snagged, and must very soon sink." Captain Hall then proceeded immediately to the stern of the boat, and while general La Fayette was aroused and dressed, drew up the yawl in haste, for the conveyance of him and other passengers to the shore. It was evident that the boat would sink in a very few minutes, and captain Hall gave his unceasing exertions in conveying general La Fayette and the other passengers to the shore, in which he was finally successful. During the confusion of the moment, and while the attention of captain Hall was wholly devoted to the safety of his passengers, his secretaire, containing 1,300 dollars, was left in the boat, and most probably was thrown into the river when the boat turned on one side and sunk. The accident was such as neither prudence nor foresight could have avoided. The snag which produced this disaster was concealed some distance under water, and at a distance of more than 50 yards from the shore. The depth of the water where the boat sunk was not less than 18 feet.

Fortunately, the steam boat *Paragon* coming down the river a few hours after the accident, the commander, Mr. W. H. Neilson, took the whole party on board, and conveyed them to Louisville.

10. DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—

A new historical play, founded on the well-known story of *William Tell*, and bearing that title, was

this evening produced. It is from the pen of Mr. J. S. Knowles, the author of the tragedies of *Virginius* and *Gracchus*, and partakes, in a very considerable degree, of the peculiarities, both of style and construction, by which those dramas are distinguished. The play commences at the moment when the manifold oppressions of Gesler have caused the Swiss peasantry to organize a conspiracy against his life and power. William Tell is anxious to strike the blow immediately, but his compeers dissuade him from his purpose. They wish that the tyrant may first perpetrate some deed sufficiently atrocious to call forth the undivided energies of the Swiss people against his government. Tell's dagger, sent by a faithful emissary to his friend Erni, is agreed upon as the signal of general revolt, when overwhelming circumstances shall render it necessary. The tyrant, on some slight pretence, causes Melchthal, the father of Erni, to be deprived of sight. The old man presents himself in this piteous plight to William Tell, who at once resolves that Gesler shall no longer live. He directs his son, Albert, to carry the dagger, the signal of revolt, to his friend Erni. The child, in the course of his perilous journey, is overtaken by a violent storm. The same mishap has befallen Gesler, whose attendants have separated from him during a hunting excursion. When on the point of sinking beneath the effects of hunger and cold, he is discovered by Albert, and safely conducted to the castle of Altorf. But Albert's refusal to divulge the name of his father excites the suspicion of the jealous governor, and he seizes on the youth. At this juncture, Tell, who has insulted the guard of

Albert, and torn down the cap of the tyrant which had been set up in the market place as an object of worship, is dragged in chains before him. Gesler is impressed with the belief that the boy whom he has in custody is the son of William Tell. They are confronted together; but they deny all knowledge of each other, until the tyrant decrees that they shall both die. Dissimulation is now at an end, their relationship is avowed, and, as the price of liberty, Gesler proposes that the father shall, with an arrow, cleave an apple placed on the head of his son. After a long struggle with his feelings, Tell accepts the offer, and succeeds. The piece now hastens rapidly to its conclusion. The tyrant detains the father and son—the people revolt—Tell escapes from his captivity, and having wreaked his vengeance on Gesler, hastens to assault the tyrant's strong hold. The attack is successful, the life of Albert is preserved, and with the triumph of virtue and liberty the play concludes. The general style of this drama is too declamatory.

MURDER OF A SEALING PARTY.—Accounts have been received of an attack recently made upon a party of sealers in Bass's Straits, by the natives of Van Dieman's land, in which all the men belonging to the boat, except one, were massacred. It appears that the leader of this party had, about three years ago, got hold of a native girl, with whom he had since cohabited, and that this girl was with them in the boat. When out sealing one day, they resolved to run ashore and amuse themselves in the country. When they landed, they sent this girl to a party of natives,

to endeavour to decoy some females from their companions. After remaining absent two or three days, she returned, and stated that she expected some of the native girls to join them very shortly. In the night-time she contrived to secrete a musket, the only one they had. Next morning a band of blacks came down and murdered them, without their being able to defend themselves, or make the least resistance. A man who had been left in charge of the boat, having got some intimation of the fate of his companions, had just time to get away with the boat, when the natives arrived on the beach with the intention of despatching him also.

16. DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—Under the title of *Faustus*, a new romantic drama of "the Satanic school," the joint production of Mr. Soane and Mr. Terry, was produced. All who have heard of the exploits of the thrice-renowned Faustus can, in a moment, conceive what stuff this romance is made of. Faustus, having acquired a perfect knowledge of the whole circle of science, sighs for the attainment of more extended knowledge. He dives deep into the study of astrology; and is at length enabled, by "conjurations horrible to hear," to "call spirits from the vasty deep." He "sells his eternal jewel to the common enemy of mankind," on condition that wealth and pleasure shall be his. Under the guardianship of Mephistophiles he commences his career of wickedness. He seduces Adine, the niece of an Italian count, murders her brother Enrico, and forcibly carries off her cousin Rosalia. As the time approaches at which his contract with the fiend is to terminate, the latter suffers

his dupe to fall into the hands of the Inquisition. Here Mephistophiles counsels him to murder the keeper of the prison, as the only mode by which he can effect his escape. Faustus, who is not utterly abandoned of heaven, refuses to comply. Mephistophiles, however, determined that he shall commit murder, transports his votary from the dungeon of the Inquisition into the palace of the king of Milan, and so works on his ambitious nature, that he destroys the king, and ascends the throne in his room. The moment for the fulfilment of his contract now approaches. Adine, who still loves him, and who knows the peril in which he stands, vainly intreats him to abjure his hellish league, and turn to heaven for mercy. In the midst of her affectionate exhortation, the allotted hour expires, when Mephistophiles seizes his prey, and bears him, not downwards, but upwards to the infernal regions. In the commencement of the piece, there are some gleams of fancy and spirit, but dulness prevailed throughout the whole of the second and third acts.

17. A monster, who took his trial a few weeks since, for the murder of his father, underwent the sentence of the law at Amiens. The culprit was a young man, not 25 years of age. He was seated in a cart, his back turned to the horses, his hair cut off, his feet bare, and his neck and shoulders also free from clothing, with the exception of a black thick veil that covered him to the waist, as a man unworthy to behold the light of heaven. He was supported by two persons. When he had mounted the scaffold, his right hand, which till that moment had been tied behind his back, was loosened ;

it was placed on a block, and the executioner, striking at the wrist with an axe, missed his aim, and separated only two or three fingers. The wretched culprit screamed with pain and terror ; a second blow was struck, and the hand that had deprived a father of life, fell mutilated among the crowd. The cries of the parricide were terrific, and did not cease till the knife falling upon his neck, left him a headless trunk.

EFFECTS OF JEALOUSY.—A remarkable trial for murder took place lately at Auch, near Bordeaux. Josephine Duprat, the accused, an interesting female, about 22 years of age, was charged with the murder of her husband, a man of 24, to whom she had been married about eight months, after a mutual attachment of some standing. Josephine was inclined to jealousy, and her husband, although not absolutely unfaithful, had frequently, by his assiduous attention to other females, given her cause to accuse him of inconstancy. He seldom took any notice of these reproaches, and only ridiculed her for the suspicions to which she abandoned herself. About a month previous to his death, the unfortunate husband became acquainted with a young man, whose sister, 18 years of age, was remarkable for her beauty and fascinating manners. Josephine, though acquainted with this young female, had, since her marriage, but few opportunities of meeting with her. On one occasion, however, chance brought them together, when the unsuspecting girl spoke of the other's husband in terms that raised all the jealous passions in the breast of Josephine. The husband had not informed Josephine that he had even seen

or spoken to this lady. She reproached him with his deceitful conduct, and added, that she was convinced that he had bestowed his affections on her friend. He made no answer to these reproofs, but walked quietly out of the house, saying that he would return in an hour, and proceeded to the residence of the young girl, for the purpose of cautioning her how she trifled with the feelings of his wife, and also to ascertain what conversation had passed between them relating to him. The young girl was absent from home: with the intention of waiting her return, he sat down by a table, on which preparations for a dinner for two persons had been made. He had not been in the house more than half an hour, when his wife rushed into the room, frantic with passion, and observing him sitting at table, apparently waiting for the arrival of his supposed mistress to dine with her, seized a knife that was on the table, and plunged it into his breast. He fell upon the floor, and expired in two hours. She was unanimously found *Guilty* of murder without premeditation, and sentenced to hard labour for life.

23. FIRE AT ST. MARY AXE.—About one o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out in the spacious house occupied by Levy Solomons, esq., a Jew diamond merchant of immense wealth, in Bury-street, St. Mary Axe. The family retired to rest at the usual hour on Sunday night; some time after the young ladies heard the crackling of wood, as if burning, and perceived a smoke in their room. They rose and opened the chamber door, when they found the house was on fire, and the flames making a rapid progress. Their shrieks alarmed

the rest of the family. Mr. and Mrs. Solomons, and a number of the servants, made their escape, and the young ladies were carried out fainting. The fire spread so rapidly, that the flames were seen bursting from almost every window, and some of the female domestics, who had not effected their escape, were seen at the windows in the top of the house, imploring assistance. It was impossible to enter the house, and they were directed to drop from the roof on that of an adjoining building, a fall of 15 feet, which they did without material injury; two of them escaped from a back window by a ladder. The fire raged with such fury as to render the efforts made to save any part of the property ineffectual. The fire engines arrived without delay, but were impeded in their operation by want of water. The mansion, which contained forty-eight rooms, with its superb furniture, was entirely destroyed; the houses on either side were but slightly injured. The total loss is estimated at 30,000*l.*, for about half of which sum Mr. Solomons was insured.

24. LOSS OF THE TIMBER-SHIP COLUMBUS. — The *Dolphin*, of Teignmouth, arrived in Cork, having on board the captain (Daniel Nesbitt Munro), and crew, 73 in number, of the great timber-ship *Columbus*. This immense vessel sailed from the Downs on the 26th of April, in ballast, for St. John's (New Brunswick), with favourable weather. On the 17th of May, in lat. 46. 54. N. long. 29. 2.; a storm arose, with the wind W. N. W., which occasioned the vessel to roll in such a manner, as to render her almost unmanageable. The gale commenced at an early hour of the

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morning, and continued without intermission until ten o'clock, when it was discovered that the vessel's timbers were opened, and that a leak was gaining on her at the rate of two feet per hour. All hands immediately went to the pumps, and notwithstanding that they had the assistance of a steam-engine of such power as would discharge at the rate of 1,400 gallons of water per minute, still they were unable to get it under. In this perilous situation they descried a sail about a league and a half to windward, the first they had seen since they left England, and they made signals of distress to her, when she bore down, and proved to be the *Dolphin*, bound to St. John's, Newfoundland, with a general cargo. Captain Munro, having mentioned their distressed situation, requested that the other vessel would remain in company to afford them assistance; the captain did so, and the crew of the *Columbus* redoubled their exertions, if possible, to save her, but to no effect, for after being in this state for eight hours, up to 6. p. m., she rolled so much that the steam-engine was rendered unserviceable, and the pumps were choked, there being from 14 to 16 feet water in the hold. The captain, finding all attempts to save her fruitless, then considered it necessary to consult the safety of the crew, and accordingly put out the launch, with a quantity of provisions, to be conveyed on board the *Dolphin*, but in a moment she was stove to pieces against the ship's bow. Their situation now became truly alarming, as every moment they expected the vessel would founder, so open had her timbers become. There remained only two boats; those were launched, and in them they

succeeded in getting on board the other vessel, the captain of which, finding he had not sufficient provisions and water for all the persons on board, amounting to 86, including his own crew, changed his course and sailed for England, with the intention of landing at Falmouth. In this attempt he was frustrated by the southerly winds that prevailed, and after beating about for some time in great distress, being obliged, from the period of their shipwreck, to subsist on a biscuit and a pint of water each man, and four pounds of pork between twelve per day, they arrived at Cork. Had they remained out three days longer, their situation would have been most deplorable, for the provisions and water ran so short, that each man would of necessity have been limited to a single glass per diem of the latter, and of the former there only remained of their entire stock about 60lb.

RELIGIOUS FANATICISM AND IMPOSTURE.—There is at present in the parish of Staverton in Devonshire, a woman whose real name is Mary Boon, the wife of a shop-maker, and, until the last two or three years, a pauper of that parish, and who has assumed the title of "Mary Joanna the Lord is here!" With the assistance of John Field, a stonemason of the same parish, who appears to be the chief actor in the business, she has contrived to procure many followers and believers in her pretensions to divine communications. By the success which has attended her deceptions, from a pauper she is now become an affluent person; for, so great is her influence among her followers, she has only to say that "the Lord says she must have a clock, a silk gown," or any thing else

which she fancies, and it is forthwith sent to her. The following anecdote shows the practical extent to which the imposture is carried :—Her husband was in debt to some tradesman, either of Totness or Ashburton, for leather. The tradesman having tried several times to get his money but without success, was at last advised to go to the house on the day when her followers are in the habit of assembling, which is Saturday. He accordingly went, and presented his bill to the woman, seated in the midst of her conclave. She received it, and after looking the man full in the face for some minutes, she took a stick, which she calls her wand, and going and putting her ear close to the wall, she knocked with the stick repeatedly. After remaining there for some time, she returned to the place and said, "The Lord told her that the bill must be paid, and those who had ten shillings must pay down five—those who had eight, four"—and so on down to the lowest shilling. The command was immediately executed, and thus the bill was discharged. Her disciples think themselves exempted from keeping Sunday holy, making Saturday their Sabbath. Two of them, day-labourers, were found pursuing their respective occupations on the same Sunday, in view of the congregations assembled at two different parish churches. One of them, on being reprimanded for his conduct, observed, "that he was working by command of the Lord, and that no person should prevent him from working." A farmer also, who was once a man of some property, but who, since he has become a victim to the artifices of this pretender to inspiration, has been reduced to poverty,

sent his boys and horses into a field, and ploughed the whole Sunday. The two labourers were summoned before the magistrates for their misconduct. They began by reading, from a written paper, what they termed the divine communications of this woman, who said that she had received a command from the Lord that they should work on Sundays. When they were told they must be punished, the hysteric laugh of joy which burst from the hard thin countenance of one of them, an old man nearly seventy-years of age, because he should suffer for the Lord's sake, quite shocked the spectators. Both said they hoped the gentlemen would punish them—that they would rather be punished than set at liberty. They received their proper punishment, and afterwards desisted from the offence. The pretended prophetess, seeing she had gone too far, told them, "the Lord only wished to try their courage, and there was no necessity for their perseverance in it." Afterwards they worked only privately on Sundays.

DEATH OF TOMLINSON THE ENGRAVER.—The fate of irregular talent is painfully illustrated by the termination of this artist's career. Tomlinson having long wished to visit Paris, an English gentleman, who resides there, was induced, a few months since, to gratify his wishes; he gave him a lodging at his country house, fitted up a room for him, and procured him employment from the booksellers. Unfortunately, Tomlinson found that he could get a small glass of brandy for a half-penny, and a large one for a penny; the consequence was, that he was drunk every day, and in two months he had not finished one

small book plate. At last, having worked regularly for two or three days, but wanting a pair of shoes, he asked the loan of money, to buy them, and ten francs were given him for that purpose. Instead of buying his shoes, he went and bought a bottle of brandy; he stayed out all night and all the next day: in that evening he laid out the remainder of his money in brandy, and took the road to the river, followed by all the children of the village. Arrived on the banks of the Seine, and having fallen several times in his way thither, he pulled off his coat, took off his cravat and hat, put the bottle to his mouth, and having drained it of the last drop, threw it into the water, leaped in after it, and was drowned. The next morning the body was found by some fishermen on drawing their nets. Only two days before his death, he expressed how happy he was, and how well he lived, having excellent dinners and a bottle of good wine a day for twenty-pence.

28. COURT OF KING'S BENCH. — *H. Down, Esq. v. Halling and Others.* — This was an action for money had and received by the defendants, to the plaintiff's use. Plea, the general issue.—On the 16th of November last, the plaintiff received a check for 50*l.* drawn in his favour by his brother, Mr. Edward Down, a partner in the house of sir P. Pole, bart. and Co., upon that firm. The plaintiff and his wife were, on the same day, at a shop, in the Burlington Arcade, purchasing some goods. Mrs. Down, who had possession of the check, by some accident dropped it out of her pocket-book. On the 22nd of November, between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, a

female came to the shop of the defendants, who are linen-draper in Cockspur-street, and purchased a shawl and a scarf at the price of 6*l.*, saying she wanted them for a lady. She then tendered the identical check in question, in payment, and desired to have the change. The clerk at the counter having made out a bill of parcels, took the check to one of the defendants, in the counting-house, to consult him about taking it. The latter came into the shop, and observing that the woman was of respectable appearance, he asked her to write her name and address on the check. She said she was a bad writer, and requested him to write it, and he accordingly wrote with a pencil, "Mrs. Jones, Leader-street Brompton," by her directions. He then gave her 44*l.* in cash, and she went away with the money and goods. It being too late that evening to present the check at the banking-house, a clerk was sent next morning, between nine and ten o'clock, to sir P. Pole and Co.'s, who paid it with a 50*l.* note, which the clerk took to the house of Messrs. Smith, Payne and Smith, and paid it into the account of the defendants, who banked there. He also paid in other monies, and five checks for different sums. In general, the defendants were in the habit of paying checks received in the course of business, into the hands of their bankers, and not of getting them cashed in the first instance at the places where they are made payable. No notice was given by the plaintiff of the loss of the check until the day after it had been paid by sir P. Pole and Co. The check being afterwards traced to the defendants, the plaintiff demanded the amount of it, on the ground that it had been paid in their own

wrong; and they having refused to repay the money, this action was brought. Upon being applied to as to the circumstances under which the defendants had received the check, they said they had taken it without suspicion. In general, they were not in the habit of taking checks from strangers in payment of goods, unless the parties came in carriages, or appeared otherwise to be persons of respectability, or unless a large quantity of goods was bought. Upon inquiring at the address written on the check, it turned out that no such person as Mrs. Jones lived in Leader-street, Brompton. The question was, whether the action was maintainable.

For the plaintiff it was contended, that the defendants having received the check under circumstances which ought to have excited suspicion, they were liable in law to repay the amount to the real owner, in consequence of their want of due caution in ascertaining whether the woman, who presented it, had a valid title to it. First, the check was taken of a total stranger; secondly, it was over due six days; thirdly, it was brought by a woman who said she could not write, and brought it on behalf of a lady; fourthly, it was presented at a late hour of the day, when it was impossible to make inquiries about it; fifthly, the amount of goods bought was only 6*l.*; and lastly, the defendants had departed from their usual course, by presenting the check themselves, at an early hour the following morning, instead of paying it to their own bankers. All these were circumstances of suspicion, which ought to throw the loss upon the defendants.

For the other side, it was argued,

that, as the defendants had received the check fairly and bona fide in the ordinary course of trade, it would be unreasonable to call upon them to refund the amount of it in this action. They were in an extensive way of trade, and had taken every precaution which could reasonably be expected in such a transaction. If this case were to be determined as a question of carelessness, the balance of negligence was clearly on the side of the plaintiff; for, in the first place, it had been loosely carried in Mrs. Down's pocket-book; and in the second, no notice of the loss was given to Pole and Co. until seven days afterwards, when the check had been paid. Indeed, there was no evidence whatever that the check had been, in fact, lost in the manner stated; and, for anything that appeared to the contrary, the check might have been paid away by the plaintiff, and so find its way into the hands of a bona fide holder. On that ground there ought to be a nonsuit.

The lord chief justice charged the jury, that if they were of opinion that the defendants took the check under such circumstances as ought to awaken suspicion in the minds of reasonable men, acquainted with business, in point of law, the plaintiff would be entitled to a verdict. On a former occasion (in *Gill v. Cubitt*) he had laid down the same rule of law in a case somewhat similar. That opinion was afterwards controverted, but the Court of King's-bench were of opinion that his ruling was right. Trying this case by that rule, they would dispose of it in such a manner as appeared to them to be just and proper.

The jury retired for upwards of an hour, and at length returned a

verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 50*l*.

28. CEREMONIES OF THE CORONATION OF CHARLES THE 10TH.—(*Rheims.*)—*Decorations of the Cathedral Church at Rheims.*—A covered gallery is raised, extending from the great hall of the archbishop's palace to the square before the cathedral, under which the king is to pass; this gallery joins a colonnade which embraces the whole façade. From this gallery, which is magnificently decorated, the king enters the church, the nave of which, as far as the entrance to the choir, is enclosed by a barrier breast high, raised between the pillars. The enclosure thus formed is furnished with rows of benches; the pillars are hung with tapestry: from the roof of the church a great number of lustres, furnished with lights, are suspended. The choir is decorated with the utmost magnificence: above the stalls for the prebendaries, is raised an arched basement, on which is elevated a row of columns of the Corinthian order, which surround the choir, the sanctuary, and the pulpit. These columns, which are of violet marble, with golden pedestals and capitals, rest one-fourth on the angles of the galleries, and project before the pillars, on a back-ground of black-veined marble. They separate the galleries, which extend from the pulpit to the sanctuary. The entablatures of this line of columns, with all the mouldings, modillions, and ornamental foliage, which enrich the frieze, are cut in gold, and surmounted by a slab of black-veined marble. In a perpendicular line with the columns are placed statues of children, in dove marble, holding branched candelabras. All the galleries are furnished with seats, in the form

of an amphitheatre. The front of these galleries is formed by a balustrade of white marble, with ornaments of gold. From the middle of the ceiling of each gallery a twelve-branched lustre is suspended. The back-ground between each of the columns is decorated with gilt figures, holding branched candlesticks, furnished with lights.

The arched basement already mentioned as supporting the whole of this colonnade is of dove marble, furnished with strong brackets, and ornamented with golden garlands.

At the entrance of the choir is the pulpit, which is ascended by winding stairs of considerable breadth. On this pulpit the king's throne is raised; and over it is suspended a canopy, supported by four columns, looped with hangings of violet satin, embroidered with gold fleurs-de-lis. The back of the throne is open, that his majesty may be seen by all the persons assembled in the body of the church. To the right and left of the throne, are placed the seats for the temporal and spiritual peers; and at the foot of the throne are the accommodations for the great chamberlain, the first gentleman of the bedchamber, and the grand master of the robes. In front is the seat for the constable, over against which are those of the grand master and keeper of the seals, acting as chancellor; on the right of the king is an altar.

The end and sides of the choir are decorated with a row of columns in a circular form, furnished with seats, forming an amphitheatre, in front of which the orchestra is stationed.

Within the recess of the transom-window in the choir are two large and richly-decorated galleries:

the one towards the archbishop's palace is destined for the females of the royal family, and the ladies in their suite; the other, opposite to it, is set apart for the pope's nuncio and the foreign ambassadors. The whole of the enclosure within the choir is hung with the richest tapestry, which serves as a background to the groups of marble figures, disposed with the greatest taste, each bearing an elegant candelabra.

Rheims, May 29.

Before five o'clock in the morning, the doors of the cathedral were besieged by the crowd. At six they were opened, and at half-past six all the galleries in the body of the church, the choir, the sanctuary, &c. were filled.

The galleries reserved for the dauphiness, the duchess of Berry, and the princesses of the blood, were on the right of his majesty's pew, opposite the gallery of the diplomatic body.

The peers of France, and great officers of the Crown, were placed on the steps of the choir. On the right, were the deputies and mayors of the good cities, the prefects, and many other public functionaries, called to the coronation by sealed letters.

The royal courts, the tribunals, and a great number of general officers, occupied the steps in the body of the church, to the right and left. The galleries erected on both sides between the pillars were filled with ladies, most of them presented.

The dauphiness had a robe embroidered with silver on a gold ground, and a diadem sparkling with diamonds. The duchess of Berry wore a crimson-coloured robe bordered with silver lama; she wore in her hair a wreath of roses mixed with diamonds. The princesses

of the blood wore white robes worked with silver.

At half past seven the clergy repaired to the cathedral.

The archbishop of Rheims advanced towards the altar, preceded by the bishops of Soissons and Rheims, acting as deacon and sub-deacon, and by the archbishops of Besançon and Bruges, and the bishop of Autun and Evreux, appointed to chant the litanies.

Cardinals Clermont-Tonnerre, and La Fare, assisting his Majesty, went to fetch the king from his apartments, preceded by the chapter.

The chapter having arrived at the door of his majesty's chamber with the dauphin, the dukes of Orleans and Bourbon, the great officers of the Crown, those officers of the household who had functions to perform in the ceremony of the coronation, and the principal chaplain of the cathedral, knocked at the door. Prince Talleyrand, the high chamberlain, said, in a loud voice, "What do you desire?" the cardinal Clermont-Tonnerre answered, "Charles X., whom God has given us for our king."

The doors were then opened by his majesty's porters.

The two cardinals then approached the king (who rose from his seat) and saluted his Majesty.

The dauphin, and the dukes of Orleans and Bourbon, then proceeded to the church, conducted by the master of the ceremonies, and preceded and followed by their chief officers, who took their places in the sanctuary, except the lieutenant of the king's gardes du corps on duty about the dauphin, who remained with his royal highness.

The first of the two cardinals presented the holy water to the

king, and repeated the prayer—*Omnipotens sempiterne Deus, qui famulum tuum, &c.*, after which the two cardinals conducted the king to the church.

During the procession to the church, the anthem *Ecce, mitto angelum meum, &c.*, was chanted.

The king wore a silver robe; his slippers were trimmed with silver, and he had a cap (*toque*) of black velvet, with two white aigrettes, separated in the middle by a diamond cross.

When the king arrived at the door of the church, cardinal La Fare repeated the prayer, *Deus, qui scis genus humanum*; after which, the psalm *Domine, in virtute tuo lætabitur Rex*, was chanted. During the psalm, the clergy took their places, and the king was conducted by the two cardinals to the foot of the altar, where his majesty knelt down.

As soon as the king entered the choir, the archbishop of Rheims said over his majesty the prayer, *Omnipotens Deus, Cælestium Moderator*; after which his majesty was conducted to the seat prepared for him in the middle of the sanctuary, under the high canopy. After the princes, the great officers, &c., had taken their places, the archbishop of Rheims presented holy water to his majesty, who rose to receive it.

His grace afterwards gave holy water to the whole assembly, and then withdrew behind the high altar, to put on his pontifical robes; he then brought the holy phial (*Sainte Ampoule*).

During this time the choir chanted *sext*.

His grace having saluted the altar, and the king commenced the *Veni, Creator*, his majesty remained kneeling during the first verse.

After the *Veni, Creator*, the archbishop advanced to the king, accompanied by his two assisting cardinals, bearing one the book of the Evangelists, the other the relic of the true cross; he took the book, on which he placed the relic, and held it open before his majesty, to whom he presented the forms of the oaths, placed thus on the book of the Gospel.

The king, seated and covered, with his hand placed on the book and on the true cross, pronounced the following oaths:—

Oath of the Coronation.

“In the presence of God, I promise to my faithful people to maintain and to honour our holy religion, as becomes the most Christian king, and eldest son of the Church; to do good justice to all my subjects, and to govern conformably to the laws of the kingdom and the constitutional charter, which I swear to observe faithfully, so help me God and his holy Gospel.”

Oath of the King, as Chief and Sovereign Grand Master of the order of the Holy Ghost.

“We swear to God, the Creator, to live and die in his holy faith, and the Catholic Apostolic Roman religion, to maintain the order of the Holy Ghost, without suffering it to lose its glorious prerogatives, to observe the statutes of the said order, and to cause them to be observed by all those who are or shall be members of it, reserving to ourself, however, to regulate the conditions of admission according to the good of our service.”

Oath of the King, as Grand Master of the Royal and Military order of St. Louis, and of the Royal order of the Legion of Honour.

“We solemnly swear to God to

maintain for ever, without suffering them to lose their glorious prerogatives, the royal and military order of St. Louis, and the loyal order of the Legion of Honour, to wear the cross of the said orders, to cause their statutes to be observed; this we swear and promise on the holy cross and the holy Gospels."

After the oaths, the king being led to the altar by two cardinals, put off his upper robe, which was taken by the first gentleman of the chamber, and delivered to the first valet de chambre. The king gave his cap to the first gentleman master of the wardrobe, who delivered it to the senior valet de chambre.

The king, who had on only a *salon camisole*, embroidered with silver, and open at the places where the unction was to be performed, remained standing during the prayers. The high chamberlain put on his majesty the boots of purple velvet, embroidered with *fleur-de-lis* in gold.

The dauphin put on his majesty the golden spurs which were on the altar; the duke of Conigliano, acting as constable, laid aside his sword, and advanced to the king, who rose and approached the altar, when the archbishop blessed the sword of Charlemagne, saying the prayer *Exaudi, quesumus, Domine, preces nostras*, &c. The archbishop then girded the sword about the king, and immediately took it off; and, drawing it from the scabbard, presented it to him, saying, *Accipe gladium tuum*; after which the king kissed the sword, and replaced it on the altar. After several other prayers, the archbishop prepared for the sacred unction. The king, conducted by the two cardinals, sat down. The

archbishop opened the reliquary containing the holy phial, and with the point of a golden needle took out a portion, which he mixed with consecrated oil. The choir chanted the anthem, *Gentem Francorum inclutam*, &c. The two cardinals opened the places in the king's garment for the unction, and led his majesty to the altar, where he knelt down on cushions placed for the purpose. Then the four prelates appointed to chant the litanies advanced to the foot of the altar. After the litanies, the archbishop took his place on the seat, with his back to the altar; and the king being conducted by the two cardinals to the archbishop, knelt down, when the archbishop, seated, with his mitre on his head, said the prayer *Omnipotens sempiterne Deus, gubernator Cæli*.

The bishop of Soissons took from the altar the holy oil, and presented it to the archbishop, who took some with his thumb to anoint his majesty on the usual places—

1st, on the crown of the head, making the sign of the cross, and saying, *Ungo te in regem de oleo sanctificato*; 2nd, on the breast; 3rd, between the shoulders; 4th and 5th, on the right and left shoulder; 6th and 7th, on the back of the right and left arms; making each time the sign of the cross, and repeating *ungo te*, &c.

The high chamberlain put on his majesty the tunic and the dalmatica of crimson satin, embroidered with *fleurs-de-lis* of gold; and over this the royal mantle of purple velvet, with gold *fleurs-de-lis*, lined and trimmed with ermine. The king, being in the royal robes, knelt down. The archbishop, seated, took the holy oil from the bishop, acting as deacon.

After the prayers, the first valet

de chambre presented to the deacon a pair of gloves in a plate of silver gilt, which the deacon held while the archbishop blessed the gloves, saying *Omnipotens Creator*, and the archbishop sprinkled the gloves with holy water, and put them on the king. The same ceremony took place for the ring, which his grace put on his majesty's fourth finger, saying *Accipe anulum*. The delivery of the sceptre and rod of justice was performed in the same manner. The archbishop, with both hands, took from the altar the crown of Charlemagne, and held it over the king's head, without its touching his majesty; and the princes put their hands to it to support it. Then the archbishop, holding it with his left hand, said, making the benediction with the right, *Coronet te Deus coronâ gloriæ atque justitiæ*. After which, alone, he placed the crown on the king's head.

The dauphin, and the princes, a second time put their hands on it, as if to support it, and he said *Accipe Coronam Regni, in nomine patris, &c.*

The ceremony of putting on the crown being finished, the archbishop raised the king by the right arm, and his majesty was conducted to his throne. His majesty was attended in the same manner as on his entering the church, the duke of Conegliano bearing the sword of Charlemagne naked in his hand.

Every body standing, the archbishops holding the king by the right arm, and with their faces towards the altar, said the prayer—*Ita et retine a modo statum*. Then the king being seated, the archbishop holding his majesty by the hand, said, *In hoc regni solio confirmet te, &c.* The prayers being ended, the archbishop put off his mitre, made

a profound obeisance to the king, kissed him on the forehead and said, *Vivat Rex in æternum*.

The dauphin and the princes took off their crowns, which they placed on their seats; they advanced and each of them received the embrace from the king, saying, *Vivat Rex in æternum*.

At this moment the trumpets sounded, the people entered the church; the heralds distributed the medals; a thousand birds were let loose, all the bells were rung, and three volleys of musketry, fired by the infantry of the royal guard, were answered by the artillery of the ramparts of the city.

After these ceremonies the archbishop chanted *Te Deum*, then high mass was celebrated, during which the dauphin and the princes took off their crowns, and the cardinals their mitres.

The dauphin took the king's crown and laid it on the desk of his majesty's pew. After the gospel he replaced the crown on the king's head, and resumed his own, as did the princes.

During the offertory, the king-at-arms and three heralds carried the offerings to four knights of the Holy Ghost. These offerings are a vase of silver gilt, containing the wine; a silver loaf, a gold loaf, and a large dish of silver gilt, containing the medals struck on the coronation.

After the elevation of the host, the high almoner, prince de Croi, went to take the kiss of peace from the archbishop; then, going up to the throne, he gave it to the king; the dauphin and the princes of the blood came to receive it of his majesty, when the dauphin bent his knee. The dauphin having received the king's embrace (*accolade*), bent his knee to his august

father, who raised him and held him long pressed in his arms. This affecting scene made a profound impression on the assembly, and tears, produced by the sweetest emotions, were mingled with numerous cries of *Vive le Roy! Vive le Dauphin*. The enthusiasm of the spectators was without bounds. His majesty afterwards took the sacrament in both kinds; after which the dauphin approached the king, and delivered his crown to him again. His majesty remained a few moments on his knees in prayer, after which the archbishop took from him the crown of Charlemagne, and gave him a lighter one.

He afterwards returned to his apartments, and repaired to the royal entertainment in the great hall of the Archiepiscopal Palace.

On the following day, at ten o'clock in the morning the foreign ambassadors and ministers paid their respects to the king and the royal family, when his excellency the Apostolic nuncio complimented the king in the name of the diplomatic body in these terms:—

"Sire — The diplomatic body, deeply affected by the august ceremony which they have just witnessed, and by all the recollections that it calls forth, hasten to offer to your majesty the tribute of their felicitations.

"After long reverses, followed by events so marvellous that we should in vain endeavour to explain them by causes purely human, one of the kings (your predecessors) received in this ancient city the holy unction which had flowed on the forehead of Clovis.

"Tried, Sire, by greater misfortunes, but which never shook your royal soul, Providence has conducted you in a manner no less marvellous, to the foot of the same

altar, where Charles VII. again took possession of this glorious Crown, the splendour of which is still heightened by your virtues.

"In seeing religion, which alone consolidates thrones, consecrate the beginning of your reign, Europe participates in the hopes which France has conceived of it, at the same time that it joins with it in forming the most ardent wishes for the happiness of your majesty, a happiness inseparable from the public felicity, which finds, Sire, the surest pledge in your wisdom, your goodness, and your noble character."

The king answered—"Sir — On an occasion so interesting to religion and the monarchy, I am happy to see myself surrounded by the representatives of all the sovereigns of Europe. I am very sensible to all that you have just said to me in the name of the diplomatic body; I have the firm confidence that this august ceremony will promote the happiness of my people; and I shall use all my efforts to maintain the peace and harmony which at present subsist between all the powers. I hope that God will bless my efforts. We can do nothing without him. Gentlemen, I beg you to make known to your masters the sentiments by which I am animated, and my gratitude for the part they have taken in my coronation."

At the breaking up of the diplomatic meeting, M. de Lalive delivered, in the king's name, the coronation medal to the foreign ambassadors and ministers.

JUNE.

1. COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—*Poole v. Elliston*.—This was an

action against Robert William Elliston, for an assault.

Mr. Brougham stated the case. The plaintiff, who had from the year 1812 to 1820 occupied his leisure in writing for the Stage, had written two theatrical pieces for Drury-lane theatre, which had been very favourably received. In consequence of these successes, he became entitled to a privilege which was always expected by the authors of successful pieces, and was uniformly bestowed upon them, that of free admission to the theatre. In pursuance of that custom, this privilege was conferred on Mr. Poole by Mr. Elliston. Afterwards the latter thought fit to withdraw the privilege, and refused Mr. Poole entrance. Several letters passed upon the subject, and at last the defendant was pleased to treat the plaintiff's correspondence with silent contempt. Mr. Poole, being unable to obtain an answer, determined to call on Mr. Elliston, and went for that purpose to the theatre, accompanied by a friend; he chose the morning, not wishing to disturb the defendant in his hours of relaxation and enjoyment; he knocked at the door, sent in his card, and was desired to walk up stairs. He had a friend with him, who also sent up his card, and they were both shown into a room. In a short time afterwards, Mr. Elliston entered the apartment in a violent rage, and storming with passion; he instantly addressed the plaintiff in terms most gross and low. This was accompanied with a threat of personal violence if the plaintiff did not immediately leave the room, and in fact, before the plaintiff could obey the mandate, he began beating, and attempted to kick him. Mr. Elliston then endeavoured to

collar Mr. Poole, and on his friend interposing to separate them, he called him a liar, and threatened to serve him in the same way.

The following witness was then called:—Mr. St. Aubyn, a barrister, said, he was a friend of Mr. Poole, and accompanied him to Drury-lane theatre. They were shewn in to Mr. Elliston's room. When they were there Mr. Elliston came in, apparently in a violent passion, and, addressing himself to Mr. Poole said, "Get out of this house, or I will kick you," using a very coarse expression. He then "suited the action to the word." A scuffle ensued and Mr. Poole attempted to remonstrate with Mr. Elliston, who, however, would not hear him. "I then offered," said the witness, "to speak, but he would not hear me; and I advised Mr. Poole immediately to leave the theatre. We did so; Mr. Elliston followed us across the stage, and said to Mr. Poole, "I don't strike you, for if I did I should kill you." I said, "Sir, you have struck him." He turned short round, and said "You lie." I went on with Mr. Poole, Mr. Elliston following us into the street, and continuing to abuse us, and giving orders to the doorkeepers, in our hearing to take notice of Mr. Poole, and not to admit him."

Cross-examined by Mr. Scarlett: How long have you been at the bar?—The witness: Thirteen or fourteen years.

Mr. Scarlett: Did Mr. Poole take you with him as his Counsel?—Witness: No; very few people do that. The counsel I gave to Mr. Poole was, to get away as soon as possible.

Mr. Scarlett: Did you make an oration?—Witness: O no! there was no time; Mr. Elliston fol-

lowed up his threat by immediate execution.

On his further cross-examination, he said he was not aware that there had been previous differences between Mr. Elliston and the plaintiff, but recollected that the plaintiff had said that there was some misunderstanding between him and the manager; the plaintiff had said that he had in the public prints held Elliston up to public ridicule; but did not recollect his saying that he would do so again. The plaintiff did not state he was going to the theatre for the purpose of insulting Mr. Elliston.

Mr. Scarlett then addressed the jury for the defendant.

The lord chief justice summed up, leaving it with the jury, that if they thought Mr. Poole had brought the assault on himself, they would give only the most moderate damages.—The jury, after consulting for ten minutes, returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 80*l*.

HOUSE OF LORDS—*Maule v. Maule (of Panmure)*.—The Lord Chancellor gave judgment in the appeal of "*Maule v. Maule*." The father, Mr. Maule, has the entailed estate of Panmure, in Scotland, producing about 20,000*l*. a year; he purchased for the son a commission in the 37th regiment, and allowed him besides about 100*l*. a year; but the son urged that such a sum was not sufficient to maintain him, and to enable him to mix with that company which would qualify him for his future station in society. He therefore instituted a suit in the court of session, proceeding on the law of aliment, peculiar to Scotland, for further allowance from his father. The court adjudged the father to allow

the son aliment to the extent of 800*l*. a year. Against that decision Mr. Maule, sen., appealed to the House of Lords. The son had proceeded for 2,000*l*. yearly, as a reasonable and suitable allowance, according to his rank and station, and for the support of the rank of his family. The lord chancellor, in pronouncing judgment, said, that, if the principles recognised by the decision now appealed against were established, the court of session in Scotland would have power superior to that possessed by any court in England. It would empower the next heir of entail in all cases to call upon the court to require an account of the income, debts, and burthens of the estate; and then to decree a portion of the estate's produce; or, in other words, to render it competent, on arbitrary notions of what might be suitable and reasonable between father and son, "to take what is confessedly the property of one man and give it to another." That was a principle, which he (lord Eldon) could not recognize—it was not consistent with the laws of the land. For the court of session to take to itself the right thus to interfere between father and son, was contrary to all notions of law and equity; and it was against the laws of nature, as recognized by society, which gave the power assumed by the court of session, to the father alone.

The decree of the court of session was reversed.

LONDON MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—A quarterly general meeting of the London Mechanics' Institution, took place in the temporary lecture-room, Monkwell-street, Falcon-square: Dr. Birkbeck, the president of the Institution, was in the chair, supported by Dr. Gilchrist and Robert M'William, esq.,

two of the vice-presidents. About 500 of the members were present.

The cash account was stated as follows:—

Expense of the quarter's rent, paid for books, and other incidental expenses	£.	s.	d.
	586	17	1
Balance in hand	1,507	15	11

2,094 13 0

Balance in hand last quarter	607	18	8
Money since received	1,486	16	4

2,094 13 0

It appeared from the report that 134 volumes of books had been presented to the Institution during the quarter, and that the library at present consisted of upwards of 1,400 volumes; that the Institution had increased in number, within the same period, by 239 members; and that the total number of members regularly paying subscription is 1,185.

It also appeared that the following elementary schools had been opened gratuitously to the members:—Four schools for teaching the French language on Mr. Black's system; three arithmetical schools, one for instruction in drawing; and another for teaching mathematics.

A SEA-HORSE.—A walrus, or sea-horse, was discovered on the rocks of Fierceness, on Eday, Orkney. Having been shot at and wounded by one of Mr. Laing's shepherds there, it took to sea, and was followed by him, and some others, in a boat. The man fired a second time, and pierced the animal through the eyes; it now lay on the water apparently lifeless, but, upon the boat coming alongside, and one of the men catching hold of the fore-paw, the walrus made a sudden plunge, and carried the man to the bottom with him; and it was with

difficulty, upon his rising to the surface, that he was got back into the boat. Another shot, however, was fatal to the animal, and it was towed ashore in triumph. The skin of the walrus, when dried, measured 15 feet by 14 feet; and the tusks, which appeared much worn at the ends, protruded from the head about 12 inches.

2. UNION-HALL.—Several of the parish officers of Newington attended at this office, before the sitting magistrate, in order to state facts which had come to their knowledge, relative to the ill-treatment of a young girl named Sarah Holman, by her father, who had turned her out of his house into the streets, in consequence of her refusal to become a convert to a sect of which he was a member, who denominated themselves "The true believers in the faith of Mary Johanna Southcote, and the coming of the young Shiloh."

The female, who now came forward to make a complaint against her parent, had attended at their workhouse the day before, and applied for parish relief, stating that she had been turned out of doors that morning by her father. The girl, being questioned as to the cause of the conduct pursued towards her, and as to who and what her father was, replied that he was a master-tailor, in comfortable circumstances, having two houses in which he alternately resided, one of them situated in Pleasant-row, and the other in Pleasant-place, Walworth; and that her determination not to become one of the believers, in the faith of "Mary Johanna," was the sole cause of the cruel manner in which she had been for a length of time persecuted by him. Upon hearing this account, the parish officers

proceeded to Mr. Holman's house, for the purpose of ascertaining whether he was in competent circumstances to support his child. The result of their inquiries was as follows:—On entering a room in the house in Pleasant-row, they observed a most extraordinary-looking man, a cripple, sitting at a table, busily engaged in writing to the dictation of an equally extraordinary-looking woman of frightful aspect, having only one eye, and disfigured by a hair lip, which extended so far up her face, as completely to divide the nose into two parts. This personage was “the real Mary Johanna;” and upon asking what the old man was doing, they were told he was her amanuensis or clerk, and that he was then writing the dream of his mistress, who was to bring “Young Shiloh” into the world, and was considered to have been specially sent upon earth for that purpose, as well as for the performance of some other wonderful prodigies before she made her exit. The parish officers also saw two or three other women in the house, one of whom, on being questioned respecting an infant which she carried in her arms, said that it was her child—that Mr. Holman was the father of it; but that she was not his wife. On visiting the other house belonging to Mr. Holman, they observed several other women, all of whom cohabited with Holman, the forms of whose system of faith allowed a plurality of wives without the necessity of the ceremony of matrimony in any of the cases. Subsequently they had an interview with Holman himself, who on being informed that he was bound either to allow a reasonable maintenance for his daughter to the parish, or else to take her home, refused to

do either, on the ground that he did not consider her as his daughter, because she was not endued with the spirit of the Lord; the fact, however, of the girl being his child, they established by producing the certificate of the marriage of Holman with her mother, in the year 1794.

Sarah Holman, on being sworn, stated, that about three years ago her father's barbarity commenced, by turning her mother and herself out of doors. After that she went into service, but on account of ill health was obliged to leave her situation about five weeks ago. She then went back to her father, and had not been many hours in the house, before she was surprised at the extraordinary scenes she beheld going forward. A Mrs. Browne, who appeared to be at the head of every thing, called her on one side, telling her that she was the real “Mary Johanna,” that she was sent upon earth endued with the spirit of the Lord, and that she would perform miracles before she was translated back into heaven again. “Seeing that I was not much inclined to believe her,” said the girl, she appeared greatly enraged, and exclaimed, “I grieve the spirit of the Lord, and such a creature as you shall not be suffered to remain along with ‘the true believers.’” She was then asked, whether she did not believe that the real Sabbath-day fell upon Saturdays? Upon stating her disbelief of any such thing, she was considered, she said, as bad as a pestilence in the house—was treated by her father and the rest of the inmates in the most cruel manner, until at length her life became miserable, and she was anxious to get away from such a crew, and some days

ago begged that her father would purchase her a few necessary articles to go back into service. Her application was treated with derision, her father declaring that such an unbeliever was not worthy to live; and he actually kept her for the last three days without victuals, the only sustenance she had during that time being the leaves of some lettuces, which she picked up in the garden behind the house. On Tuesday last, on remonstrating with her father for treating her so cruelly, and begging that he would act differently towards her, he kicked her out of the house, bawling out, "That is the punishment for an unbeliever." Her father, she said, some time ago went to considerable expense in making up a most splendid red coat, richly embroidered with gold, and with letters worked in gold on the back of it, to this effect—"This coat is for the young Shiloh." This coat, she said, was given to Mrs. Browne, *alias* Mary Johanna, by her father, who, on presenting it, said, "What am I to do with this coat?" Mary Johanna's reply was, "Let it be given where the Lord's spirit dwells in perfection." "Then," said her father, placing the coat over her shoulders, "it dwelleth in thee." Mary Johanna then got up off her seat with young Shiloh's coat thrown over her shoulders, and marched out of the room. Complainant said, that she had since been told that this coat was now in pledge for liquor drank by this very woman, who was considered an object of adoration by those of her sect. Their particular days for devotion were on Saturdays. On Sundays they always work, and she was never permitted to enter the room where they con-

gregated, because she was an unbeliever. In reply to questions by the magistrate, the girl stated that she had frequently seen her father leave the bed-rooms of different women who lived in the house with him, early in the morning; and that she was convinced he treated them all as his wives.

Holman declared that the greater part of his daughter's statement was false. With respect to his mode of worship, he submitted that had nothing to do with the question.

The magistrate, having listened to him for a long time, said he must give the parish some security for the maintenance of his daughter. An arrangement was ultimately entered into.

QUARANTINE AT NAPLES.—

The following is a copy of the quarantine regulations established at Naples in consequence of the measure proposed in England for modifying the quarantine laws of this country:—

1. All vessels arriving from Great Britain, or with a portion of cargoes shipped there and not landed at an intermediate port, must proceed at once to the lazaretto at Nesita, there to unload.

2. If the cargo consists wholly or in part of manufactures, such manufactures must perform 21 days' quarantine at the lazaretto of Nesita, and the vessel 14 days, which quarantine commences from the day the last package has been discharged. If the cargo consists wholly or in part of cotton yarn, the same must also be unloaded at Nesita; but the Board of Health has not yet decided upon the extent of quarantine, which will however, be of longer duration than that on manufactures. Sugar and other unsusceptible goods must

be equally discharged at Nesita, but may come round to Naples at once, provided there be no paper inside the package.

3. Vessels with entire cargoes of iron, or other metals, must also discharge at Nesita, but such cargoes may come to Naples forthwith; and the vessel's quarantine of 14 days will commence from the day of arrival at Naples, and not from that of final discharge, as

in the case of manufactures and other susceptible goods.

4. The quarantine charges for the men unloading at Nesita are 15 ducats for every three hours.

5. MR BOSWELL'S LIBRARY.—The sale of this library, &c., by Sotheby, finished on the 3rd inst., when some singularly rare manuscripts and autograph letters were sold at extraordinary prices. The following are the most prominent items:

£. s. d.

Sixteen original letters of Dryden, the poet, addressed to his cousin, bought by Mr. Thorpe,	26	5	0
Twelve letters from the right hon. Edmund Burke to Mr. Malone, ditto	8	8	0
Forty-three letters from George Stevens to Mr. Malone, relative to Shakespeare, ditto	9	9	0
Twelve letters from the right hon. William Wyndham to Mr. Malone, ditto	3	5	0
Twenty-eight letters from Tom Warton to Mr. Malone, ditto	4	10	0
Three Letters from John Kemble, to Mr. Malone, ditto....	10	0	0
Four Letters from Dr. Percy, bishop of Dromore, to ditto, relating to Chatterton, ditto	2	14	0
One hundred and fifteen letters to Mr. Malone respecting his life of Dryden, ditto	20	0	0
License for sir Philip Sidney to travel for two years, accompanied by three servants, four horses, and one hundred pounds in money, under the sign manual of queen Elizabeth, ditto	11	0	0
Office copy of the will of Elizabeth Milton, the poet's widow, and other papers relating to her death, ditto	20	9	6
Three receipts, with the signatures of the poet's daughters, Anne Milton, Mary Milton, and Deborah Clark and her husband, on their receiving 100 <i>l.</i> each from their step-mother, Elizabeth Milton, as their portion of the estate of their father, ditto	18	7	6
4. NEW UNIVERSITY.—About 120 gentlemen who have taken an interest in the formation of the London College or University, assembled at the Crown and Anchor tavern. Mr. Brougham was in the chair, supported by lord John Russell, Mr. Abercromby, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. Hume, Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. J. Williams, and some other members of parliament. Mr. Gurney, Dr. Birk-	beck, and Mr. Thomas Campbell, were also present. Mr. Brougham explained that they had no idea of founding fellowships, or of conferring degrees, or of giving a theological education; that they wished only to combine the advantages of collegiate studies with the due domestic control of the children by their own parents; that the three great branches of		

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study which the college was intended to comprehend, werescience, literature, and the arts; that for each of these the children were to pay only three guineas annually, in addition to one guinea general entrance money; that the professors were to have no sinecures, nor residences provided; nor were there to be any religious tests, or doctrinal forms, which would oppose a barrier to the education of any sect among his majesty's subjects. He particularly dwelt on the advantages for medical studies, which the college was calculated to afford. The capital intended for the undertaking was estimated at 200,000*l.*, and the mode of raising it was to be by transferable shares of 100*l.* each. A committee of thirty-five persons was then appointed to digest the plan.

The following prospectus of the London University was soon afterwards extensively circulated:—

“The object of the institution is, to bring the means of a complete scientific and literary education home to the doors of the inhabitants of the metropolis, so that they may be enabled to educate their sons at a very moderate expense, and under their own immediate and constant superintendence. It is known that a young man cannot be maintained and instructed at Oxford or Cambridge under 200*l.* or 250*l.* a-year, while the expenses of many very far exceed this sum; and the vacations last about five months in the year. The whole expense of education at the London University will not exceed 25*l.* or 30*l.* a-year, including the sums paid to the general fund; and there will not be more than ten weeks of vacation in the year.

A suitable piece of ground for the buildings and walks, and in a central situation, is now in treaty for; and it is expected that the structure will be completed in August, 1826, and the classes opened in October following. A fortnight's vacation will be allowed at Christmas and Easter, and six weeks from the middle of August to the end of September.

The money being raised by shares and contributions, each holder of a 100*l.* share will receive interest on the same at a rate not exceeding four per cent, payable half-yearly, and be entitled to send one student to the university. The shares will be transferable by sale and bequest; and they will descend to the holders' representatives in cases of intestacy. The money due on them will be paid by instalments, as it may be required; but it is calculated that only two-thirds will be called for; and the remaining 83 per cent will be considered as a fund of reserve, in case of any extension of the plan, or other unfavourable exigencies. No person can hold more than ten shares. Each contributor of 50*l.* will have all the privileges of a shareholder during his life, except that of receiving interest, and transferring his rights.

The interest will be paid out of the revenues of the institution, and the yearly produce of the sums received from time to time beyond what is required for current expenses. Each student is to pay five guineas a-year to this general income, besides one guinea to the library, museum, and collection of maps, charts, drawings, and models.

The rules of the establishment will be submitted to a general meeting of shareholders; but it

expected that the general opinion will be in favour of vesting the whole government of the institution in a chancellor and vice-chancellor, and 19 ordinary members of council, chosen by the shareholders by ballot, voting, if they please, by proxy, a certain number of the council to go out every year. It is also understood that the emoluments of the professors will be made to depend on the fees received from students, with the addition of very moderate salaries."

AUSTRALIA.—Accounts have been received of the formation of a new settlement on that island. The Tamar frigate, captain Bremer, which had been despatched from Portsmouth early in last year, arrived at Port Jackson in August, and, after being refitted, sailed thence for the neighbourhood of Port Essington, accompanied by the Countess of Harcourt and the Lady Nelson colonial schooner, having on board stores of every description, with a detachment of soldiers, under captain Barlow, and a party of convicts. On reaching their destination, a landing was effected without any opposition; but, from a scarcity of water and other necessaries, it was deemed proper to select another spot a few miles distant. The place chosen is a beautiful level country, which can be easily cleared, with plenty of wood, and a river of excellent fresh water. The stock of sheep, pigs, ducks, &c., were landed, and culinary seeds of all descriptions set in a luxuriant soil, many of which began to appear at the date of the letters. A strong fort was erected, on which some of the guns belonging to the Tamar were mounted; and on the 21st of October (the anniversary of the victory off

Trafalgar), the English colours were hoisted, and a salute fired, accompanied by three hearty cheers. The natives had assembled to the number of 100, and endeavoured to oppose the necessary works carrying on. At one time, they made an attack by throwing their spears, notwithstanding every attempt at conciliation had been adopted, by means of presents, &c. Confident hopes were, however, entertained, that no further attempts would be made, as they had already felt the force of fire arms. The coasts on that part of the island were unknown until surveyed by captain P. P. King, in the Bathurst surveying vessel, a few years since; from whose report the new station has been selected, and will in time prove highly advantageous, as the voyage from Sydney can be accomplished without much difficulty. Captain Barlow was left in the command; and storehouses, with barracks for the soldiers, and residences for the officers, were in progress.

14. THE COINAGE.—At the court at Carlton House, : Present, the king's most excellent majesty in council.

Whereas there was this day read at the Board, a representation from the right honourable Thomas Wallace, master of his majesty's mint, dated the 29th of April last, in the words following, viz.—

"In pursuance of your majesty's gracious commands, that dies for your majesty's coinage should be prepared according to the model of a new effigy of your majesty which I had the honour to submit for your majesty's approbation; and also that new reverses should be prepared for the gold and silver coinages, I humbly beg leave to lay before your majesty the an-

nexed designs intended to be struck upon the several species, forming the whole series of your majesty's gold and silver monies, namely :—

1st. "The five pound gold piece, having for the obverse impression the aforesaid effigy of your majesty, with the inscription 'Georgius IV. Dei Gratia,' and the date of the year ; and for the reverse, the ensigns armorial of the United Kingdom contained in a shield mantled, surmounted by the royal crown, with the inscription 'Britanniarum Rex Fid. Def.' and upon the rim of the piece the words 'Decus et Tutamen' and the year of the reign.

2nd. "The double sovereign, or forty shilling gold piece, having for its obverse impression the aforesaid effigy, inscription, and date : and for the reverse, the ensigns armorial as described for the five pound piece, with the same inscription and words on the rim.

3rd. "The sovereign, or twenty shilling gold piece, having for the obverse impression the aforesaid effigy, inscription, and date ; and for the reverse, the ensigns armorial of the United Kingdom contained in a shield plain, surmounted by the royal crown, with the inscription 'Georgius IV. Dei Gratia,' and a graining upon the rim.

4th. "The half sovereign, or ten shilling gold piece, having for the obverse impression the aforesaid effigy, inscription, and date ; and for the reverse, the ensigns armorial as described for the sovereign, with the same inscription, and a graining upon the rim.

5th. "The crown, or five shilling silver piece, having for the obverse impression the aforesaid effigy, inscription, and date ; and for the reverse, the ensigns armorial of the

United Kingdom, contained in a shield, surmounted by the royal crown and helmet, with its mantlings, and the motto, 'Dieu et mon Droit,' in a scroll beneath, with the inscription 'Britanniarum Rex Fid. Def.' and the words on the rim, 'Decus et Tutamen,' and the year of the reign.

6th. "The half-crown, or two shillings and sixpence silver piece, having for the obverse impression the aforesaid effigy, inscription, and date ; and for the reverse, the ensigns armorial as described for the crown, with the inscription, and a graining upon the rim.

7th. "The shilling, or twelve pence silver piece, having for the obverse impression the aforesaid effigy, inscription, and date ; and for the reverse, the emblems of the United Kingdom, namely, the rose, thistle, and shamrock, surmounted by the royal crest, with the inscription 'Britanniarum Rex Fid. Def.' and a graining upon the rim.

8th. "The half shilling, or six pence silver piece, having for the obverse impression the aforesaid effigy, inscription, and date ; and for the reverse, the ensigns armorial as described for the shilling, with the same inscription, and a graining upon the rim.

"Should it please your majesty to approve of the said impressions to be struck upon his majesty's coins herein respectively described, I humbly request your majesty will be graciously pleased to signify your majesty's orders thereon that the coinage may be forthwith proceeded upon."

His majesty, having taken the said representation into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to approve of the said designs whi

are hereunto annexed. And the right honourable the lords commissioners of his majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

JAMES BULLER.

15. CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held at the Hare and Hounds, Buckridge-street, St. Giles's, before Thomas Stirling, esq., coroner, on the body of Mr. Redmond Barry, aged 66.

The following advertisement, which appeared lately in the newspapers, will explain a great part of the previous life and circumstances of the unfortunate man :—

"Subscription for the relief of the brother of the late James Barry, esq., historical painter, and formerly professor of painting at the Royal Academy.

"Redmond Barry, a native of Ireland, the only surviving brother of the late James Barry, whose paintings adorn the great room of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c., in the Adelphi, is, at the age of 66, blind and destitute. After an active life spent in the service of his country, and after having been wounded in fighting her battles, about six years ago he lost his sight by lightning on the Western Islands; since which time the only support he has derived for his wife and himself has been from the casual charity of the passing stranger. The undermentioned gentlemen, mostly members of the Society of Arts, acquainted with these facts, consider he has a claim to the benevolence of the public on his own account; but as the brother of a man whose works do so much honour to the country, and whom that Society thought worthy of a public funeral and a sepulchre in St. Paul's, they have a confident hope that they shall

be assisted by the admirers of original genius, and those who appreciated his brother's merit. The intention of this appeal is, to raise a sum by subscription, that shall shield the remnant of his life from the pressing necessity he has so long endured, and which they pledge themselves to see properly appropriated.

"Members of the Committee:—Joseph Hume, esq., M. P., vice-president of the Society of Arts; William Tooke, esq., F. R. S., ditto., &c. &c.

"C. WARREN, hon. secretary."

The deceased, through this, obtained a subscription of 40*l.*, which was speedily expended in the payment of his debts and supplying himself and wife with the necessities of life; after which he was as much embarrassed as ever, and was obliged to resort to his former means of support; living in a hovel of the most miserable and filthy description in Maynard-street, and actually starving. Being weak and afflicted by the infirmities of age, he was at length unable to go into the streets to beg; and his only dependence was through the medium of his wife's exertions, who earned a shilling per day at army clothing, out of which they were to pay 6*d.* a-night for lodging. The deceased, during the last week, was obliged to keep to his bed; and his state demanding the attention of his wife, she was unable to attend to her work: the consequence was, that they could not pay the rent, which was in arrears eleven nights; and in order to support themselves, they were obliged to part with every little article that would bring them a penny. While they were in this distressing condition, the landlord frequently applied for his rent. On

Friday last he entered their miserable garret, while Mr. Barry lay on his bed ill, and threatened to turn him out of the house if he did not pay him; and he called again on Saturday, and said if he did not pay him his money "he would put his old bones into prison." He (Mr. Barry) rose in bed and said, "For God's sake don't distress me—I'll try and get up to-morrow (Sunday) and go to the chapel, when I hope to get something and pay you." The deceased had no sooner uttered the words than he was seized with violent tremblings, as if frightened; fell backward, very much grieved, on his wretched bed, and expressed his fear of going to prison. On Sunday morning, the deceased got up for the purpose of sitting near the chapel, to get some money to pay the rent. On his return home, he said he had taken his seat on the step of a door in Crown-street, Soho-square, where he got two shillings from the people coming out of chapel. He was very ill and fatigued, and wished to have something to nourish him, which his wife procured out of the trifle, so that nothing remained worth giving the landlord. A Mrs. Griffiths, of Buckridge-street, knowing the distressed situation of the poor creatures, sent word that they might have a room in her house. While they were supporting him along, he expressed a hope that the landlord would not send him to prison. On their arrival at the house of Mrs. Griffiths, the deceased, on entering the apartment, seemed to be roused with indignation at the manner in which he had been insulted by the landlord, and was seized with trembling: he exclaimed, "May the curse of Jehovah fall on his cruel head!" The words had just escaped his

lips, when he fell down on his knees and instantly expired. The parish surgeon was sent for, but it was to no purpose.

The jury returned a verdict—"Died by the visitation of God."

NEW LONDON-BRIDGE.—This being the day appointed for the laying of the first stone of the new bridge, the city presented a very gay and bustling spectacle. The coffer-dam was ornamented with much taste and beauty. It was divided into four tiers of galleries, along which several rows of benches, covered with scarlet cloth, were arranged for the benefit of the spectators. It was covered with canvass to keep out the rays of the sun, and, from the transverse beams erected to support it, which were decked with rosettes of different colours, were suspended flags and ensigns of various descriptions, which, by the constant motion in which they were kept, created a refreshing current of air. The floor of the dam, which was 45 feet below the high water mark, was covered, like the galleries, with scarlet cloth, except in that part of it where the first stone was to be laid. The floor was 95 feet in length, and 36 in breadth; was formed of beech planks, four inches in thickness, and rested upon a mass of piles, capped with iron, and upon immense beams of solid timber. By two o'clock all the galleries were completely filled with well-dressed company. About three o'clock a signal gun announced that the procession had left the Mansion-house, and, about a quarter before four, the cheers of the multitudes in the vicinity announced its arrival at the bridge. After a number of aldermen and common-councilmen had occupied the vacant space on the floor, the duke

of York and the lord mayor were seen advancing together to a chair, which had been prepared for his royal highness. The cheering at this moment was excessive. The ladies not only waved their handkerchiefs, but strained their throats in shouting welcome to their illustrious visitor. In the train which arrived with his royal highness, were the earl of Darnley, the right hon. C. W. Wynn, M. P.; sir G. Cockburn, M. P.; sir R. Wilson, M. P.; Mr. T. Wilson, M. P.; Mr. W. Williams, M. P.; Mr. Holme Sumner, and nearly the whole court of aldermen. Immediately on the arrival of the procession, the charity children educated in the schools belonging to Candlewick, Bridge, and Dowgate wards, sang the national anthem of "God save the King," in which his royal highness joined with great enthusiasm. The chairman of the Bridge-committee then came forward to the lord

mayor, and in the name of the committee requested that he would lay the first stone of the new bridge, and presented him with a golden trowel to perform the ceremony: the lord mayor of course consented. The model of the new bridge, which is to consist of five arches, was handed up to him, and was afterwards shown to the duke of York by the architect. The cavity in the floor, in which the coins of the present reign were to be placed, was then opened. The coins were placed in it by the lord mayor, and also four glass cylinders, seven inches in length, and three in diameter, to support the plate of copper intended to cover them. Before the plate was put down, the town-clerk read from it the following inscription, which is the composition of Dr. Coplestone, master of Oriel college, Oxford, and late Professor of Poetry in that university:

PONTIS VETUSTI

QVVM PROPTER CREBRAS NIMIS INTERIECTAS MOLES

IMPEDITO CVRSV FLVMINIS

NAVICVLAE ET RATES

NON LEVI SAEPE IACTVRA ET VITAE PERICVLO

PER ANGVSTAS FAVCES

PRAEIPITI AQVARVM IMPETV FERRI SOLENT

CIVITAS LONDINENSIS

HIS INCOMMODIS REMEDIVM ADHIBERE VOLENS

ET CELEBERRIMI SIMVL IN TERRIS EMPORII

VTILITATIBVS CONSVLENS

REGNI INSVPER SENATVS AVCTORITATE

AC MVNIFICENTIA ADIVTA

PONTEM

SITV PRORSVS NOVO

AMPLIORIBVS SPATIIS CONSTRVENDVM DECREVIT

EA SCILICET FORMA AC MAGNITVDINE

QVAE REGIAE VRBIS MAIESTATI

TANDEM RESPONDERET.

NEQVE ALIO MAGIS TEMPORE

TANTVM OPVS INCHOANDVM DVXIT

QVAM CVM PACATO FERME TOTO TERRARVM ORBE

IMPERIVM BRITANNICVM

FAMA OPIBVS MVLTITVDINE CIVIVM ET CONCORDIA POLLENS

PRINCIPE

ITEM GAVDERET

ARTIVM FAVTORE AC PATRONO

CVIVS SVB AVSPICIIS

NOVVS INDIES AEDIFICIORVM SPLENDOR VRBI ACCEDERET.

PRIMVM OPERIS LAPIDEM

POSVIT

IOANNES GARRATT ARMIGER

PRAETOR

XV. DIE IVNII

ANNO REGIS GEORGII QVARTI SEXTO

A. S. M.D.CCC.XXV.

IOANNE REWNIE S.R.S. ARCHITECTO.

Copies of it were given to the company as they entered the dam,
and along with it the following translation :—

THE FREE COURSE OF THE RIVER
BEING OBSTRUCTED BY THE NUMEROUS PIERS
OF THE ANCIENT BRIDGE,
AND THE PASSAGE OF BOATS AND VESSELS
THROUGH ITS NARROW CHANNELS
BEING OFTEN ATTENDED WITH DANGER AND LOSS OF LIFE
BY REASON OF THE FORCE AND RAPIDITY OF THE CURRENT,
THE CITY OF LONDON,
DESIROUS OF PROVIDING A REMEDY FOR THIS EVIL
AND AT THE SAME TIME CONSULTING
THE CONVENIENCE OF COMMERCE
IN THIS VAST EMPORIUM OF ALL NATIONS,
UNDER THE SANCTION AND WITH THE LIBERAL AID OF
PARLIAMENT,
RESOLVED TO ERECT A BRIDGE
UPON A FOUNDATION ALTOGETHER NEW
WITH ARCHES OF WIDER SPAN,
AND OF A CHARACTER CORRESPONDING
TO THE DIGNITY AND IMPORTANCE
OF THIS ROYAL CITY :
NOR DOES ANY OTHER TIME SEEM TO BE MORE SUITABLE
FOR SUCH AN UNDERTAKING
THAN WHEN IN A PERIOD OF UNIVERSAL PEACE
THE BRITISH EMPIRE,
FLOURISHING IN GLORY, WEALTH, POPULATION, AND
DOMESTIC UNION,
IS GOVERNED BY A PRINCE,
THE PATRON AND ENCOURAGER OF THE ARTS,
UNDER WHOSE AUSPICES
THE METROPOLIS HAS BEEN DAILY ADVANCING IN
ELEGANCE AND SPLENDOUR.
THE FIRST STONE OF THIS WORK
WAS LAID
BY JOHN GARRATT, ESQUIRE,

LORD MAYOR,
ON THE XVTH DAY OF JUNE,
IN THE SIXTH YEAR OF KING GEORGE THE FOURTH,
AND IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
M.D.CCC.XXV.

JOHN RENNIE, F.R.S. ARCHITECT.

Preparations were then made to place upon this plate the foundation stone, which, as it weighed nearly nine tons, was not done without some lapse of time. As soon as it was placed upon it, the lord mayor, after going through the usual formalities observed upon such occasions, addressed the meeting in an appropriate speech.

At the conclusion of the speech, which was received with great applause, the lord mayor proceeded to spread the mortar, to try whether the stone was placed square, by the plummet, to beat it with the mallet, and to perform all the ceremonies which custom requires upon these occasions. As soon as this was effected, a flag was lowered on the top of the dam as a signal that the stone was laid. A discharge of cannon immediately took place, and was followed by three times three cheers from all the surrounding multitude. "God save the King" was again sung; three cheers were given to the duke of York, three more to the city of London, and three more to the architect, Mr. Rennie. This was the termination of the ceremony.

After it was concluded, the lord mayor entertained 370 of his visitors in the Egyptian-hall; and nearly 200 of the Artillery company sat down in the adjoining rooms.

SUPERSTITION.—In some parts of Dorsetshire and Devonshire, a species of blight or grub has settled on the blackberry leaves, gnawing them in a serpentine manner, so that the dead fibre shows through the remaining green. This cir-

cumstance has produced, in consequence of a certain prophecy, a great degree of alarm in the minds of the lower classes residing on the borders of Dorset and Devon. It has gone forth that a "flying serpent" will poison the air, which, becoming impure, will cause the death of nineteen persons out of twenty: and that the time will be known by this particular appearance on the leaves of the blackberry, which the pseudo-prophet calls the reflection of the serpent. The serpent, whose pestilential influence is to be felt, is Satan, whose period of bondage is expired. The deaths will take place principally among persons under thirty years of age. Hundreds of individuals have paid for charms to secure themselves from danger and infection.

NEW SPECIES OF ROBBERY.—

A most extraordinary system of robbery, called *levelling*, has lately been carried on in Dublin, to a great extent. A person, whose character is not entirely lost, takes a house, and after remaining in it a short time, applies to the paving board for a paling or scaffolding license, in order to have the front improved. As soon as he has made this preparation, he applies to a leveller, to purchase the house. The leveller views the premises, values them at 50*l.* or 60*l.*; pays that sum to the new inhabitant, and in three days, not a trace of the house is to be seen. When the purchase is made, a number of workmen are sent in, who pull the house to pieces, and a landlord is often seen looking up and down a

street where his house stood the day before, scarcely thinking it possible that he is in the right neighbourhood.

17. *Ingram v. Wyatt*.—*Ex parte Publication*.—This was a motion for an injunction to restrain the transfer of some stock.

Mr. Horne interrupted Mr. Hart in detailing some of the circumstances, alleging that his client might be seriously injured, by *ex parte* statements. The poison of Mr. Hart's details had, on a former occasion, operated very much to the prejudice of his client, a most respectable person. A full disclosure of all matters would do him no injury; but an *ex parte* statement had the effect of a libel upon his character, if dispersed abroad alone.

The Lord Chancellor observed, that some alteration would seem to have been made in the law respecting the publication of what transpired in courts of justice. When his lordship practised in Westminster-hall, it was a clear settled point, that no person could publish any part of a case until the whole was finished. No lawyer who walked the floors of the hall doubted this to be law. If a contrary practice was allowed, the law must have been changed; "and I shall be glad to know," said his lordship with considerable emphasis, "by whom? No man could be wronged by a full publication of his case; but a great deal of mischief may be occasioned by a partial and imperfect statement of it."

MURDER.—At the court of assizes, at Calvados, a man, named Behier, was tried for the murder of his wife, in 1816, and of a girl named Hebert, in the course of the last year. It appeared that, in the

year 1816, the wife of Behier was found in a pond, but no prosecution was instituted. A short time afterwards he was arrested for theft, and condemned to six years' imprisonment. At the end of that period he returned to the place where he had formerly lived, and formed an intimacy with the girl Hebert. In November last a strange smell was remarked to proceed from the house where they lived, and, on entering, Hebert was found with her head separated from her body. The jury found Behier guilty of both murders, and he was condemned to be executed. He made no defence, and when he heard sentence pronounced, merely said, "Better that it should be to-day than to-morrow."

PARIS.—A case of great importance to French printers was lately decided by the *Cour Royale* of Paris. M. Firmin Didot, a celebrated Parisian printer, had printed, for the South American market, a work written in Spanish. The packages containing the work were about to be embarked for their destination, when the police seized the copies, as a contravention of the law which imposes on printers the obligation of inserting their name and address on every work which issues from their press. This regulation, which would be injurious to a work destined wholly for foreign use, was not complied with in this case. The Court of Correctional police decided against M. Firmin Didot, and confirmed the seizure of the books by the government officers. The printer appealed against this sentence to the *Cour Royale*, which decided, that, there being no publication in France, (as all the copies which had issued from the press had been sent to the custom-house), there was conse-

quently no infraction of the spirit of the law, which requires the formality of the printer's name as a security for the contents of the work. French printers may, therefore, print foreign books of all kinds not intended for circulation in France, without becoming liable for the nature of the contents, or offering the guarantee of their names for the accuracy of their labours.

18. A man, named Peter Tuchen, died at Posen, in the 29th year of his age, of dropsy in the chest. He was a native of Tula, and remarkable for his gigantic stature. He measured eight feet seven inches in height: he had no beard; his voice was soft, and his feet weak: he was a very moderate eater, and it is said he was seven years old before he began to grow in such an extraordinary manner. It appears that he continued growing till his death.

20. MURDER.—At Baudouin, a village near Privas, madame Anthouard, aged 45 years, widow of M. Anthouard (who was himself assassinated three years ago), her five children, M. Trombarin, minister of the Protestant church; M. Malaigue; madame Roustin, the sister-in-law of madame Anthouard, and a person named Baratier, aged 30 years, a servant of the sister-in-law of madame Anthouard, had assembled together. Madame Anthouard, although she had been intimate with Baratier, finding herself threatened by him, had denounced him to the police about six months ago, and he was put into prison. Afterwards, however, she demanded his liberty, which was granted; and she resolved to marry him. On the 8th of June the sister of Baratier was condemned to death for the rob-

bery and murder of madame Brunel. This circumstance caused her to reflect, and her friends assembled for the purpose of persuading her not to commit so rash an act as to marry Baratier. They succeeded; and Baratier, being called in, was told that madame Anthouard could not be his wife. Baratier left the room apparently calm, but in a few minutes, overcome with disappointment at not marrying this rich widow, he returned with a knife in his hand, and plunged it into her bosom. He drew the knife out, and struck it into her arm, which she had held out to defend herself. Her eldest daughter, Emily, ran forward, but Baratier cried out, "Get back; I do not want to injure you." Josephine, the youngest daughter, then stood before her mother, and was struck to the ground by the monster, by two stabs in the left shoulder. M. Malaigue escaped with a slight wound in the neck, his hat and the collar of his coat having weakened the blow which was aimed at him. M. Trombarin stood forward to oppose Baratier—his age and his white hairs were no protection—the monster struck at him, and he fell severely wounded. A little girl, aged ten years, was then struck at, but she saved her life by falling under the arms of Baratier. —The assassin rushed out of the house, stabbed himself in five places, and then threw himself into a large drain near the spot where he had committed his deeds of horror. He was found dead, with his face against the ground, and was buried on the same day; stones were thrown upon his coffin.

WHALE-FISHING.—A whaling company at Prospect Harbour, in

the town of Goldsborough, having discovered a whale off the harbour, got within a proper distance, and attacked the monster of the deep, *secundum artem*. The whale made the best of its way out to sea, dragging the boat by the force of the warp fastened to its body. After proceeding in this manner four or five miles, the animal became weak from loss of blood; the company then hauled in the warp, and throwing their lances, inflicted repeated wounds, until the huge creature seemed entirely exhausted, and sunk to the bottom. After waiting the usual time for the body to rise, they began to haul in the warp, without any suspicion that the whale was alive or near them; when it leaped from the water and laid itself directly across the boat. The crew disentangled themselves from the unwelcome visitor, and took to the water. The whale remained across the boat about two minutes, and then slid off into the ocean and again sunk. The boat was left by the whale with her keel upmost, and the men, with great labour, reached her, and placed themselves on her bottom. They remained in this situation four or five hours, when they were relieved by a boat which discovered them at a distance. Two of the crew were severely bruised by the boat, and one was wounded by a stroke from the whale. The whale rose on the second or third day. It was about 30 feet long.

21. **DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.**—This afternoon, about three o'clock, the utmost consternation prevailed throughout the vicinity of Wells'-street, Mortimer-street, Great Titchfield-street, and Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, in consequence of a fire having broken out in the workshops of a Mr. Crouzet,

a carver, gilder, and picture-frame-maker, in Great Titchfield-street, which soon extended to the houses in the four above-mentioned streets. The conflagration was caused by an accident in the shop of Mr. Crouzet. A workman had placed on the fire a kettle, containing a compound called French polish, which, during his absence, boiled over, and set fire to some shavings of wood. Before any property could be removed, the whole building was in a blaze, and the flames communicated to the premises of Mr. Woolley, a stable-keeper; Mr. Stoddart, a piano-forte manufacturer; Mr. Stout, who has a mahogany and timber-yard; Mr. Messer, a coach-maker; Messrs. Bolton and Sparrow, upholsterers; and to the Chapel of Ease, in Margaret-street. Several engines were soon on the spot, and information was conveyed to the police offices of Marlborough-street and Mary-le-bonne, and the magistrates and officers of those establishments were in prompt attendance. They found the crowd so much in the way of the firemen, that it was determined to apply to the King-street barracks for the assistance of the military. A party of the guards soon arrived, and were placed in Wells, Mortimer, Titchfield and Margaret streets, to keep off the multitude. The magistrates, Messrs. Dyer, Conant, and Rawlinson, placed the officers and patrol in different streets to aid the firemen, and to prevent plunder. The Westminster and the Royal Exchange engines were the first which arrived; by which time the flames had reached such a height, that the whole neighbourhood appeared to be doomed to destruction. From the timber-yard of Mr. Stout, and the shops of Mr.

Stoddart, the flames were carried towards Wells-street; and the premises of Mr. Pears, perfumer; Mr. Langley, oilman; Mr. Arnold, grocer; Miss Storer and Mrs. Vener, burnt with great fury. The back part of Mr. Mickland's premises was much injured. The flames continued to extend towards Mortimer-street; and the houses of Mr. Wales, cabinet maker; of Mr. Hunt, card-maker; of Mr. Reid, sofa and chair-maker; of Mr. Kensey, cabinet-maker; and of Messrs. Holt and Scheffer, were in a short time reduced to ruins. Notwithstanding the number of engines which played upon the burning premises, yet for a long time the currents of water poured thereon appeared to have no visible effect in extinguishing the flames. The pipes of the engines were conveyed through several houses in Titchfield and Margaret-streets, to play on the piles of timber in the yards of Messrs. Stout and Stoddart. The livery stables belonging to Mr. Woolley, and adjoining the backs of the houses in Margaret-street, were entirely destroyed; fortunately the horses were removed. A China and Staffordshire warehouse in the same yard was also destroyed, and about forty crates of goods. But the most serious occurrence which happened in this yard was the destruction of some of the valuable carvings belonging to the duke of Rutland, which had been deposited in one of the warehouses, and were insured in the Westminster office to a considerable amount. In the whole, not less than 30 houses and shops were destroyed. Not fewer than 100 families were by this melancholy catastrophe deprived of a home; and many of them who were lodgers, lost all they possessed,

except the property they carried about their persons.

25. QUEENEC.—The large timber ship, the Baron of Renfrew, was safely launched at one o'clock in the afternoon. She had, in an attempt to launch her on the Saturday previous, stopped on her ways, owing to the grease being consumed by the fire. She went majestically into the water, and afterwards drove up with the flowing tide near the town. The Baron of Renfrew looked much better in the water than the Columbus did, her breadth being ten feet greater.

The measurements of the Baron of Renfrew are as follows:—Length 309 feet; breadth 80 ditto; depth 38 ditto, internally; 57 externally; anchor $4\frac{1}{2}$ tons; tonnage 5,888 tons; from taffrail rail to keel, 50 feet; mainmast above deck, 75 feet; main yard, 73 feet; bowsprit, 60 feet; depth of water when loaded, 24 feet; length of tiller 28 feet, and fourteen inches diameter; hemp cable 27 inches, 100 fathoms; and weight 126 cwt.; chain cable 120 fathoms, links 14 inches long, 7 inches over, of 7 inch bar iron; cargo on board when launched, 4,000 tons—timber; 30 times round the capstan make a mile; 9 times round the vessel make a mile; 5 times the surface of the deck is equal to an acre; 3,000 tons of timber were required to build her; twelve tons of oakum, and 125 tons of iron. She is 10 feet wider and 5 feet deeper than the Columbus.

27. PORTSMOUTH.—*Arrival of Lord Cochrane at Portsmouth.*—The Emperor of Brazil's frigate, Peranga, anchored at Spithead, with the flag of lord Cochrane flying at the main, as admiral of the emperor's fleet. At nine o'clock, a communication was had

with the Victory, the flag ship of the port admiral, regarding the customary salutes between friendly powers; and about three in the afternoon, the Peranga saluted the admiral, which was returned by him in the usual manner. Lord Cochrane landed at the king's sally-port, about ten o'clock, when the assembled populace gave him three cheers, for which he politely bowed in return. The frigate sailed from Maranhon on the 20th ult., and having been driven by the S. E. winds to the Northward of the Azores, bore up for this port, in order to shift some of her masts, which have been sprung, and to repair other damages. The Peranga is a very fine frigate, mounting 46 guns; and has a very showy appearance.—Most of the crew are British, as also the officers.

SAINTS AND MIRACLES.—His holiness the pope has lately pronounced the beatification of a Spanish Franciscan, named Jubein. Amongst the numberless miracles attributed to this holy monk, is one of having resuscitated several couple of half-roasted fowls, which, at his command, took wing from the spit, and flew away with most miraculous velocity. The age of miracles may be over in other countries, but not in Spain; for it was no longer ago than last year, that the following very remarkable one took place; and it is firmly believed by all white (*blancos*) Spaniards. During the great drought of last summer, prayers were offered up in all the churches for rain, and amongst others, in that of the village of Las Cabezas de San Juan, in Andalusia, where Riego proclaimed the constitution. But it was in vain that the patron St. Nicholas was worried with prayers

—he was, it seems not a wet saint, for not a drop of rain fell. However, on a Sunday, as the faithful were at their devotions in his church, they perceived a letter in the hand of the saint. Some of the most devout approached to take it; but though St. Nicholas de las Cabezas de San Juan is of no more yielding material than wood, yet he raised the hand in which he held the letter, which was taken as an unequivocal sign that he was unwilling to deliver it. The curé, being informed of the circumstance, came in full canonicals to the saint, and prayed him humbly to give him the letter, which the saint, by lowering his hand, acceded to, and the curé took the mission and read it to the congregation, to their infinite edification. It was couched in the following terms:—

“Abodes of the Blessed,
May 1, 1824.

“My beloved Nicholas—I have heard your continual prayers to me to send down rain upon your country; you have, no doubt, forgotten the crimes with which your rebel village is stained, and which are the cause of the drought which now afflicts unfortunate Spain. It is in vain that you ask for water—at present it is impossible for me to oblige you. Except rain, ask any thing else you wish from—your ever affectionate, (Signed)

“THE ETERNAL FATHER.”

This miracle was of public notoriety, and made a considerable noise, not only in Andalusia, but all over Spain. Even at present, should any one be imprudent enough to express any doubt of it before the brave inhabitants of Las Cabezas de San Juan, he would run considerable risk of broken bones, if not loss of life.

29. PARIS.—M. Soulé, editor of the "Nain," has been condemned to four months' imprisonment; and 500 francs' fine. The sentence was worded as follows:

"Considering that the journal called the Nain is composed in a very bad spirit, and principles contrary to morality: considering that the articles entitled "*Croyances diverses, le Cardinal et le Capucin*," constitute an outrage to religious morality, the tribunal condemns, &c."

29. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.
—*Brooke v. Carpenter, Gent.*

—Mr. Sergeant Vaughan stated the case on behalf of the plaintiff. She was the widow of a respectable wine merchant, who died in 1818, and since his death she had frequently been involved in difficulties, and law-suits. She had been a prisoner in the Fleet-prison, where she was detained for a contempt of the Court of Chancery. That detention had been put an end to by her putting in her answer; and the means of doing that had been furnished to her by the humanity and charity of lord Eldon, who had paid the expenses out of his own pocket. The plaintiff was in custody also on three different suits. One was at the suit of Mr. R. Hill; another at the suit of a Mr. Jay; and the third at the suit of the present defendant. Mr. Jay and Mr. Hill had discharged the plaintiff out of custody. But the defendant had acted in a very different way. There had been a bill drawn by a man named Elsam, for thirty-five pounds, and this bill had been discounted by the defendant, who paid 30*l.* on it and no more. The consequence was, that as he held the bill for 35*l.*, on which he had only paid 30*l.*, the person for whom

he discounted had a claim on him for 5*l.* The bill was regularly taken up when due, and paid to the full amount. In January, 1823, the defendant was applied to for the purpose of getting him to discount a second bill for 40*l.*, which Elsam had drawn on the plaintiff, who had accepted it. He undertook to discount the bill, on which, however, he only paid 30*l.*, leaving a balance in favour of the person from whom he received it of the sum of 10*l.* By these two transactions, therefore, he became a debtor for 15*l.* When the second bill was paid, he did not give it back, but gave a receipt for it. Under these circumstances, he could not be supposed to have any demand on the plaintiff; on the contrary, he was her debtor; and yet nine months after that bill had become due, and had been paid, he had filed an affidavit of debt in this Court, in which he had sworn that the plaintiff was indebted to him in the sum of 10*l.* due upon the bill. The matter afterwards was referred to the prothonotary. When the parties came before him, the defendant alleged that the 10*l.* was due in respect of business which he had performed for the plaintiff. But under all the circumstances of the case, the prothonotary ordered the plaintiff's discharge. When that was communicated to the defendant, and he was required to give her a discharge, he refused to do so, declaring that he would not consent to it without a rule of Court for that purpose. The rule was obtained, and made absolute, but the plaintiff was, by that delay, obliged to suffer a further imprisonment of nine days, and for that imprisonment, which was equally unnecessary and cruel, this action had been

brought. —A Mrs. Arnold said, she went to the defendant to obtain the discharge of the plaintiff; defendant said, if plaintiff could get friends to rid her of the proceedings in Chancery, she could pay him. He said she might rot in prison, and that he would not give the discharge without some portion of the money being paid, or security given for the amount. —A medical gentleman attended the plaintiff gratuitously during her confinement, but on his return home he found his fee and coach hire had been paid, he believed, by the lord chancellor.—Mr. Sergeant Wilde argued for the defendant. The jury returned a verdict of 300*l.* damages.

JULY.

EQUITABLE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The vested capital of the company in the month of June last was—

3 per cents	£9,650,000
3½ ditto	430,000
On mortgage	952,000

TOTAL £11,032,000

Of this immense property no less than eight millions, seven hundred and eighteen thousand, one hundred and eighty pounds have accumulated in twenty years and six months, from December, 1804, to June, 1825. The annual premiums have always covered the demands of each succeeding year, as well from deaths, additions to, and repurchases of, policies, as other items, viz. current expenses, &c., besides affording an augmentation of capital to the company of more than a million and a half.

4. ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.—A new opera, called *Broken Pro-*

mises, or the Colonel, the Captain, and the Corporal, was produced this evening. A colonel (Wrench) is the lover of a widow, Mrs. Woodland, whose affections he has gained. He is brave, rich, and unexceptionable in every respect, except that he has an imperturbable coolness of manner which by no means satisfies his mistress. He makes love with his snuff-box in his hand, swears that he is in transports with a tone of perfect indifference, and talks of being consumed by the ardour of his passion, while his air and manners are quite cold. The widow, already angry at this, is induced by her servant to become jealous of the colonel, whom she dismisses, and in a fit of spleen signs a promise of marriage with a captain Fairfield, who, being ruined by his expenses and by losses at play, seizes the opportunity which a marriage with Mrs. Woodland offers of repairing his fortunes. He even renounces an engagement, which he is under, to marry Emma, a ward of his father's, to whom he has been long betrothed, but whom he has not seen for two years. The sight of Susan Roselby, a servant of his family, reminds him of his perfidy, but he feels that he cannot retract; and having promised to visit his father on the following morning, he rejoins Mrs. Woodland. Susan has a lover, Balance O'Connor (Power), who having entered the army has attained the rank of a corporal, and received an annuity of 100*l.* as a reward for saving the life of his general. He arrives at this time, but poor Susan is doomed to a disappointment; for Mrs. Woodland's steward, thinking him no bad match for his niece, has offered him her hand and fortune, which

in a thoughtless moment Mr. O'Connor has been persuaded to accept. As Susan has his promise to marry, which he signed before he joined the army, this must be withdrawn before he can complete his new engagement; and these "broken promises" furnish the title of the opera. Captain Fairfield arrives (escorting Mrs. Woodland, who lives in the neighbourhood) at his father's house on the morning of his brother's wedding and his father's birth-day. The sight of Emma renews all his affections for her; he discloses to his father his extravagance and his losses, which, after some affectionate reproaches, the old gentleman forgives. He then avows to him the contract he has made to marry Mrs. Woodland, and the old man, filled with honest indignation at this cruel treachery, drives him from his presence, and renounces him for ever. Mrs. Woodland now arrives, and soon afterwards the colonel, who, apprised by the steward of what had taken place, pays his compliments to the lady with his usual frigidity, and, with the same coolness, invites captain Fairfield to a personal rencontre. They fight; the colonel is slightly wounded, and the captain, now at liberty to give an explanation, acquaints his antagonist with the condition in which his rashness and despair have placed him. Emma in the meantime, who knows by the manner of her lover and his father, that some mysterious and distressing event has occurred, beseeches Mrs. Woodland's intercession, and thus acquaints her with the real state of her new lover's affections. There is then, of course, no difficulty in arranging the imbroglio. Mrs. Woodland gives up to Emma the promise of

marriage which captain Fairfield had signed, who has the satisfaction of restoring her lover to happiness, without herself becoming acquainted with the contents of the paper. Susan Roselby's love affair forms the under-plot of the piece. O'Connor, at the instigation of the steward, attempts to ask Susan for the promise of marriage he had given her; but the artless and earnest affection which she displays turn him from his purpose, and as he cannot, the steward does it for him. Susan, heart-broken at her lover's falsehood, but too proud to insist upon a promise which he wishes to withdraw, tells the steward she will give the contract to O'Connor in person, and for that purpose appoints an interview at a place where they had been accustomed to meet. Here O'Connor tears the promise, falls upon his knees, asks pardon, obtains it, and the couple hurry off to be married with their masters and mistresses. Every thing is thus happily arranged, and the "broken promises" are repaired.

NEW COMPANIES.—Of the petitions to parliament in the session of the present year by new companies, the following were unsuccessful in obtaining acts: viz.

Atlantic and Pacific Ocean Ship Canal.
Berks and Hants Junction Canal.
Bermondsey Collier Docks.
Birmingham and Liverpool Railway.
Brazilian Mining Company.
Brighton Railway.
British Gas-Light Company.
Cape of Good Hope Banking Company.
Chester Water-works.
Commercial Banking Company of Scotland.
Commercial Road.
Cornwall Mining Company.
Dublin Gas-Light Company.
Edinburgh and Leith Water Company.
Equitable Loan Bank Company.
East London Railway.
Fishing and Steam Navigation Company.

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General Steam Navigation Company.
 General Investment Company.
 Glasgow Oil and Gas-Light Company.
 Gold Coast Mining Company.
 Hammersmith Bridge.
 Herring and Cod Fish Company.
 Hibernian Gas-Light Company.
 Hinckley Gas-Light Company.
 Imperial Gas-Light Company.
 Imperial Continental Gas Association.
 Isle of Dogs Railway.
 London Brick Company.
 London Academical Institution.
 London Water Company.
 London New Corn-Exchange Company.
 London Portable Gas Company.
 Liverpool and Manchester Railway.
 London and Westminster Oil Gas Company.
 Leith Dock Company.
 Manchester Equitable Loan Company.
 Manchester and Bolton Railway.
 Metropolitan Water-works Company.
 Manchester and Dee Ship Canal Company.
 Metropolitan Fish Company.
 Peruvian Mining Company.
 Provincial Bank of Ireland Company.
 Provincial Portable Gas Company.
 Real del Monte Mining Company.
 Sea-Water Baths Company.
 South Devon Insurance Company.
 Tlalpuexhua Mining Company.
 Tropical Free Labour Company.
 Welch Iron and Mining Company.
 And several others of minor importance.

439 petitions for private bills were presented, and acts passed for 283.

9. WITCHCRAFT.—A man was swam for a wizard at Wickham-Keith, in the county of Suffolk, in the presence of some hundreds of people!—In that parish lives Isaac Stebbings, a little spare man, about 67 years old, who obtains a livelihood as a huckster; and hard by his cottage lives a thatcher, whose wife, unfortunately, is afflicted in mind. In the same parish there happens to be a farmer, whose mind is also occasionally disturbed. Some one or other put forth the surmise, that these two afflicted persons are bewitched; and Stebbings was spoken of as the “worker of the mischief.” Among other things

it was said, that the friends of the afflicted woman had recourse to the means recorded in witchcraft annals for detecting the devil’s agent, and whilst the frying-pan operation was going on at night, Stebbings came dancing up to the door. In his denial of this circumstance, Stebbings admitted that he did once call at his neighbour’s with mackerel for sale, at four o’clock in the morning, before the family were up, and this admission was taken to be as much as he was likely to make. Besides this, the village shoemaker asserted that one morning, as Stebbings passed two or three times before his house, he could not “make” his wax—the ingredients would neither melt nor mix. Dubbed a wizard beyond all doubt, poor Stebbings, ignorant as his neighbours, and teased beyond bearing, proposed at length, of himself, the old-fashioned ordeal of “sink or swim.” The proposal was readily caught at. Time and place were agreed on—the following Saturday, at two o’clock, in a large pond, called the Grimmer, on Wickham-green. Four men were appointed to walk into the water with him, and the constable of the parish engaged to attend and keep the peace. The sides of the pond were crowded with spectators—men, women, and children. Stebbings had on his breeches and shirt, and when the men had walked with him into the water breast-high, they lifted him up and laid him flat upon his back on the water. Stebbings moved neither hand nor foot, and continued in that position for ten minutes. This was the first trial, and the spectators called out “give him another.” Another trial was accordingly given, for the same length of time, and with the same result.

"Try him again, and dip him under the water," was then the cry. They did so; one of the four men pressed his chest and down went his head, whilst up came his heels; in a word, he was like a piece of cork in the water. These trials kept the poor old fellow three quarters of an hour in the pond, and he came out "more dead than alive." Still, some were not satisfied. Another man, they said, of his age and size, ought to be swam with him. Stebbings agreed even to this, for he was determined to get rid of the imputation, or die. The following Saturday was appointed for the purpose; a man called Tom Wilden, of Bacton parish, was named for his companion; and hundreds of people from all the neighbouring parishes attended to witness the second ordeal. But, in the interval, the clergyman of the parish, and the two churchwardens, had interfered, and the swimmers were kept away, to the no small vexation and disappointment of the deluded multitude.

10. BRUSSELS. — About noon, the lightning struck with a dreadful explosion the reformed church at Almelo, just as the numerous congregation were about to retire after divine service. The electric fluid penetrated in two places through the walls, which are very thick, and disappeared in the ground. A bright flash and a smell of sulphur were perceived in the church with a loud detonation. Many persons were thrown down, and others felt a shock, but nobody received any injury, and the damage done to the building is trifling.

14. ARNHEIM. — The Roman Catholic church and above 30 houses were burnt down at Selvoede. The Dutch papers contain

accounts of numerous fires in various other parts of the country.

MINT. — The Privy Council assembled to meet the jury for the annual trial of his majesty's coins in the Pix of the Mint, when the usual ceremonies took place, and the purity of the coins issued was proved by the evidences of the Goldsmiths' company, &c. A certain quantity of the gold coin was melted down, to ascertain that the alloy was in the proper proportion. It appeared that the total amount of the gold coined by the right hon. Thomas Wallace, master of his majesty's Mint, from the 1st of July, 1824, to the 1st of July, 1825, was 5,046,300*l*. A similar account was given of the silver coined, after the rate of 66*s*. to the pound weight troy, of the standard of eleven ounces two pennyweights of fine silver and eighteen pennyweights of alloy. The amount of silver coined, including the smaller pieces, was 137,761*l*. 16*s*.

18. GRAVENDREL. — This day the largest and finest part of the populous and opulent village of Gravendeel near Dordrecht, was laid waste by a destructive fire. It broke out at half-past two in the afternoon, in the house of a baker, and soon spread to several streets. Unfortunately, the inner harbour had been drained to cleanse it, so that, a high wind prevailing at the time, and no water being to be had, on account of the drought, it was impossible at the beginning to do any thing to check the progress of the flames. In the short space of two hours, nearly 100 houses, of which the greater part were not insured, were laid in ashes, and above 800 persons were without a home. Of some streets, only a few houses, that were to windward, escaped.

19. THE WEATHER. — The
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thermometer at the Royal Exchange stood at 85 degrees at four o'clock. At one o'clock it was $86\frac{1}{2}$ deg. At Paris, on Saturday, the thermometer of M. Chevalier was at $24\frac{1}{2}$ deg. of Reaumur, equal to 87 of Fahrenheit.

The following statement shows the lowest degrees at which the thermometer has stood during the night for the last week in the open air, in the neighbourhood of Soho-square :—

July 12	61
13	60
14	$65\frac{1}{2}$
15	$66\frac{1}{2}$
16	65
17	65
18	60

On Friday, the thermometer at Hull stood at 112 in the sun, and 91 in the shade. Two of the horses bringing the British Queen coach from Scarborough at a very moderate pace, died. One of them dropped dead in the harness, between Beverley and the Beer-houses. The other languished, after its arrival, about three hours in the stable. At the Botanic-garden, where at 12 o'clock, the thermometer was at 74; at 9 this morning it was at 73 in the shade, and in the sun 99.

At Brussels, on the 14th inst. the thermometer of Reaumur was between 27 and 28 deg. (95 to 97 Fahrenheit).

Owing to the oppressive heat of the weather on Tuesday, several horses died from exhaustion in the streets of the metropolis.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—*Rules and Practice of the Court.*—*Townshend v. Agnew.*—This was a petition, praying that the taxation of a bill of costs might be reviewed, that no costs for attendance should be allowed where it was not of

benefit to the parties, and that his lordship would devise some rule for preventing the accumulation of costs for attendance in similar cases. The suit had lasted from December, 1823, till March, 1825.

Mr. Agar, in stating the petitioner's case, observed, that there were 97 attendances charged and allowed in one stage of the cause. As Mr. Heald, who was counsel for the plaintiff, received no fresh brief, and as his fee was three guineas, he was in fact paid only 9d. per day, whilst the solicitor received his full allowance for attendance, either by himself or his clerks.

Mr. Agar, in endeavouring to explain why the suit had been so long delayed, said, that such occurrences often happened from counsel getting motions let in out of their place. Mr. Heald frequently prevailed in this course.

The Lord Chancellor.—You are all alike.

Mr. Agar.—I hoped to remedy this evil by suggesting a list of motions.

The Lord Chancellor.—I am persuaded that there never was a measure suggested and adopted with purer intentions than that list of motions, and I am equally convinced that no measure was ever more mischievous. I have therefore put an end to it.

Mr. Agar then proposed, that whenever application was made for a motion to be heard out of order, if granted, the applicants should pay the expenses they occasioned to the suitors delayed thereby.

The Lord Chancellor.—That may do for wealthy men; but many injunctions are granted upon the prayer of poor men, to whom such a regulation would operate as a denial of justice.

Mr. Agar remarked, that, in former times, the fees given to counsel were more considerable than at present.

The Lord Chancellor could not say whether that was or was not the fact; he did not know what the profits of counsel were: but he knew that counsel now took fees with both hands.

Mr. Agar referred to the practice of the Court of Chancery in the time of lord Loughborough.

The Lord Chancellor (with emphasis).—My lord Loughborough entered the Court at half-past 11, and was never seen in it after three o'clock.

Mr. Agar then entered into a long detail, respecting the bar and the solicitors, at the period when the vice-chancellor's court was established. He dwelt with great warmth upon the insult offered to the bar by the association of solicitors, who determined to give no brief to those counsel who practised in both courts. The learned gentleman declared that the bar ought to be independent: "I," said he, with energy, "will be so as long as I live, and will not be told by any one where I shall practise."

The Lord Chancellor.—When the solicitors came to me, I told them I would have nothing to do with the matter.

Mr. Agar.—The association reported to me conversations and sentiments alleged to have been had with, and to have proceeded from, your lordship.

The Lord Chancellor thought the absence of counsel sometimes arose from the neglect of solicitors, and that it would perhaps be desirable to recur to the old practice, which forbade any motion being heard, unless the solicitor (not his clerk) attended.

Mr. Agar proceeded to explain the reason why counsel were unavoidably absent from this court. They were not always aware of the state of business in it, and were engaged in the adjoining court.

The Lord Chancellor.—There must be a great demand for eloquence in the other courts; for sometimes when six counsel are on one side, not one of the six is present in this court.

Mr. Agar ascribed this to the irregularities introduced through taking motions out of course at the request of counsel.

The Lord Chancellor.—You are as great an offender this way as any one. If you are not the first among the breakers of the rules, you are in the very first rank.

Mr. Agar thought his learned friends on each side of him (Messrs. Hart and Heald) were as great offenders as he: they would probably be willing to acknowledge it.

Mr. Hart, upon this, rose and begged that his learned friend, Mr. Agar, would not endeavour to expose the rest of the bar: he might expose himself as much as he pleased

Mr. Agar then proceeded to support the petition.

Mr. Heald appeared for the solicitor, whose bill was sought to be taxed; and after discussing the legal question, expressed his astonishment at what had fallen from his lordship respecting counsel taking fees with both hands. He knew not the practice of counsel in former days, but such was not their conduct at present.

The Lord Chancellor.—Are you not putting a severe and improper interpretation upon that expression?

Mr. Heald.—I cannot be se-

vere; it is not in my nature: as to the propriety of the interpretation, it is for your lordship to decide. I own I felt the remark strongly.

The Lord Chancellor observed, that Mr. Heald had not heard the whole of the conversation in which the remark was made.

Mr. Heald then proceeded to vindicate the character of the Chancery bar: in a tone of indignant eloquence he referred to the separation between the two bars, which produced a certain feeling on the part of the common lawyers. But although they (the Chancery barristers) did not write pamphlets and letters against others, they would not be dictated to by the bar in the courts of law. As to any alteration of the rules of this court, he conceived that the public interests were better served under the present rules, than they could perhaps be under any other, though some inconveniences might occasionally be sustained thereby.

Mr. Agar, in the course of his reply, observed, that the alteration of the rate of costs had, he was informed, received his lordship's concurrence.

The Lord Chancellor. — Mr. Agar, I authorize you to say that this statement is grossly false. So far was I from concurring, that those who made the alteration complained because I withheld my assent.

Upon Mr. Agar observing that he was not anxious to insist upon a solicitor's always attending himself,

His lordship said, that in the Master's office, when delay occurred, the master was generally charged with it; but he said, in reply, that he was often attended by persons, from whom it was utterly impossible to obtain the least information.

When Mr. Agar urged that part of the petition which prayed an alteration of the rule,

His lordship asked the learned gentleman if he could propose any alteration?

Mr. Agar shook his head.

The Lord Chancellor. — I make this inquiry really with a view of gaining information; but it appears that the hardship of a rule can be easily discovered, but the most experienced counsel cannot devise a remedy.

Mr. Agar reverted to the mischiefs resulting from the preference given to some motions. A poor man's cause was quite as important to him as that of an opulent person. He remarked that lord Ormond's case had been carried through all the courts, and decided in the House of Lords, in the short space of three months.

The Lord Chancellor (with emotion). — Is not this an unfair comparison? Is it fair that lord Ormond's case, which turned upon a short point, should thus be contrasted with a poor man's case? Give me an instance wherein I have ever preferred a rich man's to a poor man's cause. Throughout the whole of my judicial life, it has been my great anxiety to watch over the poor suitor's interests; and, God be thanked, I have always done it.

Mr. Agar concluded his reply.

His Lordship, after a few remarks on the case, mentioned the names of several past chancellors, most of whom he knew intimately: they had not been inattentive to improvements in the practice of the court; but either from not thoroughly understanding the subject (which might easily happen), or through want of leisure, they could devise no salutary regulation. "I

have," said his lordship, "seen suggestions which are useful; but as to laying down any permanent rule, I shall leave it to those who know the subject better than the chancellor, and shall think I do enough if I adopt a salutary rule for the present conduct of business."

COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS AT HAMBURG.—A new law for the better regulation of brokerage on goods has been lately published by the government, and put in force. It is thereby prohibited, by penalty, to the merchant as well as to the broker, either to allow or to take a higher rate of brokerage, than that stipulated in the tariff annexed to the law. Brokerage is exclusively paid by the seller, and amounts, according to the present laws, to

Five-sixths per cent on cotton, cotton-twist, cocoa, cochineal, copper, hides, indigo, manufactured goods, nankeens, sugar, and tea* ;

One per cent on annatto, camphire, cinnamon, cardamums*, cassia*, cloves*, drugs not denominated*, deer skins, dyewoods, ginger*, jalap*, mace*, nutmegs*, pepper, pimento, potashes, Peruvian bark, Quercitron bark, rice*, saltpetre, sarsaparilla*, shell-lac*, tamarinds*, tobacco in leaves*, and tobacco stems* of the growth of the United States of America, whale oil*, vinelloes* ;

N. B.—Tobacco stems* of all other origin, segars, and other manufactured tobacco, pay two per cent ; all other leaf and roll tobacco, one and a half per cent ;

One and a half per cent on wine, brandy, rum, and arrack, if sold in parcels amounting to 3,000 marks banco and upwards ;

Two per cent on ditto, for sales of and under 3,000 marks banco.

In auctions, the selling broker

is entitled to one and a half per cent, and the purchasing broker to two per cent, without regard to the amount.

[All articles marked (*) pay the brokerage before-mentioned, if the quantity sold amount to 600 marks banco or higher ; for smaller lots of less than 600 marks banco, and down to 150 marks banco, the brokerage is paid, with the addition of one half, and under 150 marks banco, the double is allowed. All other merchandises pay $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent at least for sales not exceeding 150 marks banco. It is, however, to be observed that all augmentations, in proportion to the amount sold, are only to be understood for sales by private contract, and not for those by auction ; and even not for such private sales, where a broker has made the purchase of a larger quantity of goods above the said amount of 600 marks banco, and has afterwards divided it into smaller lots.]

FRAUD IN JEWELLERY.—In the year 1818 a great number of white Brazilian topazes were introduced into France, which were some times mistaken for real diamonds. A. M. Legigand, a jeweller, having bought a great quantity of these stones for 2 000 *frs.*, sold a small part of them, after having had them cut and set. He was prosecuted for having sold them as diamonds, but acquitted. In the month of February last, he sold 71 of these stones set in 23 trinkets for 6,256 *frs.* In his bill he designated them as fine white stones recognised as white Brazilian diamonds. Another action was brought against him, and the following judgment was pronounced :—"Seeing that in the Brazils there are real diamonds of the nature of Indian ; that the stones sold by defendant are of no real value, and that

the real price of the trinkets sold by him does not exceed 800 *frs.*, including 412 for the setting, the Court of Correctional Police sentences him to six months' imprisonment, to pay a fine of 50 *frs.* and to return the amount paid."

FORGERY OF ANTIQUES.—Not far from the ruins of *Vesta's* Temple at Rome, was heard, some months ago, a subterranean noise, which foretold, according to some superstitious people, a great calamity. The police went to the place; they dug, and soon discovered a subterraneous passage, in which they seized a man who was amusing himself with forging pieces of money stamped with the effigies of Cæsar, Maximilian, Caracalla, Heliogabalus, &c. This novel sort of coiner owned that he had been carrying on this trade for more than ten years, and that, thanks to his industry, the antique cabinets of many English, German, and French antiquaries had been enriched by these means. The manufacturer of antiquities was released, upon promising to abandon his trade.

THE KING OF FRANCE.—The king is said to be very melancholy. The following is the manner in which he passes his time at St. Cloud. He rises at five o'clock, and has all the journals read to him. During the reading, he appears to feel very sensibly the attacks made on his ministers. He then breakfasts, receives the great officers of his household, signs such ordinances as Villele may have prepared for him, goes to mass, on his return stretches himself on a sofa, goes afterwards to the great park of St. Cloud, lies down on the grass, plays with his dogs, has always a fowling-piece by his side, ready to shoot sparrows or other small birds, at five o'clock visits

his grandchildren and plays with them, dines, plays at whist, goes to bed at 11 o'clock, and sleeps until the morning, when he recommences the same regular course of political and intellectual life.

24 HAIL STORM.—*Collegio Parella (in the province of Jorea).*—A most dreadful storm in the course of last night spread desolation over this district. The whole of yesterday the sky was covered with heavy clouds, and at midnight profound darkness prevailed, broken only by frequent flashes of lightning. Instead of the usual sound of thunder, a low universal rumbling preceded by half an hour the destructive hail, which fell in impetuous torrents, driven by the north wind. The intense darkness, the sound of the bells, the crash of the hail, and that of the roofs and windows shattered to pieces, and the mournful cries of the country people, inspired universal terror. At half-past one o'clock the fury of the tempest abated, and there was heard only the distant rolling of the thunder.

The dawn of day came, and showed the extent of the disaster; the vineyards, which promised the richest crops, the fields which gave the most flattering hopes, were become a desert; as far as the eye can reach, not a trace of vegetation is to be seen: the fields, the roads, the roofs, are covered with hail. It is noon, and the stones are still the size of a hen's egg. On a wide extent of country, not a note of a bird is to be heard; the country people are gathering them up by basket-fuls, killed and mutilated by the hail, and they found in the furrows numbers of hares and foxes, victims of this tremendous visitation. The damage done to the houses and other buildings is

very considerable. It is impossible to estimate the extent of the injury, but it is certain that the vineyards and plantations of Meige are wholly ruined. The storm swept some square miles of the country. Half an hour before the storm, the barometer was at 27.1: Reaumur's thermometer 19 deg.

25. The director of the royal observatory at Marseilles discovered, at a quarter before two o'clock in the morning, in the constellation of Taurus, a new comet, invisible to the naked eye. Its position on that morning, at five minutes past two o'clock (true time), at Marseilles, was—right ascension, 62.1.3 deg., declension 26.3.4 deg. north. Its nucleus was very feeble and confused; and the surrounding nebulosity appeared sensibly elongated in the direction opposite to the sun.

26. LION FIGHTS AT WARWICK. —This exhibition of brutality took place, at a late hour in the evening, in an extensive enclosure, called the "Old Factory Yard," in the suburbs of Warwick, on the road towards Northampton. The cage in which the fight took place stood in the centre of a hollow square, formed on two sides by ranges of empty workshops, the windows of which were fitted up with planks on barrels, as seats for the spectators; and, on the remaining two, by the whole of Mr. Wombwell's collection of animals, arranged in their respective dens and travelling carriages.

The prices of admission demanded in the first instance for the fight were extravagant. Three guineas were asked for seats at the windows in the first, second, and third floors of the unoccupied manufactory; two guineas for seats on the fourth floor of this building; one

guinea for places at a still more distant point; and half-a-guinea for standing room in the square. The appearance of the cage when erected, was rather fragile, considering the struggle which was to take place within it. It measured fifteen feet square, and ten feet high, the floor of it standing about six feet from the ground. The top, as well as the sides, was composed merely of iron bars, apparently slight, and placed at such distance from each other that the dogs might enter or escape between, but too close for the lion to follow. Towards the afternoon, the determination as to "prices" abated, and it was suspected that, in the end, the speculator would take whatever prices he could get.

In the mean time, the unfortunate lion lay in a caravan, by himself, all day, in front of the cage in which he was to be baited; surveying the preparations for his own annoyance with great simplicity and apparent good humour; and not at all annoyed by the notice of the numerous persons who came to look at him. In the course of the day, the dogs, who were to fight, were brought into the menagerie in slips—it being not the least singular feature of this combat that it was to take place immediately under the eyes of an immense host of wild beasts of all descriptions—not including the human spectators—three other lions; a she wolf, with cubs; a hyæna; a white bear; a lioness; two female leopards, with cubs; two zebras, male and female; a large assortment of monkeys, and two wild asses; with a variety of other interesting foreigners, all arranged within a few yards of the grand stand.

The dogs disappointed expecta-

tion—they were very little excited by their introduction. They were strong, however, and lively: crossed, apparently, the majority of them, between the bull and the mastiff breed; one or two showed a touch of the lurcher—a point in the descent of fighting dogs, which is held to give an increased capacity of mouth. The average weight of those which fought was from about five and thirty to five and forty pounds each; one had been brought over that weighed more than sixty, but he was excluded from the contest.

At a quarter past seven in the evening, from 400 to 500 persons of different descriptions being assembled, preparations were made for commencing the combat.

The dens which contained the animals on show were covered in with shutters; the lions' travelling caravan was drawn close to the fighting cage, so that a door could be opened from one into the other; and the keeper, Wombwell, going into the travelling caravan, in which another man had already been staying with the lion for some time, the animal followed him into the cage as tamely as a Newfoundland dog. The whole demeanour of the beast, indeed, was so quiet and generous, that, at his first appearance, it became very doubtful whether he would attempt to fight at all. While the multitude shouted, and the dogs were yelling in the ground below, he walked up and down his cage—Wombwell still remaining in it—with the most perfect composure, not at all angry, or even excited; but looking with apparently great curiosity at his new dwelling and the objects generally about him.

Wombwell having quitted the cage, the first relay of dogs was

laid on. These were a fallow-coloured dog, a brown with white legs, and a third brown altogether; averaging about 40*lb.* in weight a-piece, and described by the names of Captain, Tiger, and Turk. As the dogs were held for a minute in slips, upon the inclined plane which ran from the ground to the stage, the lion crouched on his belly to receive them, but with so perfect an absence of any thing like ferocity, that many persons were of opinion he was rather disposed to play: at all events, the next moment showed clearly that the idea of fighting—or doing mischief to any living creature—never had occurred to him.

At the first rush of the dogs—which the lion evidently had not expected, and did not at all know how to meet—they all fixed themselves upon him; but caught only by the dewlap and the mane. With a single effort, he shook them off, without attempting to return the attack. He then flew from side to side of the cage, endeavouring to get away; but in the next moment the assailants were upon him again; and the brown dog, Turk, seized him by the nose, while the two others fastened at the same time on the fleshy part of his lips and under jaw. The lion then roared dreadfully, but evidently only from the pain he suffered—not at all from anger. As the dogs hung to his throat and head, he pawed them off by sheer strength; and in doing this, and rolling upon them, did them considerable mischief; but it is a most curious fact, that he never once bit, or attempted to bite, during the whole contest, or seemed to have any desire to retaliate any of the punishment which was inflicted upon him. When he was first “pinned,” for

instance, the dogs hung to him for more than a minute, and were drawn, holding to his nose and lips, several times round the ring. After a short time, roaring tremendously, he tore them off with his claws; mauling two a good deal in the operation; but still not attempting afterwards to act on the offensive. After about five minutes' fighting, the fallow-coloured dog was taken away—lame, and apparently much distressed, and the remaining two continued the combat alone—the lion still working only with his paws, as though seeking to rid himself of a torture, the nature of which he did not well understand. In two or three minutes more, the second dog, Tiger, being dreadfully maimed, crawled out of the cage; and the brown dog, Turk, which was the lightest of the three, but of admirable courage, went on fighting by himself. A most extraordinary scene then ensued: the dog, left entirely alone with an animal of twenty times his weight, continued the battle with unabated fury, and, though bleeding all over from the effect of the lion's claws, seized and pinned him by the nose at least half a dozen times; when at length, releasing himself with a desperate effort, the lion flung his whole weight upon the dog, and held him lying between his fore paws for more than a minute, during which time he could have bitten his head off a hundred times over, but did not make the slightest effort to hurt him. Turk was then taken away by the dog-keepers, grievously mangled but still alive, and seized the lion, for at least the twentieth time, the very moment that he was released from under him. He died on the following Thursday.

The keeper, Wombwell, went

into the cage instantly, alone; and carrying a pan of water, with which he first sluiced the animal, and then offered him some to drink. After a few minutes the lion laid himself down, rubbing the parts of his head which had been torn (as a cat would do) with his paw; and presently a pan of fresh water being brought, he lapped out of it for some moments, while a second keeper patted and caressed him through the iron grate. The second combat presented only a repetition of the barbarities committed in the first. In throwing water upon the lion, a good deal had been thrown upon the stage. This made the floor extremely slippery, and the second set of dogs let in being heavier than the first, and the lion more exhausted, he was unable to keep his footing on the wet boards, and fell in endeavouring to shake them off, bleeding freely from the nose and head, and evidently in a fair way to be seriously injured. The dogs, all three, seized him on going in, and he endeavoured to get rid of them in the same way as before, using his paws, and not thinking of fighting, but not with the same success. He fell now, and showed symptoms of weakness, upon which the dogs were taken away. The dogs were again put in, and again seized the lion, who by this time, besides bleeding freely from the head, appeared to have got a hurt in one of his fore feet. At length, Mr. Wombwell announced that he gave up on the part of the lion; and the exhibition was declared to be at an end.

The first struggle between the lion and his assailants lasted about 11 minutes; and the second, something less than five; but the affair altogether wanted even the savage interest which generally belongs to

a common bull or bear bait ; for, from the beginning of the matter to the end, the lion was merely a sufferer—he never struck a blow.

A few days after the match between Nero and his six opponents, a fresh match was made between a second lion, called Wallace, and six other dogs.

Wallace, like Nero, was a native of Edinburgh, but of a more ferocious disposition, and his weight was calculated at 400 pounds, about 100 pounds less than Nero. He was born in September, 1819 ; he lost his mother when two days old, and was suckled and reared by a bull bitch. The sire and dam of Nero died at the age of ten years. They were caught together when somewhat more than a year old, in a trap, on the coast of Barbary.

The dogs intended for the battle with Wallace, were either bulls or half mastiff. They were called Tinker, Ball, Sweep, Turpin, Billy, and Tiger.

Wallace being turned into the den, Tinker and Ball, at a given signal, were led, in their collars, to the platform, and, as they approached, began to bark with great vociferation, and to show an anxious disposition to commence the attack. Ball was a tawny white dog, 2½ years old, weighing 41lbs. ; and Tinker was a red dog, 4 years old, and 46lbs. weight. Wallace, the moment he heard them, turned round, and, as if conscious that mischief was meant towards himself, watched their progress, with his head erect, his tail stiff, and his whole appearance indicating courage and resolution. At last the dogs came in his front, and he had them in full view. He approached close to the bars, and boldly waited their attack. Both dogs, although excited to the high-

est pitch of fury, appeared overawed, and remained for four or five minutes upon the platform, without making any attempt to enter the cage ; at length, Ball, going too near the bars, was forced into it by the lion's paw : the poor dog had scarcely got upon his legs, ere the lion caught him in his mouth, and carried him round the arena for several minutes, as a cat would do a mouse, and with the same ease. Tinker, who during the whole of this period was kept at bay by the lion's paws, made many ineffectual attempts to seize Wallace by the lip ; at length, becoming more annoying, he succeeded in attracting the attention of the kingly beast, who, laying down poor Ball, then nearly dead, in one corner of the cage, directed his fury upon his other antagonist. Wallace furiously grasped him between the neck and the shoulder, and but for the timely assistance of one of the keepers, who held out a piece of raw meat to him, to entice him from his prey, would have killed him on the spot. This attack did not occupy more than ten minutes.

After an interval of twenty minutes, Turpin, a London dog, and Sweep, a native of Liverpool, were brought forth. The former weighed sixty-three pounds, and the latter forty pounds. The dogs having been brought to the platform, Wallace watched them, precisely as a cat would watch a mouse. The word, "let go," having been given, the dogs rushed upon their fate ; and, in less than a minute, were disposed of. Turpin made the first spring, and Wallace instantly caught him in his jaws, giving him a most severe bite. The attack of Sweep now induced Wallace

to drop Turpin, and turn to his new opponent, on which Turpin crawled out with all possible celerity. Wallace then seized Sweep with both his claws and mouth, and was about to give him a second crack between his jaws, when he made a spring and bolted out of the den.

For the third assault, Billy and Tiger were led towards the platform. Billy was first let go, being the largest as well as the most courageous dog, and Wallace, the instant he came within reach, grasped him across the loins with his jaws, and lifting him up, walked off with as much ease as if he carried a cockchafer. Tiger looked astounded, and with a rapidity quite equal to that of his entrance, turned about and ran off.

As soon as the cage was cleared of his opponents, Wallace, seemingly disappointed of his prey, displayed his anger by lashing his sides with his tail, and roaring tremendously. His jaws were covered with crimson foam, and he continued to stride the arena from one end to the other for several minutes, printing each step with gore.

Ball died a few seconds after he was taken out of the cage, and Tinker on Tuesday morning. Tiger and Turpin were little hurt. Sweep had several of his ribs broken, and was otherwise much injured.

29. At three in the afternoon, the earth sunk in, and left a large opening in the district of Barbis: it was 100 feet in diameter, and continued to enlarge. It could not be seen how deep it was, but stones being thrown in, a noise was heard after the lapse of a minute and some seconds, as if they had fallen into water.

THREE FEMALES' BURN'T TO DEATH.—A fire broke out between 10 and 11 o'clock at night, at the house of Mr. Jones, a tailor, in Cavendish-street, Oxford-street. At the time the flames first appeared, there were six persons in the house. Mr. Jones and his daughter were taking their supper in the front parlour: in the first floor were Miss Morris, a dress-maker, who lodged in the house; and in the same room was a youth named Groves, and a girl named Mary Ann Jones, a servant to Miss Morris. In a room at the top of the house was Mrs. Groves, the mother of the youth. The fire commenced in the back parlour, or cutting-room, and the bursting of the flames through the door of that room first alarmed Mr. Jones, who escaped with his daughter through the front door. The flames rapidly ascended the staircase, the youth Groves ran up stairs and brought his mother down to the first floor, where she fainted and fell; and he with great difficulty escaped out of the window, letting himself down by the lamp-iron. Miss Morris and her servant girl ran to the second floor front room, closely pursued by the flames. Here Miss Morris was seen at the window, her arms extended, crying for assistance. A gentleman climbed up the lamp iron, and got as far as the first-floor window, when some of the crowd dragged him down by the skirts of his coat. The following instant, the flames burst through the first and second floor windows, and Miss Morris was seen to fall backwards into the fire. The flames were not subdued till nothing but the walls remained. The body of Mrs. Groves was taken out of the first-floor back room burnt nearly to a cinder. The

bodies of Miss Morris and Mary Anne Jones, were found on the following morning, reduced almost to ashes.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—A new comedy in three acts, entitled, "Quite Correct," was performed for the first time with great applause. The piece opens with the arrival of lady Almeria Milford, at the Imperial hotel in Brighton, in a great fright, occasioned by her having heard that her son, Henry Milford, has fallen in love with Maria Rosemore, a girl "without blood in her veins," who is lodging there with her mother, Mrs. Rosemore. Sir Harry Dartford, a baronet, who is also lodging at the Imperial, being an acquaintance of lady Almeira's, undertakes, at her request, to prevent Henry Milford's marriage with Maria, by supplanting him in her affections. He commences operations by sending Grogan, the landlord of the Imperial, and prince of publicans, with a message to the mother, requesting permission to wait on her. This request is instantly granted, for Mrs. Rosemore is in reality lady Dartford, and Maria is their daughter. Grogan, who can endure nothing at the Imperial that is not "quite correct," though he delivers the message, is shocked at the eagerness with which it is complied with. When at length Maria goes to meet the baronet, it is with the knowledge that he is her father; and at the moment when he recognizes her to be his child, by her mother's portrait which she wears, and his heart is softened by the discovery, his injured wife herself comes forward, and their sufferings are terminated by the tenderest reconciliation. As soon as it is known to lady Almeria that Maria is the daughter of an old

friend, she readily consents to her becoming Henry's wife, which is equally agreeable to sir Harry and lady Dartford. The dialogue of the piece is of a mixed character. Sometimes it rises to—at least nearly approaches—to genuineness; but too often sinks below the level of the rapid common-place by which the stage has been for some time deluged.

TRANSMISSION OF NEWSPAPERS TO THE COLONIES.—By an act of parliament passed this session it is enacted, that from and after the 10th of October, 1825, printed newspapers, and other printed publications liable to the stamp duties, may be sent to any of his majesty's colonies or possessions beyond seas by the packet-boats, upon the payment of three halfpence for every such paper (the payment to be made at the time the newspaper is put into the post), provided the same be sent in covers open at the sides, and be put into the post-office in any town in Great Britain or Ireland on the day on which the same shall be published, such a day to be ascertained by the date of the papers.

Also, newspapers printed in the colonies may be sent (in covers open at the sides) by the packets to Great Britain and Ireland, for the postage of threepence on each paper, to be paid by the persons to whom the same may be addressed.

If any other papers or thing whatsoever be enclosed or concealed in such printed papers, or there shall be any writing, other than the superscription, upon such papers or their covers, they are to be charged with treble the postage of a letter.

And if any papers sent from Great Britain and Ireland, which are liable to the stamp duties, are

not duly stamped, they are to be stopped and sent to the commissioners of stamps.

Also, if any are not put into the post-office on the day of their date, they are to be charged with a single rate of postage.

Newspapers published on Sunday may be sent as above, if put in on the ensuing day.

This act does not oblige persons to send printed papers to or from the colonies through the post-office.

AUGUST.

2. FATAL EFFECTS OF SEDUCTION. — *Berne.* A Hanoverian, 80 years of age, resided at a country house near Berne, with his five daughters, the eldest of whom was aged 30, and the youngest 16. The family were of very retired habits, but were governed chiefly by the elder sister, who was noted for her imperious disposition, and an opposition to religion which approached to fanaticism. A young Englishman, who had been for some time an occasional visitor to the house, became smitten with one of the daughters; and, one fine evening, as the five sisters were taking the air in a carriage in the avenues of the Eugi, they met him in his cabriolet, accompanied by a friend. After parading up and down for some time, an exchange of vehicles was proposed to, and accepted by, the young ladies, one of whom accompanied the Englishman, and his friend entered the carriage with the ladies. A similar change was effected, until the Englishman found himself with the object of his affections, with whom he immediately decamped; the others, thinking he had returned to the house by another road, gave themselves no uneasi-

ness, but continued their road homewards. On arriving, however, they found he had not returned. The eldest sister, becoming alarmed, sent and informed the police that her sister had been run away with; and the next day, news having been received that the runaways were at Fribourg, she immediately set out to that place, accompanied by one of her sisters. Before her departure, she told the two who remained, that if she did not return by a certain hour, it would be a proof that their family was dishonoured; in which case it became the duty of them all to renounce life. She required, and even extorted from them a solemn oath, that they would drown themselves, if they (the two elder sisters) did not return at the hour mentioned. On arriving at Fribourg, and finding their sister, whom they could not persuade to return home, the two resolved upon putting their resolution into effect, for which purpose they repaired to the banks of the Sarine, but the younger, on arriving, finding her courage fail, exclaimed, "Kill me, sister, I can never throw myself into the river." The eldest drew out a dagger, and was about to perpetrate the deed, when a peasant coming up interrupted the design. She immediately despatched the peasant to prevent her other two sisters from putting their oath into effect; but the precaution was too late. After having prepared every necessary for their aged father during the day, they dressed themselves in their best apparel, and on arriving at the banks of the Aar, fastened themselves with a shawl, and embracing each other, precipitated themselves into the river, in which position their bodies were found some time after.

MURDER IN FRANCE.—The Assize Court of the department of l'Ain proceeded to try a case, of which the following are the circumstances:—In the evening of the 21st of February, the firing of a musket was heard in the hamlet of Cartelmassin. Next morning a man named Bertrand, passing near l'Etang Bourdon, perceived a dead body covered with blood. He hastened to the hamlet: The story he told circulated rapidly; and one Denis Rigaudier waited on the mayor with an account of the discovery, informing him that the deceased was Chevalier, an inhabitant of the hamlet. The dead body of Chevalier was found lying on the back, beside two bundles of wood. Upon examination it appeared that he had been shot merely with lead drops in the loins; but that the musket had been fired so near, that the effect was as decisive as if it had been loaded with ball. Rigaudier was the only inhabitant of the hamlet who possessed a gun, and he had been seen with it on the evening on which Chevalier was killed. It was observed that he had appeared very much embarrassed and confused at the moment when the body was removed; and it was well known in the hamlet, that he carried on a criminal intercourse with Chevalier's wife, and had frequently been heard to threaten that he would make away with the unfortunate husband. There were also grounds for suspecting the wife of Chevalier of being an accomplice in the murder, and they were both brought to trial. The ingenuity of counsel procured the acquittal of the woman; but Rigaudier was found guilty by a majority of the jury of seven to five. When such a division as

this takes place, the French code requires that the opinion of the court shall concur with that of the majority of the jury, before the prisoner can be liable to the punishment which the law inflicts. In this case the court did so concur, and Rigaudier was condemned to suffer death.

NOVEL MODE OF ROBBERY.—A curious system of robbery, has been detected at Aschaffenburg, in Bavaria. A set of ruffians, already in prison there, contrived to cut the bars of their dungeon and to sally forth, committing depredations, after which they returned to prison, replacing the bars, so that their temporary escape was not discovered. This they continued nightly for a long time, becoming the terror of the town; until one of them, in escaping from the guard, left behind him part of his waistcoat, upon which was a button with the prison mark. This led to their detection.

3. LEICESTER.—Hannah Read, aged 36, was put to the bar, charged with the wilful murder of her husband, James Read.

Thomas Read, the brother of the deceased, deposed that on the 6th of last March the deceased, who had separated from his wife, took her to live with him again. She had been living with one Waterfield, and had had a child, which she confessed to be his. The prisoner behaved ill to her husband afterwards, upon which the witness remonstrated with her, and threatened that he would have her taken before a magistrate. On the Monday following, the 21st of April, she left his brother, and was brought back again to him by witness. At 12 o'clock on that day, she sent for her husband to go with her to Foxton. The

last time witness saw his brother was as he left the town to go with his wife to that place. At six o'clock on the same evening witness was sent for by the prisoner, who told him that her husband had run away from her mad. She said, "When we got below Grimley, he began to dance and jump about, as if he was mad; then he damned and swore, and fell on the grass, and tore it up with his hands; and afterwards jumped up and ran as hard as he could to Debdale wharf. I went on the bridge to look after him." Witness asked her, why she did not alarm the people in the neighbourhood? And she replied, she was too much frightened to do so. Witness said, "Hannah, I fear you have pushed my poor brother into the navigation, and have drowned him." She cried out, "Good Lord, master, we were never within a close's breadth of the navigation." Witness then gave her into the custody of a constable, and employed persons to assist him in looking for his brother's body. On the following morning, as he was dragging the canal, he pulled up his brother's corpse from a bridge near Foxton. Witness said, in the prisoner's presence, that the body appeared to be bruised; upon which she said, "If there are any bruises, he (the deceased) made them himself, for he tumbled down on the towing-path as if he was mad." She said afterwards, that he tumbled into the canal, about 20 yards from the bridge, and that she held out his hat to try to save him.

James Alney, a constable of Sheepshead, proved that he went with the deceased to the house of one Jane Wright to recover his wife. Upon witness's knocking at the door, and asking if the

prisoner and Waterfield were in the house, the prisoner put her head out of the window, and cried out to Waterfield, "Oh Lord, John, here is Jem come back." The deceased insisted upon her going with him. She replied, "If I do, I wont live with you; I would sooner murder you."

Robert Johnson saw two persons near the bridge on the day mentioned in the indictment; the man had on a smock-frock, and the woman, who had a child in her arms, wore a red gown. On the following day, he helped to drag the river, and took out of it the body of the deceased. When he found it, the right hand was in the breeches pocket. The body he believed to be that of the man he had seen on the preceding evening.

Another witness proved, that they were dressed in the manner described, and that they were seen near the lock.

The prisoner, who during the examination of the witnesses had frequently contradicted their statements, was now called upon for her defence. She roused herself from a sort of stupor into which she had fallen, and in a low voice and wild manner protested that she was wholly innocent of the charge made against her. She described her husband's conduct to have been frantic and inexplicable, and that he had left her suddenly and fallen into the river.

The jury found her Guilty.

When the verdict was pronounced, she fell lifeless into the arms of the gaoler. Being recovered, the judge proceeded to pass sentence of death upon her. She continually interrupted his lordship's address, exclaiming, in a voice rendered almost inarticulate

with terror, "For God's sake forgive me. I hope, my lord, you won't hang me; save me for the sake of my six children."

5. Last night and this morning, the metropolis was visited by a tremendous hurricane, attended with a heavy rain. In St. James's-park, several trees were torn up by the roots. In Hyde-park, also, considerable damage was done. At Lambeth-palace, several trees were blown down near the Bishop's-walk; and in the Vauxhall-bridge-road two sheds belonging to Mr. Childs, a gardener, and a new brick-wall, on the premises of Mr. Emery, shared a similar fate. A large walnut-tree in a gentleman's garden at Northend, Fulham, was blown down, and four barges in the Pimlico-basin sunk. The floor-cloth manufactory, in the occupation of Mr. Mayne, situate in the Kent-road, near the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, was blown down with a tremendous crash. Fortunately there were no persons on the premises at the time. Several houses in the same neighbourhood, and in Kennington, Vauxhall, Camberwell, Peckham, and in other parts of the southern division of the town, were completely unroofed, and innumerable chimnies were blown down.

7. ROUEN. — The commune of Houlme, situate in the valley of Desville, has become the scene of disturbances. For some time past, the workmen employed in the numerous cotton-manufactories in this valley demanded an increase of wages. They did not hesitate to employ violence, in order to fix at their own rate the price of every kind of work, and to overthrow entirely the rules established up to the present time in these manufactories. Some master cot-

ton spinners gave way to their menaces. M. Levavas seur, however, believed that it was dangerous to yield to their measures; and, after having satisfied those demands which appeared to him just, he refused to submit to dictation. On Thursday last the workshops were deserted at a given signal. Express orders were given to the workmen who had taken no part in this affair to discontinue their labour, and such was the terror inspired that no one dared to disobey. A purse had been previously made up in all the manufactories for those workmen, who, in default of work, should be left without resources. On the following day the workmen formed themselves into parties, and did not proceed further than to make menacing demonstrations; but on Saturday, it being pay-day, the proprietor of the manufactory, whose men were in a state of revolt, having repaired to the usual place for paying his workmen, the coalition assumed a more serious character. A vast number of workmen belonging to the different manufactories of the valley, provided with staves and clubs, made an attempt on the life of M. Levavas seur, who, however, escorted by gendarmes, returned to his house in safety. The same evening a crowd of seven or eight hundred workmen proceeded to the manufactory, and broke all the windows of the ground floor, and of the first story, after having broken and thrown down the walls of the enclosure. A detachment of the royal guard, who were in garrison in Rouen, and who were despatched to the place, succeeded in stopping the further excesses of these madmen. His majesty's procureur, informed of what had taken place,

proceeded thither yesterday accompanied by a magistrate. After depositions had been received from various persons, it was manifest that scenes of a still more violent description were meditated. The workmen of all the factories in the valley, and even those of Darnetal, Pavilly, and Barentin, were to assemble at Houlme, and proceed to the place of revolt. Accordingly there was a concourse of some thousands of workmen, who early in the morning dispersed themselves in the neighbouring woods, from which, as it seemed, they intended to direct their attacks. The armed force remained on the ground to resist the attack with which the factory of M. Levassieur was menaced; but a detachment of gendarmes, and two companies of the royal guard, were insufficient to repel the rioters, who, by the help of stones, sticks, and pitchforks, made head against the soldiers. Some workmen, armed with muskets, and concealed in the woods, even fired upon the military, and a gendarme, who was remarkable by his intrepid exertions in quelling the riot, received a ball in the head. Other gendarmes, and some soldiers belonging to the guards were wounded more or less severely by the stones which fell in showers from all quarters, and by the blows which were aimed at them by sticks. At length the arrival of a new detachment of the garde royale put an end to this contest, which might have been more bloody but for the energy displayed by the authorities of Rouen. The gendarmerie returned into the town, bringing with them upwards of 40 workmen, taken in the midst of the rioters, with arms in their hands.

Other scenes of devastation oc-

curred in the communes of Pavilly, Barentin, and Desville, produced by the workmen of the cotton-manufactories.

CATHOLIC JUBILEE.—The Belgian journals contain an account of a jubilee recently celebrated at Malines in honour of St. Rombaut, a martyr, buried in the church of that town.

The procession was opened by a squadron of a dragoon regiment, with their fine band. Four persons, representing figures of Fame, announcing the joy of Malines to the four quarters of the globe, came next. Five cars, of extraordinary magnificence, and placed at equal distances from each other, were the principal ornament of the procession. The first car represented the town of Malines rejoicing in the jubilee. Upon the upper part appeared the Maid of Malines, and below her, Faith, Hope, Charity, Justice, Courage, Union, Constancy, Clemency, Sobriety, Modesty, and Prudence, who conducted the car. The second car was consecrated to the religious splendour of the Court of Rome. All the grandeur and magnificence, which, in pontifical ceremonies, precede, accompany, and surround the pope, the vicar of Jesus Christ, and the successor of St. Peter, were exhibited with remarkable truth. This car was conducted by Religion and Virtue, accompanied by their usual characteristic attributes. The third car represented the preaching of St. Rombaut, before whose eloquence all the idols of Paganism fell to the ground; and an envoy from heaven announced to the guardian angels of Malines, the happy effects of the Saint's preaching. The fourth car represented the triumph of the pastor in the glory of the

skies: angels, and whatever can give an idea of the happiness of the blessed, appeared in this representation. The fifth car represented the house of Orange Nassau, in the persons of the king and queen, surrounded by all the personages of their court: the car was conducted by Wisdom and Victory, accompanied by Bravery, Patriotism, Goodness, and Generosity. A three-mast vessel came next, having for its name *le Bonheur de la Patrie*, and bearing the flags of all nations, without excepting even China. This was followed by the horse of the famous Aymon; colossal figures of the grand father, the great giant, the giantess, and their three children, were in the procession, and enlivened the scene. Two camels, mounted by cupids, added to its picturesque appearance. The closing scene of the procession was the Wheel of Fortune, which, by its continued movement, signified the inconstancy and vicissitudes of human life. The intervals were filled up with subordinate representations. The actors in this religious spectacle were children, of good families, and interesting countenances, selected for the purpose.

TRADE BETWEEN FRANCE AND SOUTH AMERICA.—The French government have authorized the introduction into the French ports of vessels belonging to the new American States:—"You will learn, not without interest," says a letter from Bordeaux, "that we have obtained the admission into our port of the vessels of Colombia, and of the other new independent states. The minister of marine has given instructions to the commissary-general in this city, that the independent vessels shall be admitted, on condition that they

do not bear their flag, but without compelling them to hoist that of any other nation. This qualification is stated by the minister to be rendered necessary by the existing relations between France and Spain. His excellency adds, that the merchants and commanders of the Colombian and other independent vessels shall be treated as friends, and that the ships and crews shall be subject to the same regulations as those which govern the intercourse with other foreign nations. Orders have been transmitted to the Chief Commissioner of Customs, and to the Prefect, to take care that the admission of the vessels of the before-mentioned independent nations does not experience any impediment."

COLONIAL OFFICE.—The business at the Colonial office has of late years increased so much, that it has become necessary to have an additional Under Secretary of State, and R. W. Hay, esq. has been appointed to that office. The business has been divided between Mr. Wilmot Horton and Mr. Hay in the following manner:—

R. W. Horton, esq., Under Secretary of State:

Jamaica; Barbadoes; St. Christopher, Nevis, and Tortola; Antigua and Montserrat; Dominica; Grenada; St. Lucia; St. Vincent; Tobago; Trinidad; Demerara and Essequibo; Berbice; Honduras; Bahamas; Bermuda; Lower Canada; Upper Canada; Nova Scotia and Cape Breton; New Brunswick; Prince Edward's Island; Newfoundland; Commission of Inquiry, and Criminal Justice, West Indies; Apprenticed Africans.

R. W. Hay, esq., Under Secretary of State:

Gibraltar; Malta; Ionian Isles; Morocco; Algiers; Tunis; Tripoli;

Missions to the interior of Africa ; Sierra Leone ; Gold Coast ; Cape of Good Hope ; Heligoland ; New South Wales ; Van Dieman's Land ; Ceylon ; Mauritius ; East Indies ; Commission of Inquiry, Cape, Mauritius, and Ceylon ; Sierra Leone.

MANSLAUGHTER.—At Bridge-water assizes, Hannah Taunton was indicted for having, on the 15th of May last, caused the death of her husband, Henry Taunton. The remarkable features of the case were these:—The prisoner, about 70 years old, thought of marriage in April last. She fixed her affections on the deceased, rather above than under 95 ; they were both paupers ; and the union of the parties made some noise at the time, in the fashionable circles at Bath. Scarcely had the honeymoon expired, when they were heard by their neighbours to bicker and brawl. On the night of the 15th of May, they walked out together, apparently full of affection towards each other. They were seen together walking arm-in-arm, on Walcot parade, at half past eight o'clock. From this parade there is a descent of thirty stone steps to the street, with a landing place in the middle. At the top of this passage, the deceased requested the prisoner to precede him : she refused, and as soon as he made one step down, she put her right hand to his back, and pushed him down violently fourteen steps, till he fell flat on the landing. There she left him, till he was taken home by the neighbours. He died in fifty-eight hours after, and said that he would never forgive his wife. The woman was found guilty, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

3. DISTURBANCES AT SUNDER-

LAND.—The Association of Seamen of Sunderland, with the Unionclub, who have been for some time at war with the ship-owners, observing a vessel going out of the port laden with coals, and manned with seamen not belonging to the port, determined on an attack. The principal ship-owners, who had been sworn as special constables, went out to protect the vessel ; and when they had neared her, they were boarded by near 400 seamen, who threw the ship-owners and the crew of the vessel overboard, excepting the captain and mate. The rioters afterwards got up in the rigging. A party of dragoons having arrived, the riot act was read, which not producing the desired effect, and the mob pelting the military with stones, &c., they fired, when five persons were killed.

The following is a copy of the letter subsequently transmitted by the Associated Seamen of Sunderland, to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, with the exception of one or two suppressions of passages reflecting on the characters of individuals:—

"To the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

"Sunderland, Aug. 8.

"Honourable Sir,—In justice to ourselves, and in order that truth may be discovered, we take the liberty of addressing you on the subject of the late melancholy affair which occurred here on Wednesday evening last. We are informed that two ship-owners set off from hence post, on Thursday, to lay the case before his majesty's ministers ; and from their anxiety to fly (like the murderer to a sanctuary), we trust, from your discernment, 'they come in a questionable shape !' The one can be

proved to have acted most cruelly on the river on Wednesday night—the other to have been * * *

* * * The seamen of the benevolent association, entitled 'Loyal Standard,' can appeal to every honest man in the port of Sunderland, that, under the heavy privations and irritations occasioned them by the ship-owners, they have always conducted themselves peaceably and orderly, and have, time after time, made propositions to the ship-owners to accommodate the existing differences, which, instead of being met, have always been treated contemptuously. In fact, the enclosed documents prove an overture being made by Mr. R. Scurfield, a ship-owner of considerable interest, to mediate the existing differences. This elated the heart of every seaman, and the suggested proposition was immediately made; and on Wednesday (the ever-to-be-remembered 3rd of August), the reply and refusal to the terms was read at a public meeting. It greatly agitated and worked upon the minds of the seamen, who immediately resolved to man two boats or cobbles, to invite the men out of the light ships coming into port. This, they considered, would cause an accommodation to take place, and in proceeding up the river they met some ships going to sea, protected by the police, and a large body of ship-owners, armed with pistols, staffs, &c., as special constables. An altercation took place between the men in the cobbles and the sailors on board the *Busy*, concerning their clandestine manner of going to sea. The consequence was, from the threats and provocation received from the whole posse on board, the men in the cobbles were irritated to board the

ship under great disadvantages, being cruelly beat by handspikes, capstan-bars, staffs, &c. (they, the men, not being armed); but what will not the prowess of a British sailor accomplish? They carried the ship, and drove their assailants aft. But, even at this juncture, they showed their natural disposition—humanity; and took no further advantage of their victory, but hoisted up the sails of the ship, and allowed her to proceed. This affray drew together a large concourse of people on the North Sand, from whence some stones were thrown. The Riot Act was now read, but at such a distance from where the mob had actually assembled (being across the river), not one syllable was heard. Mr. Davison, the magistrate, instead of crossing to the north side, embarked in a boat, and before a quarter of an hour had expired after reading the act, gave orders to his party, the 3rd Light Dragoons, to fire amongst a promiscuous crowd of men, women, and children. Eleven shots were distinctly counted, and it appears they have all told. There is room for strong animadversion on the conduct of this magistrate, especially at that moment; also upon the military, for their aim was cool and deliberate, as if firing at a target.

"Three of the unfortunate men were interred in one grave, in Sunderland church-yard, on Saturday; one a young man, a carpenter, who was shot off his stage while at work, at Monkwearmouth, yesterday; and to-day another will be interred alongside the three; a labourer returning from his work to his home, received the fatal ball. The funeral procession of the three unfortunate

men excited strong sensations of sympathy, combined with horror, in the breasts of the inhabitants. In fact, hardly a dry cheek was to be seen; and a spectacle so melancholy was never before witnessed in Sunderland. They were followed to the grave by about twelve hundred as fine-looking fellows as ever graced a British navy. The coffins were covered by the British flag, and four banners in mourning, and a band of singers, preceded the corpses. The effect was truly solemn, and the procession quite naval; the men having black crape round the left arm, walking two and two, hand in hand. Although the multitude assembled to witness this awful scene was enormous, the greatest tranquillity prevailed. It has long been desirable that in so populous a place as Sunderland, whose police is acknowledged to be weak, there should be a presiding magistrate from London, whose judgment might prevent the recurrence of such awful scenes. It is

devoutly to be hoped this catastrophe will bring about so desirable an end, as there is great scope for investigation. The jurors were badly selected, and visited only one of the bodies. The account up to this moment is five killed, and about the same number wounded. We trust the above statement of facts will excite your most serious attention. We remain, sir, with due respect,

"THE SEAMEN OF THE LOYAL
"STANDARD ASSOCIATION."

The seamen a few days afterwards, withdrew their pretensions and yielded.

16. GENERAL PICTON. — The first stone of a monument, near the town of Caermarthen, in honour of general sir Thomas Picton, was laid with great pomp. Beneath it were placed specimens of all the gold, silver, and copper British coins of the present reign, together with the Waterloo medal of the late sir Thomas Picton. They were covered with a plate bearing the following inscription:—

THIS, THE FIRST STONE OF THE COLUMN
ERECTED TO THE MEMORY OF OUR GALLANT COUNTRYMAN,
LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR THOMAS PICTON,
KNIGHT GRAND CROSS OF THE BATH, AND OF SEVERAL FOREIGN
ORDERS,
WHO, AFTER SERVING HIS KING AND COUNTRY
IN SEVERAL CAMPAIGNS,
DIED GLORIOUSLY AT THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO,
WAS LAID BY
THE RIGHT HON. FRANCES BARONESS DYNEVOR,
ASSISTED BY
SIR CHRISTOPHER COLE,
(KNIGHT COMMANDER OF THE BATH, CAPTAIN IN THE ROYAL NAVY
OF GREAT BRITAIN, MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT FOR THE COUNTY
OF GLAMORGAN, AND PROVINCIAL GRAND
MASTER OF MASONS FOR SOUTH WALES),
ON THE 16TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1825.

FRENCH JOINT-STOCK COMPANY has been formed, under the name
PANY. A very numerous company of *Société commanditaire de*

l'Industrie. Among the members of this association are not only the partners of some of the principal commercial houses of France, but also a number of persons whose names do not usually appear in trading enterprizes, such as the duke de Choiseul, the countess de Choiseul, general Foy, the marquis de Clari, the marquis de Croix, Alexander Laborde, the duke de la Rochefoucault, the baron de Montmorency, the duke de Massa, the marquis de Praslin, general Sebastiani, the prince de Talleyrand, &c. The object of this Society is to supply funds for every enterprise, agricultural, manufacturing, or commercial, which may be thought likely to succeed. The capital of the company is 50,000,000 of francs, with the power of doubling it. The subscriptions have already exceeded that sum. A president and vice-president are at the head of the institution. Thirty directors, chosen from amongst the shareholders, are to examine the plans which may be proposed, and to determine whether they are worthy of the support of the company. The number of sub-directors and censors, for scrutinizing all the transactions, is unlimited. All the offices are gratuitous. The company is to engage in no commercial transaction on its own account, and in no speculation in the national or foreign funds.

IRISH MARRIAGE.—A curious example of the manner in which marriages sometimes take place in Ireland, to compromise criminal proceedings, occurred in a late trial at the Cork Assizes. John Hearne, a farmer, was capitally indicted for a rape upon Mary Conolly. She swore positively to the fact of the outrage, but her cross-examination elicited much humour. She denied

having said to him at the time, "Jack, my darling," and declared, "that she would not make it up for all the money in the world;" but a minute after, she agreed, amidst the laughter of the court, to marry the prisoner. "The happy couple" withdrew into the judge's chamber, and a priest was soon introduced to tie the knot, which Jack Ketch was at first attempted to be put in requisition for. Some difficulty occurred in procuring a ring, and the split ring of the high sheriff's watch-chain answered the purpose. When the ceremony was concluded, the jury acquitted the prisoner, who, went away with his bride "more in sorrow than in anger."

20. A remarkable incident occurred at Edinburgh. Bills were stuck up in different parts of the city, which, after stating that a youth of eighteen years had been lost, and alleging that a person answering his description had arrived on the Thursday before, in one of the stage coaches from Glasgow, described his person and dress, and announced, that any person who knew where he was, would, upon giving information to a gentleman in Leith, be rewarded. A gentleman who resides in the east end of the New town, happening to see one of these bills, thought that the person alluded was an individual, who he knew had taken lodgings in a house adjacent to his own. He lost no time in giving information at the place required. He was there furnished with the address of a brother of the lost person, which was at an hotel in Princes'-street. The brother accompanied the gentleman to the place, and on the way informed him, that he had travelled through a great part of France, and also

through England and Scotland, in quest of his brother. The meeting of the brothers was very cordial but it soon turned out to be most affecting. In a few minutes after they met, the one who had been in concealment told his brother, that he had taken a considerable quantity of laudanum just before he came in, and that he would not have spoken of it, had it not been for his arrival, neither would any antidote have been applied. A medical gentleman was immediately sent for, who gave him an emetic, which relieved him, and saved his life. The peculiar singularity of the incident consists in the arrival of the elder brother just in time to save his brother's life after so long a journey, without being able to discover the object of his pursuit, till after the act had been committed which was to put a period to his existence.

FRAUD ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.—The committee of the Stock Exchange, after having been for some days engaged in investigating a charge of improper conduct against Mr. Edward Josephs, one of the members of the house, came to the determination of expelling him. The following is a statement of what came out in the course of the investigation.

A company was brought before the public some time ago, called "the Lower Rhine Steam Navigation Company." A prospectus, in which it was stated that the capital was to be 100,000*l.* to be divided in 1,000 shares, was issued: the names of the directors and other particulars, were put forth; bank receipts were issued by Everett's house for the deposits on the shares in the usual way, and dealings took place to a considerable extent. Certain persons sold those

shares in large quantities for time bargains, without possessing them, so that they became what the stock-exchange vocabulary denominates, *bears*. Towards the approach of settling day, the premium rose to 28 per cent. The *bears* found themselves unable to deliver the shares which they had sold, and they resorted to the following expedient to obviate the difficulty in which they were placed:—Receipts were printed on paper exactly similar, to that on which those of the company were printed, the type and the border being in all respects the same. Indeed, the new differed from the old only in the name of the banker, "Weston, Young, and Bosstock," having been substituted for "Everett and Co.," and in the omission of the name of the printer. The book of receipts so prepared was dated, by the party who concocted the new company, the 6th of August, although it was not presented to the bankers until the 9th, when it was handed in by one of their customers, a Mr. Back. None of the co-partners of the firm were in the way at the time; and the book was received by a clerk, who issued a certain number of the shares on the authority of Mr. Back alone. With these receipts Mr. Josephs commenced his first attempt at passing the bubble off, by selling to a Mr. Bryant, of the stock exchange, twenty shares for money, at a premium of 18½. The fictitious scrip was of course rejected, and thus the subject became necessarily a matter of public notice and complaint. On the 11th of August, a gentleman, who was much interested in the original shares, called upon the bankers, and this was the result of the interview:—Mr. Weston handed him the book of receipts, and in an-

answer to his inquiries, said, the receipts, although dated the 6th, were not presented until the 9th, when they were handed in by Mr. Back. The clerk might have been aware that they were ante-dated. The account appeared in the books in the name of "The Lower Rhine Steam Navigation Company." He did not know, whether it was usual to open accounts in the name of a Company without knowing the names of the Directors, not having before opened an account of the kind. He knew of no Directors. The only person he knew in the business was Mr. Back, whom he always considered a highly respectable man, and who was one of the best customers of the house. Mr. Weston, upon being asked in what light he viewed this transaction, said, without hesitation, that he considered it to be a most gross fraud. After all these circumstances, however, a letter was published by the bankers, stating that they would not return the deposits, and edifying the public by informing them, that the receipts would be issued on pink instead of yellow paper.

Upon comparison of the paper and type, &c. of the original and fictitious shares, it appeared palpable to the Committee that the same machinery had been used upon both occasions, and it was a subject of remark that the bankers, after their declaration that they knew *nobody* in the transaction but Mr. Back, should have issued receipts in which were the following words:—"Received of the *Directors* of the Lower Rhine Steam Navigation Company the sum of 5*l.* to account for on demand."

SEPTEMBER.

POMPEII. — Recent excava-

tions at Pompeii have brought to light some of the most interesting objects which have yet been discovered. They consist of a house, which, from its paintings, has been named the *Casa del Poeta Dramatico*; a public bath complete; a marble statue, similar to those of Cicero; a large equestrian statue in bronze, supposed to be that of the emperor Nero; and various other objects. The *Casa del Poeta*, by its commodious distribution, the elegance of its decorations, and the manner in which every thing appears to have been perfected, is superior to any that have been yet discovered. At the door is the figure of a watch dog, well traced in Mosaic with the following motto "*cave canem*;" on another part of the pavement is a Mosaic of a woman playing on the *tibia*, an old man exhibiting two tragic masks, and two actors preparing for exhibition. The paintings on the wall represent a poet or an actor, reading a manuscript before three handsome women, who listen to him with great attention. In a bed-room is one of those obscene figures so frequently found in the ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeii. In the public bath every thing is complete. There are four rooms, which the ancient Romans required in these establishments, namely, the *hypocaustum*, or furnace, the warm bath, the cold and the vapour baths, besides the room which served as a dressing-room, the corridor for the persons who waited their turn, and the entrance hall. These *balnearia* are very highly ornamented, the ceilings and walls being covered with handsome stucco-works, and the floors of different-coloured marble or Mosaics. The roof of the chamber wherein is the cold bath, is a dome

with an opening in the centre, through which the light penetrates; the bath is lower than the pavement: it is about 20 feet square, and is composed entirely of white marble. In the hall of the warm bath is a large *conca*, or shell, on the edge of which is written, in large letters of bronze, the name and quality of the giver, and the price to be paid for it. In the corridor is a bronze furnace, at which the frequenters of the baths warmed themselves. Several *strigiles* have been picked up, which have been sent to the Royal Museum.

3. About half-past eight o'clock in the morning, Whitechapel-road, and the numerous streets in that neighbourhood, were thrown into the greatest state of agitation, by the inhabitants experiencing a most tremendous shock. The houses for a considerable distance were deserted by their inhabitants; and men, women, and children, were seen running about in all directions. It was soon ascertained that their alarm was produced by the explosion of the factory of Mr. Brock, a maker of fire-works, at No. 11, Baker's-row, Whitechapel-road, nearly opposite the London Hospital.—Mr. Brock had resided for the last five years in Baker's-row, and at the back of his dwelling-house was his repository for fire-works, where they were manufactured. This building was about fifty-five feet by twenty, and contained three magazines, which were lined with lead, and would be perfectly secure from fire, should it occur on any of the adjoining premises. In these receptacles were deposited all the powder, and other combustible matter employed in the manufactory. A few weeks since he had taken two boys out of the poor-house to

instruct them in the art of firework-making; and he kept them chiefly employed in filling and ramming the cases of the sky-rockets, serpents, squibs, &c., &c. The latter part of this stage of the work is done by a funnel, or piece of tin made in the shape of an extinguisher, and a small piece of iron wire, about a foot long, which is used as a ram-rod. The small end, or nipple, as it is called, of the extinguisher, is introduced into one end of the rocket or squib, and the boys ram down the powder and wadding with the ram-rod. On Saturday morning Mr. Brock and his men left the factory to go to breakfast, leaving the two boys engaged at the work-board, ramming the sky-rockets. They had scarcely set down to their meal, when they, as well as the inhabitants round them for some distance, heard a sort of rumbling noise, as if of distant thunder, and the next moment a tremendous and deafening explosion followed, when the air was illumined with lights of various descriptions, accompanied by continued reports. The concussion was so great, that the inmates in the different houses were shaken from their seats; and tables, and tea-things, were upset and broken to pieces. Window-frames, were forced out, and brick-bats and materials were flying about in every direction. The roofs of Mr. Brock's manufactory, and the factory of Mr. M'Devitt adjoining, were blown to a great height, and the falling materials did considerable mischief. After the agitation had somewhat subsided, an inquiry into the cause of the accident took place, when it appeared, from the statement of the two boys (who were blown a considerable height, and much injured),

that they were at work, ramming the rockets, when the ram-rod struck against the funnel, and the friction caused a spark, which flew into the bowl of gunpowder that stood near them; this soon exploded and ran like a train to all the other fire-works in the factory, and at length communicated to the magazines, which caused the disaster. Mr. Brock, however, declared, it could not have arisen in that way, for the nipple of the funnel being copper, friction would not cause a spark.

FEMALE DARING.—A daring attempt at escape was made from the Police-office, Bow-street. Mary Anne Smith, a woman about 25 years of age, was committed to the House of Correction, for an assault upon a watchman. Previously to her removal, she was locked up in the gaol-yard, the place usually allotted to those prisoners who are not in custody for any atrocious offence. This yard is 20 or 30 feet square, and surrounded by a brick wall of 20 feet in height; and it was over this barrier that the prisoner Smith resolved to effect her liberation. Taking advantage of the temporary absence of the gaoler, Ford, she placed the wooden bench, upon which the prisoners sit, upright, and using this as a ladder, contrived to reach the shutter which encloses the grating midway, in her ascent, and thence to gain the top of the wall. From this elevation she made her way over a house and chimney top, until she came to an open window on the back part of the house of Mr. Day, boot-maker, in Russell-street. From this window to the landing-place of the stairs, a distance of some feet she must have made a dangerous leap, over an interval descending the whole depth of the build-

ing. This unexpected chasm indeed had nearly proved fatal to her pursuer; and had the woman missed her footing in any part of the track instant death must have been the consequence. In the mean time, notice having been given of the escape, Ford commenced a pursuit by the same route. When he reached the window in Mr. Day's house he threw himself in, but losing his balance fell, and would have been precipitated to the foot of the building, had he not saved himself by holding on with one foot to the ledge of the window. In this perilous situation he remained hanging for some moments, when by a desperate effort he contrived to spring up, and succeeded in grasping the balustrade of the staircase, by the help of which he soon regained his legs. In the house of Mr. Day considerable alarm was created, by this invasion of the premises. The woman got to the street-door unnoticed, when she was met by Mr. Day. To him she confessed her purpose, and he told her the best place for concealment was the cellar, into which she immediately descended; but the officer was already in the house, and overhearing the dialogue, followed up and secured his prisoner. Mr. Minshull, upon being informed of the particulars, went to visit the fugitive. The poor creature stated that she had been driven to risk her life in the manner she had done on account of two infants who depended upon her for sustenance, their father having died three weeks ago. In consideration of the woman's distress, and the perils she had encountered for the sake of her liberty, Mr. Minshull, after a suitable admonition, ordered her to be discharged. Not one of the many

desperate characters, who had been confined in this place, ever ventured upon a like undertaking, and the wall had always been considered impracticable.

4. HORSE-RACING IN RUSSIA.—A match between two English horses and two Cossack horses, for 71 versts, or 47 English miles and a third, took place and was won by one of the English horses.

The match was originally proposed by the Cossack general count Orloff Denceessoff, generals Alexeij Orloff, Vassiltshixoff, Levascheff, and prince Dolgorouki, the master of the horse, and was accepted by count Matuszewic. The stakes were 50,000 roubles, and the road fixed upon was from the Ligova canal through Zarskoe-selo to Gatchina, a distance of $35\frac{1}{2}$ versts, and back to the starting post. The road is paved at the bottom, and the surface very hard and stony. The Cossack party had taken every precaution to procure the best horses of the breed. Count Orloff Denceessoff went himself to the Don, in order to pick them out; and there was not a tribe of the Cossacks which did not furnish its quota. Cossacks of the Don, the Black Sea, and the Ural, Calmucks, Bashkirs, and Kirguese, all sent their most celebrated racers; and in this way above twenty horses arrived at St. Petersburg, from which the two best were selected after a variety of trials, which rendered their party quite confident of success. In the mean time the English horses were neither seen nor heard of. It was only known, that count Matuszewic had imported some for the purpose, with grooms to train and ride them; and the English party went on steadily backing their horses at 4 to 3, and 5 to 4, without alarming

themselves at the whispered miraculous trials of the Cossacks.

The day arrived, and the horses fixed upon were a bay Cossack of the stud of the late well-known Hetman count Platoff, and a chestnut, Zeonide, of the stud of count Kutsinikoff. The former was rather a coarse vulgar animal, high in the hips, but good in the loins, and showing considerable powers. The latter, though bred on the Don, was a very neat horse, betraying clearly its Arabian descent. The English horses brought to the post by count Matuszewic were Sharper, by Octavius, dam by Gohanna, bred by the earl of Egremont, and Mina, by Orville, out of Barrosa, by Vermin, bred by lord George Cavendish.

The horses started at five minutes past five in the morning, the Cossacks leading on one side of the road at a moderate pace, and the English following on the other side about three or four lengths behind. Before they had gone half a verst, the stirrup iron of Thomas Arthur, who rode Sharper, broke in the eye, and the horse ran away with him, passing Mina, who would not stop behind. Owing to this unfortunate accident, the two English horses ran at a tremendous rate up Pulkova-hill, and through Zarskoe-selo, bidding defiance to the utmost exertions of their riders to pacify them; the Cossacks following about two hundred yards behind. The English horses arrived at Gatchina in one hour and four minutes, the Cossacks coming in two minutes after them. Here the two English were quite fresh and full of running, as was the chestnut Cossack also, but the bay was already very much distressed, and fell about three versts after turning, never

appearing again in the race. Before reaching Zarakoe-selo, on their return, Mina burst his coronet, from the hardness of the road, and was immediately pulled up and taken to a stable at that place. Soon after this the remaining Cossack began to flag; and the accompanying Cossacks, contrary to all rule, began to drag him on by the bridle, throwing away the saddle, and putting a mere child on his back. Before reaching Pulkova-hill Sharper showed the effects of the pace he had gone, when running away at the early part of the race, and on descending the hill was much distressed; but it was evident he must win, in spite of the foul play of the Cossacks, who now fairly carried on their horse, some dragging him on by a rope and the bridle at his head, others actually pulling him on by the tail, and riding alongside of his quarters to support him, and push him along, relieving each other repeatedly in this fatiguing employment. Sharper cantered in much distressed, but game enough to have gone considerably further. He did the whole distance in two hours, forty-eight minutes, and forty seconds, and, had it not been for his running away, might have done it in less time, without being so much distressed. The Cossack was warped, and carried in eight minutes after him, and, had he been left to himself and his rider, would, undoubtedly, have remained at Pulkova-hill. The English horses, at starting, carried full three stone more than the Cossacks, and during the latter half of the race the difference was still greater, as the Cossacks had a mere child on their horse for form's sake.

The concourse of spectators was immense, and amongst others, their

imperial highnesses the grand dukes Nicholas and Michael (honoured the race with their presence. The road, for the whole distance, was lined by the Cossacks of the guards at regular intervals; and some telegraphic movements of their pikes, unintelligible to any but the initiated, occasioned some brisk betting at one moment during the race, for which they smarted in the end.

TRIAL FOR MURDER IN FRANCE.

—The assassination of M. Paul-Louis Courier, who was shot in a wood near his own country seat, [see p. 51]. excited a great sensation, and it was at first ascribed to political motives. M. Courier had been long an opponent of the government, and a formidable enemy of the Ultras and the Fanatics. His satirical writings exposed him twice to prosecution and imprisonment, but his temper could not be subdued, nor his pen restrained. Latterly they appeared without any printer's name, or purported to come from the press at Brussels, but were known to be printed under his own eye, and circulated through the medium of his friends and admirers. They always bore the signature of P. L. Courier; but when questioned about their publication, he affected to be as angry as the judge of instruction at the scandalous usurpation of his name, and exposure of his character, which their appearance implied. Latterly, his productions circulated only among those who shared his opinions, or enjoyed his wit, and could not be obtained from booksellers. No publication, therefore, could be proved, nor any evidence of his authorship adduced against him. His papers were always of a playful and humorous charac-

ter, written in a quaint ironical style, and pointed with much effect against arbitrary power and hypocritical cant. The Jesuits, the old Noblesse, and the Bourbon dynasty were the constant themes of his attack. It is remarkable that a man, who thus appeared to devote his life to writing of political squibs, and to court popularity by exposing himself to persecution, should have been both one of the best officers in the French service, and the second, if not the first, Greek scholar of his country. Under Buonaparte he had attained the rank of captain of engineers, and might have expected rapid promotion, had he continued in the army under the Bourbons. But his political principles would not allow him to retain his commission. Even under Napoleon he showed his independence of mind, and dared to laugh at what he thought the follies of the court. When the French gentry began to resume the deposed *de*, which marked them to be people of family, M. Courier was asked how he would introduce the honorary particle into his name. To this he replied, that he did not think of changing his title, but if he did, he could think of nothing better than P. L. Courier des Malles. Known to be thus of what are called Jacobin principles, and hostile to the ruling party in France, his death was at first ascribed to the effect of fanatical zeal.

The trial of the supposed assassin came on at the court of assizes of Tours on the 31st of August.

At 11 o'clock the proceedings began. The accused was introduced. His demeanour was calm, and his face evinced great simplicity. He stated, in answer to the questions put to him, that

his name was Louis Frimont, that he was 39 years of age, and that he had been gardener and forest-keeper to M. Courier. The act of indictment was then read, by which it appeared that M. Courier left his house at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 17th of April, and that not having returned in the evening, his long absence excited alarm. Search having been made on the following day, his body was found pierced with three leaden slugs which had been fired at him. The prisoner was suspected and arrested. He could give no account of what he was doing or where he was on the day of the murder.

A leaden pipe was found, of which a part had been cut off. The lead found in the body of M. Courier weighed exactly what the pipe had lost. Part of a journal had been used as wadding, which had likewise entered the body of the deceased, and this journal was missing from the room of Frimont, where the preceding and following numbers were found. The defence which the accused made to these circumstances of charge was contradictory.

Sieur Moreau, *garde-champetre*, stated, that M. Courier intended to sell part of his property, and that he had told the witness that he would appoint him woodkeeper, as Frimont was to leave his place in the month of April. On the 18th Moreau went to seek for M. Courier. He found the body on the edge of the wood, and cried out—"Ah! here is our master." When Frimont came up, Moreau said to him, "Louis, your master is no more." Frimont looked at the body, and replied "It is true," without exhibiting any symptoms of emotion.

Madame Courier, the widow, was called.—She deposed that she was 22 years of age (her voice was at first feeble, but she gradually recovered from her agitation): She was from home at the time of the murder, and returned two days after. She immediately suspected Frimont, though she had before placed much confidence in him. Frimont, instead of coming to her as he had used to do, avoided seeing her. M. Courier had long been dissatisfied with Frimont's conduct, and wished to dismiss him. The prisoner had been kept in his place solely through the interference of the witness in his favour. He often got drunk, was extremely violent, and his master at last determined to dismiss him. Frimont was aware of M. Courier's intention. The witness added, that it was with great pain she had come to the conclusion, that a man who had been for six years a faithful servant, was the murderer of her husband.

A labourer, who had wanted to purchase wood from M. Courier, was next examined.—On the morning of the 10th, he saw Louis Frimont, but they could not agree about the price. Frimont stood out for two francs, and would not come down. He got into a passion about his master, whom he called a wretch and a brigand, and added, "He will pay for it sooner than he imagines."

The prisoner denied having used this language.

Many other witnesses were examined; but ultimately Frimont was unanimously acquitted by the jury. The examinations of the last two days of the trial led to facts which tended to fix the charge on others, and to disclosures not very creditable to the widow of

the deceased. It was at her instigation that the prisoner was put upon his trial, and her dislike of him is ascribed to his being appointed by her husband to watch her conduct.

9. DISCIPLINE OF MERCHANT VESSELS.—The following summary of a trial appears in the *Washington Gazette*:—

The case of the United States against the crew of the ship *Criterion*, was tried before the Hon. Judges Thompson and Van Ness;

On the 10th of June, the *Criterion* being ready for sea, the crew were ordered to weigh anchor, but nine of them refused. The next day a similar order was also disobeyed. The captain was consequently obliged to procure a gang of riggers to take the vessel to Sandy Hook, hoping, that, after the ship had passed the light-house, his men would come to a sense of their duty; but when the pilot and riggers were about to leave the ship off Sandy Hook, the men still persisted in their obstinacy. The ship was, of course, necessarily obliged to return, and anchored again in the north river on the following Monday. On Wednesday the sailors were taken before Judge Thompson, and not being able to justify their conduct, were committed to Bridewell, to take their trial for a revolt. The *Criterion* was thus detained, at a heavy expense, until the 21st of June, when she proceeded to sea with a new crew.

On the trial the proof of guilt was positive; but it was argued that the law was not clear as to making this offence a revolt. The learned Judge declared that the offence, in its probable results, might amount to revolt—that it was an offence against which the laws had provi-

ded—and one which, if not punished, might occasion incalculable loss, vexation, and inconvenience to merchants and ship-owners.

The Jury brought in a verdict of Guilty.

The sentence was, that those, who had not been confined in Bridewell, should pay each 15 dollars, and stand committed for 60 days, or until the fine was paid; and that the two, who had suffered confinement, should pay each 10 dollars, and stand committed for 30 days.

14. CATASTROPHE AT PORTSMOUTH.—At twelve minutes past twelve, his majesty's ship Princess Charlotte, intended to carry 110 guns (the largest ship ever built here), was launched at this Dock-yard, in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators. Over the gates of every Dock, in this Dock-yard, and connected therewith by iron stanchions, is thrown a light bridge, of four planks width, for the general convenience of passing to and fro, and shortening the distance to various parts of the yard. In the short passage from the entrance of the Dock-yard to the slip on which the Princess Charlotte was built, are three of these bridges, each about 70 feet long. Connected with the first bridge, is a capacious basin, into which it was intended that the Princess Charlotte, on being launched, should be floated, preparatory to being taken into what is called the angular dock, to be coppered; for which purpose an increased quantity of water had been let into the basin for the purpose. At the hour of 12, this bridge was crowded with persons passing over it to view the launch, when the weight of the water in the basin (probably agitated by the motion kept up on the bridge) pressed so

ponderously against the dock-gates, that they broke into pieces, and in an instant the dock was filled by a tremendous rush of water from the basin, carrying along in its course, the gates in fragments, bridge, rails, work-stages, and all the passengers on the bridge, excepting such only as were within a few feet of the extremities.—“I was within 20 yards of the bridge when I heard a scream,” says an eye witness of the scene, “and looked towards the bridge: it had the appearance of an inverted arch, and I saw several persons run off at both ends—I should think from 15 to 20. In a moment a dreadful crack was heard, and another scream from the persons precipitated into the water; at the same instant a tremendous rush of water burst into the dock, which was impelled with a rapidity not to be conceived but by those who saw it, forming a stupendous wave, bearing on its surface many of the struggling sufferers, mingled with large fragments of broken timber, all which was dashed with inconceivable fury against the further end of the dock. Thence the water, from its impetuosity, again rebounded in a curling wave, whose height was at least ten or twelve feet above the level of the yard, carrying in its reflux with the bodies of the sufferers, large pieces of timber, cloaks, hats, and clothes of the victims; and it again rushed back to fill the hollow which had been created in the surface by its own velocity. The silence was but for a moment; for immediately afterwards there appeared, in different parts of the basin, the bodies of the sufferers, some in the agonies of death, others in a state of insensibility, and one or two apparently

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not much injured, but still exposed not only to the horrors of drowning, but to those of coming in contact with the pieces of shattered timber, which the agitated uproar of the water was dashing one against the other. Those on the bank stripped off their coats and hats, and were about to plunge in to rescue such as were near the brink; but, for some minutes, until the agitated surface of the water was stilled, it would have been perfect madness; and those minutes were fatal to several. There was one person, apparently an interesting female, with short dark hair, and a purple pelisse, who was uncommonly buoyant. I said to her, take hold of that piece of timber, and it will save your life. She heard me, and clasped in her hand a mere chip. Some one threw an umbrella to her, but she was too far gone to reach it. I rushed to the other end of the basin and urged a boat to come (and they wanted no persuasion); as it passed the wharf I jumped into it, and pointed out the spot where I had, one moment before, left this female. She was gone; but we had the satisfaction to save an old man, who was lifted ashore; and we soon returned in the work of mercy. The female rose again, from the buoyancy of her clothes, and was rescued by the intrepidity of two individuals, one a lieutenant in the navy, and the other a tailor, of the name of Seagrove. The lieutenant (Purvis) jumped into the water and got hold of her, and she was still sufficiently conscious to lay hold of him with a firm grasp; and it seemed extremely doubtful whether both would not have sunk together; but he kept her off from him, still supporting her for a long time,

when Seagrove jumped into the basin to his rescue, and effected the safety of both, by conveying a rope across a piece of timber, by means of which all were brought to shore. The female was restored. I have heard her name, but I will not give it, lest it should be mistaken. Whoever she is, she owes her life to these two; and it is difficult to say which is most deserving of praise. Two sailors also exerted themselves in this work of humanity with the greatest intrepidity and perseverance."

"After the momentary violence of the water had ceased, exertions were made by every person on the spot to rescue the sufferers; but, when it is considered, that not less than 500 tons of water fell instantaneously into the dock, sweeping away, in its immense impetuosity, all that before opposed its course, some slight idea may be formed of the magnitude of the danger in which the sufferers were engulfed. Indeed it is surprising that any survived the catastrophe. By the most persevering activity, the bodies of seven dead persons were taken to the Dock-yard surgery in less than half an hour, and six persons were conveyed there who had been rescued from the dock with bruises only. Such was the nature of the accident, that not one of those who perished presented the least appearance of merely suspended animation, but they all had evidently been killed by violent bruises, from concussion among the wreck of the dock gates, or against the sides of the dock. In the course of the night, eight more bodies were grappled up; and, on the following afternoon, the body of Mr. Deering, midshipman of his majesty's ship Victory, was discovered, having floated out of the

dock into the basin. The extent of the calamity was, the loss of five men, six boys, four girls, and one child, drowned.

As to the cause of the disaster, the defect, it is said, was more in the workmanship than in the original design; the planks were fastened to the uprights by large wooden pins, both sufficiently substantial, and much less decayed than could have been expected, certainly not enough to have led to any ill consequences; but the pins were too large and too numerous, and left the wood so weakened, that it was unequal to the pressure, and it gave way at the pin-holes. In addition to this, from the relative situations of the moon and the earth, the tide was much higher than usual, at least 12 to 18 inches: the situation of

the Queen Charlotte, too, directed several inches of water into the basin more than otherwise would have flowed into it. The pressure of the water on the gates was equal to a weight of 520 tons; and as all these circumstances together contributed to create an equilibrium between the pressure of the water and the strength of the gates, even minute circumstances would contribute to produce the disastrous effect: of this kind would be the concussion from the guns, and any increased action of the water. The weight of persons on the bridge, supposing them even fifty, might be equal to a perpendicular pressure of a few tons, and as the pressure was inward, if this weight acted in the same direction, would contribute to produce the result."

RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the YORK MUSICAL FESTIVALS in 1823 and 1825.

Tickets issued for the Minster.

1823.—Tuesday £3,052
 Wednesday 4,674
 Thursday 4,847
 Friday 4,555

1825.—Tuesday £3,662
 Wednesday 5,900
 Thursday 6,000
 Friday 6,000

1823.—Receipts £16,174
 Expenditure ... £8,809
 Paid Charities 7,200
 Balance 165

1825.—Receipts, £20,200.
 Expenditure....£11,000
 New Con. Room .. 6,000
 Charities 3,200

£16,174

£20,200

FRENCH MIRACLE.—Françoise Merlin, a female aged 27, living at Chapounais, Grenoble, fell into the fire while she was yet an infant in the cradle, and was most dreadfully disfigured in consequence. Her left cheek presented the appearance of a shrivelled cicatrice, with a knotted ridge of flesh crossing it, and her nose, eye, and mouth were so contracted and in-

jured as to render her aspect perfectly hideous. This girl, thus disfigured, begged of the curé of Teyesen to recommend her to the prayers of prince Hohenlohe; he consented, and last February he told her to commence a *neuvaine*. This she accordingly did, but without any visible effect. The *neuvaine* of March was also inoperative; but one fine morning to-

wards the close of the *neuvaine* of April, after some very acute pains in her head, her deformity entirely disappeared. Her left cheek, which had been furrowed like a newly-ploughed field, became suddenly quite smooth, the nose removed into its proper place, and swelled to its full dimensions; the mouth returned to all its freshness and pristine proportions; and the left eye, which had been motionless and incessantly open for 26 years, became as lively and sparkling as any eye in the village, and acquired a complete power of shutting and opening at the will of the fair possessor; even the lids, whose lashes had been burnt to the roots, were instantaneously accommodated with a second and silken crop. "I affirm," says the curé, "only what our eyes have seen. The extraordinary cure of the woman is complete and permanent, and I ought to add that she has had no recourse to physical remedies. A general confession, frequent communions, prayers, and acts of piety, have been the only means made use of by *Françoise Merlin*!"—*L'Ami de la Religion*.

24. HATTON-GARDEN. — On Saturday, James Slipper, a young man about 20 years of age, was brought before A. S. Laing, esq., in the custody of the Bow-street patrol, upon the following singular charge:—

Avery (a conductor of patrol) stated, that, in consequence of numerous depredations and robberies lately committed in the neighbourhood of the New-road, the patrol were compelled to be extremely vigilant. On Friday night, as he and Thompson, another of the patrol, were going down Church-lane, off the New-road, in quest of some suspicious

characters, he (Avery) stumbled against a bundle which lay in the centre of the way. On stooping to take up the parcel to ascertain the nature of its contents, a string was pulled across his legs, by which he was tripped up and pitched on his head. Thompson, who was close by his side, observed the prisoner run down a lane which crossed this road. He pursued him, and succeeded in capturing him, finding a part of the string in his hand.

The bundle and string were produced before the magistrate. The bundle was made up of rags; the string was a thin whip-cord.

Thompson explained the mechanism of this contrivance. At the intersection of the two lanes, one end of the cord was fastened, at one side of the cross-road, to a kind of stake, and the bundle was placed in the middle of the way: a circle was made round it with the cord; and the other end was held at the other side of the cross-road by the prisoner. Therefore, when Avery stooped to take the parcel (being then within the circle made), on the cord being pulled by the prisoner, a noose was formed round Avery's legs; and it was impossible for him to escape being tripped up. Thompson stated, that this was one of the modern inventions to assist a single highwayman, who might find some difficulty in knocking a man down, and that robberies had been lately effected in this manner.

The prisoner was ordered to find bail.

OCTOBER.

4. THE POLICE AND THE GOAT-HERDS.—In the *Lisbon Gazette*

of this date, there is inserted a long edict, headed by the formidable rubrick of "General Direction of Police," but relating only to the management of goats, and the conduct of goatherds. Lisbon being supplied with milk chiefly by goats, flocks of these useful animals are driven into the city every morning, to yield their treasures for enriching the coffee or chocolate for the breakfast of the inhabitants. The farmers, gardeners, and landed proprietors in the vicinity of Lisbon have found out, that these animals are injurious to fields and trees, and that their keepers are so dishonest as to drive them where they may obtain the best pasture, without reference to the rights of the possessor of the land. Nay, so audacious had these goat-proprietors become, that they sometimes combined against the unlucky wight who warned them off his grounds, and fought for a night's pasture, as smugglers for their contraband trade. To put an end to these evils, which the Director-general of Police sets forth with all due solemnity, it is decreed that henceforth no man shall keep goats for supplying Lisbon with milk without taking out a licence from the said General Police, specifying how many goats he intends to keep, and what pastures he possesses for their support. Nay, according to article second of the decree, the goat-owner must appear before the magistrate of his district, and "bring witnesses as to his life, conduct, and character," before he can apply to the police for such a necessary licence. He must likewise present sureties for his good behaviour in the conduct of his business. All goat-owners, who refuse to comply with these condi-

tions, are prohibited from supplying the metropolis with milk. If met in the streets without their licence, or if found possessed of more stock than they have registered, they may be imprisoned for 70 days, and lose all their goats for the benefit of the *Monte de Pieté* and of the informer.

BURIED ALIVE.—The following horrible statement is given by a Munich journal. A comedian, named Weitig, belonging to the second Munich theatre, was lately buried alive at Inspruck. Sounds having been heard arising from his grave, it was opened, as well as the coffin; but it was too late. The hands and face of the unfortunate Weitig were found lacerated, and the body had turned on one side.

NEW YORK.—A boat of sheet iron, intended for a passage-boat, from Colombia, on the Susquehanna, to Northumberland, is constructing at York.

The boat has 60 feet keel, 9 feet beam, and is 3 feet high—she is composed entirely of sheet iron, riveted with iron rivets; and the ribs, which are one foot apart, are strips of sheet iron, which by their peculiar form are supposed to possess thrice the strength of the same weight of iron in the square or flat form.

The whole weight of iron in the boat, when finished, will be 3,400*lb*. That of the wood-work, decks, cabin, &c. will be 2,600*lb*;—being together three tons. The steam-engine, the boiler included, will weigh two tons: making the whole weight of the boat and engine but five tons.

She will draw, when launched, but five inches, and every additional ton which may be put on board of her will sink her one inch in the water.

The engine is, upon the high-pressure principle, calculated to bear six hundred pounds to the inch, and the engine will be worked with not more than one hundred pounds to the inch. It will have an eight-horse power, and the boiler is formed, so that the anthracite coal will be used to produce steam.

The boiler is so constructed, that every part of the receptacle for the fire is surrounded by the water intended to be converted into steam; and thus the iron is preserved from injury by the excessive heat produced by the combustion of the coal. Its form is cylindrical; its length about six feet, and it will be placed upright in the boat, occupying, with the whole engine, not more than ten feet by six feet.

The engine is nearly completed. The whole cost of the boat and engine will be three thousand dollars.

7. A terrible fire broke out at Obigt, in the canton of Maeseyck. In less than half an hour the whole village was in flames. The strength of the wind rendered all assistance useless. In a few hours forty farms and houses, the church and parsonage, with every thing which they contained, were devoured by the flames. The cattle were saved, with the exception of about forty hogs, which were upon one of the farms. No person perished in this disaster, but a great number of families lost their all, and were reduced to the most dreadful misery. Of the whole village there remained but seven houses standing.

MURDER.—A murder was committed on the 10th of June last, in the forest of Faq, upon the road from Pont-à-Mousson to Nomeny, where two women were

found strangled. The author of this deed was unknown. The curé of Eply had, on the same day, crossed the Seille with an individual who seemed much agitated, and who freely confessed that he was a deserter, and intended to take refuge in Prussia. Soon after that, a similar crime was committed in a wood in the neighbourhood of Namur. The newspapers announced that the author of the crime was arrested, and in the hands of justice. The circumstance struck the Procureur du Roi, who immediately despatched the curate of Eply and the boatman, in whose boat they crossed the river to Namur, to be confronted with the prisoner. Both of them recognized the prisoner as the man they had before seen on the river, and who was no doubt flying, after having committed the double murder in the forest of Faq.

8. **NEW COMET.**—*Gaspert Observatory.*—In the night of the 28th ult. a faint appearance of a new comet was observed here, but the lunar light and the passing clouds prevented taking its position in the heavens, and after that time the weather was very unfavourable for observations. Last night at 10 o'clock the same comet again appeared in the south-east point, ten degrees above the horizon, in the upper part of the right side of the constellation Cetus. The nearest star to it was in the upper part of the belly of Cetus. Its train was then nearly perpendicular, and between ten and eleven degrees in length, extending to the star Baten, in the belly. Its nucleus was perceivable with the naked eye at intervals, and was of the size of a star of the third or fourth magnitude, surrounded by a large circular coma fifteen minutes in diameter,

or about half the size of the full moon's disc, and of a brilliant appearance; so that it was distinctly seen through attenuated clouds. It was 172 degrees' distance from the sun. Its motion was *antecedentia*, or contrary to the order of the signs of the Zodiac. It was on the meridian at one o'clock, when its altitude was 20 deg. Its right ascension then was 31 deg. 20 min.; and its declination 20 deg. south. If this be the same comet that was seen by M. Biela on the 19th of July, and some weeks afterwards by Dr. Olbers, it has passed through a space of $55\frac{1}{2}$ deg. since the 9th of August, when its right ascension was 63 deg. 40 min., and its declination 23 deg. 54 min. north.

10. ACCIDENT ON THE DOURO. — *Oporto*. — Yesterday afternoon, between four and five o'clock, a fatal accident occurred at Carvalinho, on the river Douro.

There is at Carvalinho, which is at the foot of the high and steep mountain of Fontainhas, a most delightful stream or fountain, and near it stone benches, where numbers of persons are wont to sit down to refresh themselves: before it is a pond in which the inhabitants wash their linen. Over this agreeable spot was a large rock projecting beyond the mountain, but no fears were entertained that it could fall. Unhappily, however, while a great number of persons of both sexes were on the spot, some seated, some in conversation and walking, as well as some women washing linen, the rock fell, bringing with it a large portion of the mountain; and it covered with its enormous weight all the persons who were there; amongst them were four daughters of one family. Besides those buried under the rock, others were drowned in

the Douro in their attempt to fly from this scene of horror.

The noise of the fall of the rock was heard on both banks of the river; and the cries of some of the unhappy victims drew together an immense concourse of people, who were petrified with astonishment at the sight of so lamentable a catastrophe. Some had their heads only still free, some to the middle of the body; of others the legs and arms were visible. Every effort was made to save those who were in this state, but in vain; none were got out alive. By seven o'clock, seven or eight bodies were got out, and as further efforts to save any of the victims could be of no avail, the further examination of the result of the disaster was deferred till the following day.

It was not an earthquake, but the natural gravity of the rock which caused the disaster. The rock and the part of the mountain which fell, would make more than 1,000 waggon-loads, each 50 arrobas (16 cwt.).

There are other large masses on the same mountain which threaten a similar fate.

18. FIRE AND HURRICANE IN NEW BRUNSWICK. — *Halifax*. — On Thursday last a verbal account was received of a conflagration at Fredericton, by which 30 houses and 39 barns were consumed, caused by a fire in the woods adjacent to that town: and some of the back settlements near Miramichi have experienced similar destruction.

It seems that the woods in that part of the country had been for some time on fire, but without exciting any apprehension of the catastrophe which was about to involve in ruin a large proportion of the population of the province.

On the 7th instant, the flames acquired an ascendancy, which rendered flight in some instances impracticable, and resistance unavailing.

The alarming progress of this destructive element had been concealed by the state of the atmosphere which it occasioned, until the night of that day, when, aided by a hurricane which increased its violence and rapidity, it raged with uncontrollable fury. All the accounts describe the rapidity of the flames to have been such, as to have precluded the possibility of saving property to any extent. In most cases, the unsuspecting inhabitants, suddenly aroused from their slumbers, were unable to dress themselves, and immediate destruction was the consequence of a moment's delay. So instantaneous were the effects of the fire, that many persons who were saved owed their preservation to the vicinity of the river, into which they threw themselves, and were taken up by boats, or escaped on rafts of timber. In that part of Miramichi called Newcastle, out of 250 houses, but 14 escaped.

It is not possible to conceive the aspect, which the devoted country, that has been the scene of this visitation, now presents. Near 200 persons in the vicinity of Miramichi alone perished in the flames; and the loss of lives in the interior of the forests, where escape was impossible, must have been immense. What renders the event still more afflicting, is the circumstance that the survivors are many of them dreadfully mutilated; and the sick and several of the dying can no longer obtain the slightest shelter from the severity of the weather.

The settlements of Battibog and Nappan, and the back settlements

of Chatham and Newcastle, were not only nearly all destroyed, but few survived to tell the tale.

EQUITY COURTS IN THE UNITED STATES.—At a meeting of a majority of the Circuit Judges of the state of New York, at the city of Albany, on the 8th day of October, 1825, the following rules were adopted as part of the standing rules of the Equity Courts for the several circuits:—

Rule 65. — The testimony of witnesses examined in open court shall be taken down by the court and counsel for the parties, in the same manner as it is usual to take down the testimony of witnesses on trials at *nisi prius*. And any questions as to the competency of witnesses, or relevancy of the testimony, may be reserved by the court until the testimony is closed. After the testimony on the part of the complainant is closed, and before the defendant proceeds to examine any witnesses on his part, he may move to dismiss the bill for want of equity appearing from the pleadings and complainant's proofs, in like manner as the plaintiff may move for a nonsuit on a trial at *nisi prius*. And in all cases after the testimony is closed, the solicitor for the complainant shall, within four days thereafter, or within such further time as shall be allowed by the court, draw up a statement of the testimony to be engrossed and filed by the clerk, and shall serve a copy thereof on the solicitor for the defendant; and if he shall neglect so to do, the opposite party shall be at liberty to draw up such statement, or at his election may, on affidavit of the fact and due notice, move to dismiss the complainant's bill with costs, for want of prosecution; and the party on whom the statement

is served, shall within four days thereafter, or within such further time as shall be allowed by the court for that purpose, propose amendments thereto and serve a copy thereof on the solicitor for the opposite party: and the party on whom the amendments are served, shall, within four days thereafter, give notice to the party proposing amendments, to appear before the circuit judge to settle the testimony on some day assigned by the court for hearing motions and petitions, not less than four, nor more than fourteen days after the service of such notice. And if the party on whom such amendments are served shall neglect to give such notice, or if the party on whom the statement of the testimony is served shall neglect to propose amendments as aforesaid, such party shall be deemed to have consented to such statement or amendments; and when the statement of the testimony has been settled by the judge, or by the consent of the parties as aforesaid, and corrected by the judge if he shall deem it necessary, and allowed by him, it shall be fairly engrossed by the clerk and filed.

Rule 66. — No injunction or writ of *ne exeat* shall be issued but on motion or petition to the judge for that purpose, unless the judge is sick, or absent from his usual place of residence, in which cases the order for issuing the same may be entered on the certificates of such masters, or either of them as shall have been designated for that purpose, or by the clerk, if he shall have been designated for that purpose by the court; and such clerk or master shall also ascertain the sum, in which the party, on a *ne exeat* issued on his certificate, ought to

be holden to bail: and in all cases where the injunction or *ne exeat* has been issued on the certificate of a clerk or master, or on an *ex parte* application to the judge without notice, the defendant may, on due notice, as well before, as after, answer, upon the matter of the bill or affidavits on which the same was granted, move the court to dissolve or modify the injunction or discharge the *ne exeat*.

Rule 67. — In any suit to foreclose a mortgage, the complainant may deliver to any defendant, at the time of serving the subpoena, a written notice, subscribed by the complainant or his solicitor, stating that the suit is instituted to foreclose a mortgage, and giving a brief description of the mortgaged land, the sum for which the mortgage was executed, the date of the mortgage, and, if registered, the time of its registry; and if a defendant upon whom such a notice may have been served, shall appear and disclaim, he shall not recover costs, but shall pay costs to the complainant.

Given under our hands the day and year aforesaid.

OGDEN EDWARDS.

W. A. DUER.

R. HYDE WALWORTH.

. SAMUEL NELSON.

E. T. THROOP.

RECOVERY OF THE CHRISTIANA BRIG OFF MARGATE. — Messrs. Bell and their companions, by indefatigable perseverance and industry, have at length succeeded in recovering from the bed of the ocean, after she had been under water eleven months, the brig *Christiana*, laden with about 180 pieces of brandy, which was sunk on the Margate sands. Several ineffectual attempts had been made to lift the vessel,

by inserting powerful screws in the deck; but the means were at first insufficient to raise the mast, and in two or three instances the deck gave way. Subsequently, a chain was drawn under the keel, but the wreck was so firmly docked in the sand, that this resource failed; until another and more powerful one, capable of supporting the weight, was procured. It is a remarkable circumstance, that the whole of this undertaking was completed without the aid of a diving-bell. The method resorted to, was by employing, on the deck of the vessel, what is termed a "Jack in the box," through which the screws and other instruments were dropped.

FISH.—Particulars of the number of fishing vessels entered at the Coast-office, Custom-house, London, with the quantity of fish imported in the course of one year:—Number of vessels, 3,827; fresh salmon, 45,446 fish, 22,907 boxes; maids, plaice, and skate, 50,754 bushels; turbot, 87,958; fresh cod fish, 447,130; herrings, 3,366,407; haddocks, 482,493; sprats, 60,879 bushels; mackerel, 3,076,700; lobsters, 1,954,600; soles, 8,672 bushels; whittings, 90,604; and 1,500 eels.

16. **MURDER.**—An atrocious murder was committed on the persons of two females at Castres, in France. The victims were an unmarried lady of the name of Sabotier, sister to the author of the *Trois Siècles Littéraires*, and her niece, Mad. Bousseguy, with whose family she formerly lived. M. Bousseguy had gone out after supper, leaving his wife and her aunt alone with his son, who had returned from a coffee-house, where he had passed the day, to mention that he would not sup at home. In a moment after, the neighbours heard

the cry of murder proceeding from M. Bousseguy's house, and hastening to it, found the two females bathed in blood—the one in the kitchen, the other at the top of the staircase. One of the persons who first came to the spot declared, that he saw the son Bousseguy escape with precipitation by the door of the shop, which, though usually shut, was found open some instants after. The absent father, being informed immediately of the event, cried out, in the first agony of his grief, that his son alone was capable of such a crime. Persons went immediately in search of him, and found him sitting in a coffee-house, quietly smoking his pipe, in the midst of young persons of his own age, bearing no marks of the atrocious deed. When the news was announced, he still preserved his original coolness, declaring that the thing was impossible. Being then told that he was strongly suspected of being the criminal, he replied with the same indifference, "See, I have got no marks of blood." He was carried to view the dead bodies, but showed neither sorrow nor dejection, and persisted in his denial. It has since been impossible to obtain from him any confession. In proceeding to the examination of the bodies on the following day, it was observed that each victim had been destroyed by a single blow. On searching the house, it was discovered that a kitchen knife had disappeared. No cause is assigned for this atrocity. It is known only that the conduct of the young man gave great uneasiness to his family, and that abusing the tenderness of his parents, whose only hope he was, he ran into expenses beyond their means, and required money which they could not supply.

STEAM-VESSEL.—A steam-vessel on an entirely new principle is building at Bridport-harbour, for which a patent has recently been obtained. This vessel is not to be propelled by paddle-wheels, but by the retrograde motion of short flaps, which work horizontally in the sides of the vessel, and are carried by the engine at the rate of 24 feet in a second, on a parallel line with the water. When the flap, or rather fin, has finished its motion, it rises out of the water, returns, dips again into the water, and repeats its operation by rushing through a space of 18 feet along the sides of the vessel. The engine itself is equally novel, there being no boiler, and the steam being generated by forcing water into a double barrel, by the heat of which it is instantly converted into steam.

21. WESTMINSTER SESSIONS.—John Grossett Muirhead was charged on two indictments with misdemeanors of a filthy nature. The defendant, who was upwards of 72 years of age, and of most respectable appearance, had held, down to the period of his apprehension, the rank in society of a private gentleman of fortune.

The prosecution was conducted by Messrs. Brodrick and Law; and the defence by Messrs. Alley and Adolphus. The following were the facts proved:—

On the 15th of August last, a youth named Charles Burton Lane, who was apprenticed to Mr. Spilsbury, jeweller, of Poland-street, Oxford-street, was sent on an errand. Passing through Leicester-square, his attention was arrested by some prints in a shop-window, and he stopped to look at them. Whilst he was standing there, the defendant came up to him, and after making a remark upon one

of the prints, he proposed to the boy to lay a wager of a very gross description. He then asked him to accompany him to a public-house, at the corner of Marylebone-street, but when they got there, finding it full of people, they turned out again. They next went to a coffee-house at the corner of Regent-street and Old Burlington-street, and seating themselves in the furthest box in the coffee-room, the defendant called for a pint of cider, and drew from his pocket a number of indecent prints, which he exhibited to the boy. He followed this up by still grosser misconduct, and finally gave the boy one of the pictures and half a crown, telling him at the same time that he (the boy) "was to get an honest livelihood." Before they parted, he asked and obtained the boy's address and his master's name, and appointed to meet him at ten minutes past twelve o'clock on the following Sunday in Cranborne-alley. When Lane went home, he showed the print which had been given to him, amongst the workmen of his master's shop; and appearing to be wholly ignorant of the defendant's views, he mentioned all the circumstances that had attended his obtaining the picture and the half-crown, and spoke of the extreme kindness of "the old gentleman" with the greatest simplicity. One of the journey-men, however, named Miles, put him on his guard as to the defendant's intentions, and cautioned him against meeting him any more. On the following Friday the boy received a letter from the defendant, postponing the hour of meeting on Sunday to half-past 12 o'clock, which letter he placed in the hands of his master, who immediately proceeded to the house of Mr.

Fletcher, uncle to the boy, and upon their consulting together, they came to the resolution of laying the circumstances before the police magistrates. The boy accordingly made a deposition, in consequence of which measures were taken for the detection of the defendant. On Sunday, the boy, in pursuance of the instructions given to him, proceeded at the appointed hour, followed by two of the Marlborough-street police-officers, to meet the defendant in Cranborne-alley. After waiting there a short time, he was joined by the defendant, whom he accused of being behind his time. The defendant said he was not, and asked him if he had not received a letter from him postponing the time. The boy, who was furnished with the letter for the purpose of obtaining the defendant's avowal of it, drew it from his pocket, and showed it to him, upon which the defendant took it, and tore it in pieces. He then walked with him towards Leicester-street, where he said he was going to meet another young gentleman, named Hodson; and having met the latter at the corner of that street, he took the two boys to an oyster-shop in Long-acre. They went up to a room on the first floor, and into a box at the furthest end of it, near the window. The defendant drew the window-blind, and the curtains of the box, and having ordered some oysters, he sat down and pulled out several indecent pictures, and books of prints, which he exhibited to the boys. He then became more nasty in his behaviour, when the two officers, Clements and Schofield, together with Plank, the chief officer, by whom they had been joined, entered the room and apprehended him. Upon searching

his person, which he resisted, they took from his pockets the prints and books which he had contrived to gather up on the officers' entrance, and also another article which bespoke the depravity of the defendant's habits. He at first said his name was Jameson; but finding that he was correctly described in the warrant, he admitted that his name was Muirhead. Lane handed over a half-crown to the officers which he had received from the defendant when passing through Leicester-square, and they marked it. The defendant told them that the boy had asked him for fruit, and he gave him the half-crown to buy some: but this, Lane said, was not true. The officers took all three into custody.

At the close of the evidence for the prosecution, the defendant held up a bundle of prints, and said that so common was the sale of them about the streets, that a parcel of them was just then thrown to him by a person whom he did not know; and he pointed at the same time to a beggarly-looking fellow, who stood in the face of the court perfectly unconcerned at the terms of reprobation in which his audacious conduct was spoken of both at the bar and on the bench.

Mr. Alley, for the defence, argued, that the counts in the indictment which charged an assault had not been sustained, inasmuch as, the defendant not having laid hands on the prosecutor against his will, no assault had been committed: whilst the offence against public decency charged by the counts which did not charge an assault, could only be tried by the court of King's-bench, in its character of *custos morum* of the nation, and that too, in the form of a conspiracy

unless committed in public. In support of this argument, Mr. Alley cited the case of sir Francis Delaval (3 Bur. 1438), who had been convicted, with others, before the court of King's-bench, of a conspiracy to have the celebrated Nan Catley assigned over to him for the purpose of prostitution. He also cited from the State Trials, the cases of lord Gray, who had debauched lady Harriet Berkeley, his wife's sister; and of sir Charles Sedley, who exposed himself in a balcony in Covent-garden; both of whom were convicted before the court of King's-bench; the former because prosecuted for a conspiracy, and the latter because the offence was committed in a public place.

The Chairman said, he had no difficulty in over-ruling the objection. The Jury instantly returned a verdict of Guilty.

The defendant was then arraigned upon another indictment, charging him with similar offences towards Thomas Hodson, an apprentice to Mr. Dixon, surgeon of Wardour-street, who described conduct on the part of the defendant closely resembling that stated in the preceding case. The defendant first knew Hodson by coming to his master's shop to buy lozenges, and after having known him for four or five months, he met him by appointment on two different Sundays (the boy having permission to go out only every second Sunday), when he took him to the oyster-rooms in Long-acre. He met him a third time, which was on the occasion alluded to in the foregoing case.

The Jury in this case also found a general verdict of Guilty.

The sentence of the court was, that for the first offence the defendant be imprisoned for a period of

nine months, and pay a fine of 500*l.* to the king; and for the second offence, that he be imprisoned for an additional period of six months, and that he continue in prison until the above fine be paid.

LOSS OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW STEAM PACKET.—*Liverpool.*—The City of Glasgow, Captain Carlyle, left Greenock about one o'clock on Tuesday last, and after encountering the violent storm of that night, arrived at the Isle of Man on Wednesday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, with her machinery considerably injured, part of which was sent on shore to be repaired. About midnight, she attempted to proceed on her voyage to Liverpool, but owing to the machinery not being properly put in order, her engine would not work; her anchors were then let go, but such was the violence of the wind (which veering from the north-west to south-east, blew for about two hours from that point, a complete hurricane) that the vessel drifted upon the rocks at the entrance of the harbour, where she sustained very considerable damage. The packet immediately after listed to port; and her side was stove in. Just before she struck, sir William Hilary, apprehending the danger to which she would be exposed, offered twenty pounds to any of the boats that would go out and take a line to her; but such was the sea at the mouth of the harbour, that not one dared to venture out. A line was after some time got on shore, but all attempts to get her off proved fruitless. It was with great difficulty that the passengers were landed from the packet, one of the boats being upset on reaching the shore, owing to the violence of the surf, but no lives were lost."

LOSS OF THE COMET STEAM-BOAT.

—The Steam-boat Comet, with passengers from Inverness and Fort William, was run down off Kemnock Point, between Gourrock and the Clough light-house, by the steam-boat Ayr, outward bound. The vessels came in contact with such force and violence, that the Comet went down almost instantaneously, when above eighty persons were, in a moment, precipitated into the deep. Eleven only were saved, out of above eighty. The Ayr had a light upon her bow, but the Comet had none. The Ayr received such a shock, and was so much damaged, that she reached Greenock with much difficulty, in a sinking state. At the moment the accident took place, those on the deck of the Comet were engaged in dancing. At an early hour in the morning, Mr. Marshall, sheriff, from Greenock, reached the spot, to give his advice and assistance on this distressing occasion. Numerous dead bodies were washed ashore. The Ayr, instead of lending any assistance, gave her paddles a back stroke, turned round, and went off to Greenock, leaving them to their fate! [*See infra.*]

THE BARON OF RENFREW.—This great timber ship, had not proceeded on her voyage more than 500 miles, when she encountered a gale of wind, and, to use the expression of one of her crew, she rocked and twisted about like the osiers of a cradle, and from that time was full of water. The steam-engine was a second hand one, which cost 600*L.*, and discharged a ton of water in a minute, but that was not sufficient to keep her clear; there were 11,000 tons of timber on board; and a quantity of it was placed on the deck; the crew were promised half the freight of

what was on deck, if they brought her home safe: the whole crew consisted of Scotch and Irish, except two Canadians, and one Englishman; twenty-seven of the crew were landsmen, who, if a rope was put into their hands, did not know how to use it.—The Baron of Renfrew was finally driven ashore on the coast of France, a few miles from Calais, where she went to pieces.

SARDINIAN ATTACK ON TRIPOLI.—The following is an official report of the attack on Tripoli, published by the Admiralty at Genoa:—

“The royal naval division, commanded by chevalier Sivori, composed of the frigates the Commerce, Christina, the corvette Triton (the last was already cruising off Tripoli), and the brig Nereid, after having been detained some days by bad weather at Tunis, appeared before Tripoli on the 25th of September last. Chevalier Sivori sent into the port immediately the corvette Triton, with a flag of truce, bearing despatches for the British consul, informing him that the commander of the division wished to go on shore to speak with the Pasha Bey, if the consul of his Britannic majesty should think it convenient. The latter sent a most obliging answer, stating that the Chevalier could come on shore, accompanied by two or three of his officers, as the Pasha was disposed to treat, and he might rely that himself and his officers would be under the guarantee of the British government. On the morning of the 26th, chevalier Sivori landed and was accompanied by Chevalier Warrington to the British Consular-house, where his highness sent his general, Haggi Mohammed, with authority to treat. During

the discussion of the differences, this envoy manifested a great disposition to reconcile matters; and in taking leave of the commander of the division he assured him that every thing would be settled in the next sitting; but the following day, to his great surprise, chevalier Sivori saw himself presented with a note (in the presence of the British consul) which was sent by the Pasha Bey, containing sundry exaggerated and inadmissible proposals, which tended to destroy entirely the treaty of peace and amity concluded by lord Exmouth. Finding, by the contents of this note, that all means of an accommodation had become impossible, the commander of the division was with reluctance obliged to declare the conferences broken off, and after having begged the British consul to take under his protection his majesty's subjects, and having notified that, if within four hours he did not receive more reasonable proposals, he should commence hostilities, he retired on board.

Having waited in vain for an answer, even beyond the given time, the commander determined to attempt an attack on the port and town. The whole day was spent in making preparations to carry the same into effect by arming at the same time the boats and launches of the division, which were to act in concert in this attack with the frigates; but as the sea grew rough, it did not allow the large vessels to get within cannon-shot of the city, without exposing them to get stranded. The commander being unwilling to abandon his main object, which was that of setting fire to the flotilla of the Pasha, composed of a 12-gun brig and two schooners

mounting six guns each, and to attack the pretended arsenal or dock of the Pasha, he reinforced the crews of the boats, and gave the command of them to chevalier Mamelli, lieutenant, to whom he gave such instructions as could best insure the good result of the expedition, and avoid the disasters of a defeat.

The boats set off amidst the cries, a thousand times repeated, of "Live the King," leaving the officers and crews who had not been able to be of the party penetrated with sorrow at not participating in their dangers. All seemed disposed on the part of the enemy to make a vigorous defence of the port, as the continued firing of cannon from the batteries and of musketry, which lasted until 11 o'clock p. m., sufficiently indicated; but such ostentation, made, without doubt, with the intention to frighten, produced a contrary effect, and only tended the more to animate the crews.

At one o'clock after midnight the boats having rallied, they advanced in silence towards the port, escorted by the Nereid brig, in three divisions of three boats each. The first was destined to attack the brig, the second to set fire to the two schooners, and the third had orders to proceed towards the dock-yard, and the sea-gate of the customs, to prevent enemies' boats and troops from coming out to assist their party. At half-past two o'clock, a. m. the expedition was already under the point at the entrance of the port, when a sentry discovered them by the moonlight, and cried out, 'To arms!' which was the signal of a general firing from all the forts, and of musketry from the vessels in the port, and from the troops and Bedouins encamped on the beach close to the

walls; but, instead of being checked by it, chevalier Mamelli made the crews row the quicker, and, in spite of the grape-shot, after five or six minutes, he was able, daringly, to attack the brig, followed by the remainder of his division. A discharge of fire-arms from his boat within pistol-shot, and the rapidity with which she was boarded, rendered him master of that vessel, after having killed the captain, the officers, and a part of the crew, the remainder having jumped into the sea; after which he set her on fire with the combustible materials he had taken with him for the purpose.

The other boats, with no less bravery, proceeded each to the post assigned to them, and had the same good success. At half-past three o'clock, a. m. the brig and the two schooners were in flames. The third division destined against the dock-yard and the Custom-house-gates, intrepidly sustained the vigorous fire from the forts, and from the troops in the ports which they had gone to attack, put a great number of them *hors de combat*, and dispersed the remainder; and if the sailors of this division had not been thwarted after they had landed, by unforeseen local obstacles, which secured the dock-yard from a *coup de main*, the Pasha would have had to lament much greater losses.

After the order of the commander of the division had been so gloriously fulfilled by chevalier Mamelli, he made the signal to rally, and to return on board according to orders. This manœuvre, executed in the midst of the cross fire from the enemy, was a most dangerous one, but was performed with the greatest intrepidity.

At half-past five o'clock, a. m.

the boats had safely reached their ships; and chevalier Sivori made dispositions for a new attack with more efficacious means; but whilst these preparations were proceeding, a Dutch brig of war came out of the port, and seemed by her manœuvres to want to speak with the commander of the division; and, in fact, having saluted him with 11 guns (which was returned to him), the captain came on board, and said he was come to present his congratulatory compliments, not less than those of the British consul's, on the brilliant enterprises which took place on the preceding night. Chevalier Sivori, suspecting the true motive of the Dutch brig's visit, limited himself to thanking the captain for his attention, not less than for that of chevalier Warrington, and begged the said captain to tell him, that meditating, as he was, a more decisive assault against the city, it would not be long before he should see him again—that it was his intention to treat no more but on board his own ship. The brig made sail, and the division weighed to draw nearer Tripoli.

The morning after, the Dutch brig got under weigh again, and the captain came on board the Commerce with chevalier Warrington, authorized by the Pasha Bey to conclude an amicable settlement on such terms as the Sardinian government could desire; which took place with a clause, however, on the part of the commander of the division, that, if within four hours it was not ratified by the Pasha Bey, it would be considered as null, and hostilities would recommence, praying the British consul, in such case, to have the goodness to retire out of the city with the other consuls, that they might not be exposed during the

attack he intended to carry into effect.

The bashaw having before the prescribed term ratified the adjustment drawn up, which excluded all ill-founded pretensions advanced by the regency, and which maintained, in all its integrity, the treaty made through the means of his excellency lord Exmouth, his majesty's flag was hoisted on the Sardinian Consulate-house, and saluted with 29 guns from the Castle, and by 21 guns by the division. Chevalier Sivioli was afterwards invited to make a visit to his highness the bashaw, accompanied by his staff, and by those of the other ships of the division. This visit took place on the next day with the greatest solemnity; and the bashaw, out of excess of kindness, would give a gratuity to the crews of the boats.

22. WESTMINSTER SESSIONS.—

Robert Charles, a gentleman's servant out of place, was indicted for assaulting Mary, the wife of William White, with intent to violate her person. There was another count for a common assault.

Mr. Alley stated, that the prosecutor and his wife had been both formerly in the service of a gentleman, and having married, they set up a tea and coffee-house in White Horse-street, Piccadilly. On the night in question, the husband had been spending the evening out with some friends, the defendant, who had also been a gentleman's servant, being one of the party. On their return home, between twelve and one o'clock, the defendant expressed a fear that he was locked out of his lodgings, and requested permission to go to White's house and sit up in his parlour, in preference to walking about the streets all night. This request was immediately granted, and the prosecutor having the

key of the front door with him, he let himself and the defendant in, lighted a candle, and fixing one arm-chair for the defendant, and another for himself, they both seated themselves, and went to sleep. It was customary with Mrs. White, whenever her husband was out late, to leave her bed-room door upon the latch, that he might let himself in without obliging her to get out of bed. The defendant having watched the prosecutor until he fell asleep, took a base advantage of his situation to requite him for his hospitality, by going up stairs, and entering his wife's apartment. This was about four o'clock in the morning. On his going into the room, she awoke, and supposing it was her husband, asked, "Is that you, White?" The defendant muttered out, in the voice of a drunken man, "Yes, it is." She imagined that her husband had been taking too much liquor, and took no more notice of him, upon which he, availing himself of her mistake, went into her bed. She did not discover her mistake, until he had been in the bed about a quarter of an hour, when putting her hand upon his flannel waistcoat, a garment which her husband did not wear, she became alarmed, and exclaimed "Good God! who is this?" The defendant concealed his face with the clothes, and she immediately jumped out of bed and called for assistance. A man named Donaldson, who lodged in an adjoining apartment, came to her aid, and found the prisoner adjusting his dress.

Mrs. White, a well-looking woman, and extremely modest in her demeanour, but with eyes quite red and swollen from crying, being put into the box, said, that on the evening in question she went to bed at

half past 11 o'clock, and heard nothing until about 4 o'clock in the morning, when a person came into the room, whom she supposed to be her husband. She asked, "Is that you, White?" and he said, it was. He then went to bed, and she did not find out that it was not White, until after he had treated her with the familiarity of a husband. When he was in bed about a quarter of an hour, observing his head off the pillow, she told him, if he did not keep his head higher, he would have a head-ache in the morning. He, however, slid his head down lower, and she put her hand over to raise his head, upon which it came in contact with a flannel waistcoat. It was in this way that she discovered it was a strange man who was in her bed. She called out for help, and the defendant got out of bed. Mr. Donaldson came into the room and took him away.

Wm. White, the husband, who in person bore some resemblance to the defendant, was next examined. He had been married to his wife about two years and a half, and they had one child. He had been drinking on this night with the defendant and three other friends, at a house in Shepherd's-market, Oxford-street. From that they went to a public-house in Down-street, Piccadilly, where they remained until past 12 o'clock. On their return home, the prisoner called at the King's-arms, where he lodged, and found that he was locked out, upon which witness said, "Instead of walking the streets, come home to my shop, and you can sit in an arm-chair by the fire." He did so, and witness let him in. They each sat down in an arm-chair, and the defendant seemed to fall asleep. Witness then

went into an adjoining room, and fell asleep there until four o'clock in the morning, when the prisoner was leaving the house. He did not know until afterwards what had taken place up stairs.

Mr. Phillips.—One word to Mrs. White. Pray, ma'am, did not the defendant go to bed with his boots on?—He did.

Mr. Phillips.—And with his small clothes on?—Yes.

Mr. Phillips.—And you made no remark on that?—No.

Chairman.—Mr. Alley do you mean to go any farther with this?

Mr. Alley.—Most certainly I do. The woman supposed it was her husband, who had gone to bed in that state, in consequence of his being intoxicated; and her ignorance was taken advantage of to make her the victim of the defendant's brutality.

Sir R. B. Birnie.—She was evidently not consenting, for she called out for Donaldson.

The Chairman (to White).—Were you in the habit of going to bed with your boots and small-clothes on?

Witness.—I had done so upon one occasion, when I came home late, and was somewhat in liquor.

On his cross-examination, he said, that he sat up with the defendant, because he did not wish to leave him alone in his shop.

George Donaldson stated, that he was a lodger in Mr. White's house, and slept in the room next Mrs. White's. On the morning in question, he was awake by the defendant coming into his room, and he asked who was there? The defendant begged pardon, and asked, which was White's room? Witness told him it was the room opposite, and he went away. In about twenty minutes afterwards,

he heard Mrs. White call out for assistance. She called out three times, and he went to her room. She said there was a strange man in her room; and he saw the defendant doing something to his waistcoat. He seized him by the collar and took him down stairs. He did not seem so much intoxicated as not to be aware of what he was about; for upon witness pushing him, he said, "You have no right to push me;" and upon reaching the bottom of the stairs, he asked "Where is White?"

That was the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Phillips then addressed the jury for the defendant.

The Chairman charged the jury, that the offence, as proved to them, amounted to a capital felony, and therefore defendant must be acquitted of the minor offence of assaulting with intent to commit a rape. Then there was a count for a common assault; but if there was an assault at all, it was clearly an assault with intent to commit a rape. It did not appear to him, that the evidence sustained the present indictment; or rather it proved too much. Some parts of the evidence were certainly of a very extraordinary nature, but upon that the jury, and not he, were to form an opinion. They must remember that it was one thing to be not innocent, and another thing to be guilty, in the eye of the law.

The jury consulted for a few minutes, and returned a verdict of *Guilty*, generally.

Mr. Alley.—Gentlemen, had you returned any other verdict, the defendant should have been indicted at the Old Bailey for the rape.

Chairman.—Then, Mr. Alley, how is the court to pass judgment

upon this verdict of guilty of an assault with intent to commit a rape, when the evidence proved a rape itself?

Mr. Alley.—No, there was one point, which is necessary to prove a rape, not sworn to.

Chairman.—The woman swore to that most distinctly, for I questioned her about it.

Mr. Alley.—I did not hear her.

Chairman.—At all events, the verdict includes a conviction of a common assault; and for that the sentence of the court is, that the defendant be imprisoned in the House of Correction, and kept to hard labour, for a period of three months.

24. The remains of the duchess of Grammont, which have lain in the royal vault of the chapel of Holyrood since the year 1803, were transported in a hearse, from the palace to Newhaven, to be embarked on board a French corvette at anchor in the roads. The lord provost and magistrates, the lord advocate, the lord chief baron, sir Patrick Walker, sir Henry Jardine, &c., attended, and followed the hearse in mourning coaches to the place of embarkation, as a testimony of respect for the memory of the illustrious lady, who died while sharing the exile of the royal family of France. The original shell had previously been enclosed in a new coffin of a very superb description, covered with crimson velvet, and gorgeously ornamented. The plate bore the following inscription;—

Louise Françoise Gabrielle Aglae
De Polignac,
Duchesse de Grammont,
Née à Paris le 7 Mai,
1763;
Morte le 30 Mars,
1803.

On arriving at Newhaven, the coffin was removed from the hearse, and carried without a pall to the boat, escorted by the crew of the corvette. It was then placed in an outer shell, and covered with the white flag, over which was spread the British Union. The French flag was also hoisted at the same time on board the ship and the boat, which immediately pushed off. It had been arranged that the fort should fire minute guns; but this order was countermanded, at the request of the commissioner appointed to receive the body, M. Madal Dugas. A great concourse of spectators assembled to witness the ceremony, both at Holyrood and Newhaven.

COURT MARTIAL.—*North West Expedition.*—A court-martial was held on board his majesty's ship Gloucester, lying off Sheerness, on captains Parry and Hoppner, for the purpose of inquiring into the circumstances under which the Fury was lost in the late expedition.

Vice-admiral sir Robert Moorsom, commander-in-chief on this station, acted as president.

Captain Parry read a long extract from his official journal, containing a description of the difficulties and dangers of the two ships for some period before the time when the Fury met with the accident which led to her abandonment. Captain Hoppner made a similar report, from which it appeared that his ship had been driven aground by a large mass of ice striking against her. The rudder-post was unshipped by the shock, and came floating up by her side; the greater part of her keel was knocked off, and several holes were made in her bottom, which rendered her extremely leaky. He de-

scribed the exertions that were made to remedy the mischief which had been thus inflicted, and spoke in the highest terms of the cheerfulness with which his men had performed their duty, under circumstances which would have disheartened any but British sailors.

Lieutenant Sherer, of the Hecla, gave it as his opinion that the accident by which the Fury got on shore could not have been avoided, and that nothing had been left undone by her captain and crew which was at all likely to lead to her preservation. He described the injury which the Fury received in similar terms to those used by captains Parry and Hoppner, and stated that four pumps had been constantly kept at work from five o'clock in the morning till eight at night, from the time of the first discovery of the leak to the abandonment of the vessel. The shocks which the Fury received after her first striking were so violent, that it was supposed by those on board of her that she was only held together by her lining, and that her bottom would soon part away from her. She was abandoned on the 26th of August, at which time there were nine feet water in her hold. The Hecla, which stayed by her, and assisted in heaving her up, was then obliged to stand off, in order to prevent herself from being closed in by the drifting ice.

The Court declared themselves convinced, that the loss of the Fury was occasioned by an accident which human foresight could not have prevented, and in consequence captain Parry and captain Hoppner were honourably acquitted.

At the time when this unfortunate accident happened, the leaders of the expedition entertained strong hopes of succeeding in the

object of it. They were separated from an open sea by a barrier of ice of no very formidable width, and had ascertained that that sea remained open to a very considerable distance; but they were deterred from endeavouring to enter upon it by the consideration that all the provisions, which could be stowed on board the *Hecla*, would last the united crews of the *Hecla* and *Fury* only twelve months, and that the voyage to Behring's Straits would probably last twenty-four. They saved as much of the stores of the *Fury* as they could; but a great part of them were left on the beach, where they were first landed, for the purpose of lightening her, along with the luggage and clothes of the different officers. Many officers were obliged to abandon in this manner property which had cost them three or four hundred pounds at their outset on the voyage. At the time when the *Fury* struck, the *Hecla* was aground, and consequently the situation of both ships was most distressing. In this condition, which was almost hopeless, not a murmur of discontent was heard among the men, but every order was performed with cheerfulness and alacrity. The cold was intense, and yet, during the night, men and officers were obliged to sleep on the shore, with no other protection from it than mere tents. These, on their departure, were left standing for the benefit of any stray Esquimaux who might happen to pass that way. During this voyage, the expedition did not see any of these wandering tribes, and of course was deprived of the amusement which it derived on its last, from their trickery and gluttony. The men resorted, however, to all their old and also to some new

modes of whiling away the tedium of their long winter. An observatory was erected on shore, in which the officers spent much of their time in making and recording observations. The garden was attended to as before; but the herbs raised did not at all compensate for the trouble bestowed upon them. Some cucumbers were grown in glasses, in the summer, but not of a very large description. The winter was milder than any which the expedition previously experienced; and one proof of it is, that the ships were not laid up in their winter-quarters till the 8th of October, though in their former voyages they had been laid up about the 22nd or 23rd of September. There have been no new discoveries made in any branch of natural history. Several collections of insects &c. have been made, but few, if any, which were not known before their last voyage. The ptarmigans were plentiful, and some fine specimens of them have been brought home. Grouse were also shot occasionally, and formed a delightful change in the messes of the ship's company. Great attention was paid to their diet, and the good effects of it were visible in the healthy state of the crew. Only two men were lost in the course of the voyage. One died of disease, and the other was drowned whilst on a shooting party. In the twilight, a party of three had gone to a narrow channel of water which ran between the ship and the shore, to shoot certain birds which came to drink there. Two of the party made a circuit to get round it, and in doing so separated from their companion. They then amused themselves with shooting for some time, and thought that their comrade was doing so

too. On their return to the ship, they had to get across this channel again, when to their grief and surprise, they found their companion's corpse floating on the surface of it.

25. COURT OF KING'S-BENCH.—*Robinson v. Ward.*—This was an action by Mr. Robinson, a clergyman in Hampshire, against Mr. Ward, an attorney, practising in London, to recover a large sum of money, received by Mr. Ward, on behalf of his client, Mr. Robinson, and by him deposited in the hands of Marsh and Co., just before their failure. The circumstances of the case were these.—In August, 1824, Mr. Robinson sold a small estate for 5,300*l.* and directed that the price should be paid to his attorney Mr. Ward, who was instructed to invest the proceeds in the funds in the name of trustees. But before they could be so invested, there were some charges, a surveyor's bill, and other bills, amounting to about 100*l.*, which Mr. Robinson was authorized to pay. The money was received by Mr. Ward, on the 28th of August, in bank-notes; and he kept them at first in his own house, until he should hear from Mr. Corfield, a surveyor, and from Mr. Robinson, as to the disposal of them. On the 3rd of September, as he was going out of town for the benefit of his health, and was fearful of taking so large a sum with him, or retaining it in his house, he paid it into the hands of Marsh and Co., who were his own bankers, and in his own name, Mr. Robinson's bankers being Messrs. Hoare, of Fleet-street. On his return to town, he inquired for Mr. Corfield, but could not see him till Friday, when he ascertained the amount of his bill and paid it, and

also was made acquainted with the other deductions to be made from the sum which he was directed to invest. As Saturday was not a transfer day, he allowed the money to remain in the hands of Marsh and Co., and on Monday they stopped payment. At the time when the notes were deposited, and also when the bank stopped, Mr. Ward had himself a balance in their hands of 6,905*l.*

The Attorney-general, for the plaintiff, contended, that he had clearly a right to recover; as Mr. Ward, against whom there was no imputation except that of a little carelessness, had no authority to place this money in the hands of his own bankers, or in his own name, but ought to have kept it in his house, or have paid it to Messrs. Hoare, who were the bankers of his client.

Mr. Scarlett, for the defendant, conceded, that, if he had paid this money into the hands of his own bankers with the least idea of making use of it or of obtaining credit by the deposit, he would be liable for the consequences of his act. But there was no possibility of the operation of such motives in the present case; for he had at the time a large balance, and the reason why he did not pay in the money, in Mr. Robinson's name, or to his bankers, was, that if he did so, he could not draw it out when it should be wanted, but must wait for an order from Mr. Robinson, who was at a distance. If he had kept the money in his house, and it had been taken by robbers, he would not have been liable for the loss; and a banking-house was usually considered a safer depository than a private residence. Under these circumstances, Mr. Ward, who had taken as much

care of his client's money as of his own, and had acted as prudent men usually acted, ought not to be held responsible for an unforeseen misfortune.

The Lord Chief Justice said, there were three courses which a person with whom money was deposited might pursue: he might retain it in his house; he might pay it into a banker's in his own name; or he might pay it into a banker's in the name of his principal, or might open an account specifically for the purpose, and then give an ear-mark to the money, which might preserve it in case of his own bankruptcy. By this last means, also, he might protect himself: but if he, however innocently, and with honourable intention, mixed the money with his own, he became debtor for the amount, and must abide the loss. The case was certainly a hard one; but he had no doubt, in point of law, that the plaintiff was entitled to recover.

The jury then returned a verdict for the plaintiff, credit being given for the deductions and the law charges of the conveyance—Damages 5,136*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

LINCOLN'S-INN-PLACE.—A select meeting was held at Green's Coffee-house, Serle-street, to consider a plan, submitted by Mr. Burton, the architect, for erecting a street to be called Lincoln's-inn-place, to connect the Strand with Serle-street and Lincoln's-inn-fields. The expense of the project would amount to nearly 200,000*l.*; but as the neighbourhood to be used is one of the most miserable description, it was conceived that the improvement would be effected upon terms that would yield six per cent interest to those who subscribed their capital. Ultimately

a committee was formed to mature the plan.

OLD BAILEY.—John Palin, having surrendered in discharge of his bail, was put to the bar, on an indictment charging him with stealing, on the 18th of November, 1824, four notes for 1,000*l.* each, from the person of F. Robertson, esq., at the auction mart, in the city of London.

The prisoner, who is advanced in years, was very respectably attired, and pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Broderick stated the case to the jury, and called

Francis Robertson, esq., who stated as follows:—In November, 1824, I attended at the auction mart, taking with me some Bank-notes, which I received from Mr. Marsden, of Prince's-street, near the Bank. I did not know the numbers then. I received nine notes for 1,000*l.* each, one of 500*l.*, and one of 100*l.* I folded them up in a paper, and put them in the left-hand pocket of my trowsers. I purchased the estate put up for sale, and paid five 1,000*l.* notes, and the balance by a check. I folded the remaining four notes up in the same paper, and again placed them in the same pocket. There were a great many people in the room. I was about to leave the room about four o'clock, when I felt a considerable pressure against me. The room was so crowded, that I could not get my great coat on, and when I got to the other end of the room, I found my notes gone. My first impression was, that I had dropped them, and I accordingly looked on the floor. I mentioned my loss to Mr. Thomas, who ran to the Bank to stop payment. In the present year, I went over to France, and returned early in August. I caused bills to

be printed and circulated both in England and France, describing my loss.

Cross-examined by Mr. Adolphus.—I cannot say whether the prisoner ever saw the bills either in England or in France. I cannot say that I saw the prisoner in the room at the auction mart. If I had, I think I should recollect him. Mr. Thomas is an attorney. I took great pains in making inquiries in France about the notes. In the course of my inquiries, I was led to a money-changer's in Paris. In consequence of the depositions taken by the French police, I was immediately led to the residence of the prisoner at Holborn-bridge. I was present when the note produced was found. The officer broke open the door of the prisoner's house, and found the note in two parts in a letter.

Mr. Robert Clarke Marsden, examined by Mr. Law.—I took the check now produced to sir Peter Pole and Co's., and received nine 1,000*l.* notes, one 500*l.*, and one 100*l.* note, which I gave to Mr. Robertson.

Mr. Clifton.—I cashed the check, now produced, for sir Peter Pole and Co. I am a clerk in the house. I gave nine notes for 1,000*l.*, a 500*l.*, and a 100*l.* for it. Witness here described the numbers of the notes and their dates.

Mr. Edmund Robins.—I attended the sale on the 18th of November, 1824. I received the deposit from Mr. Broderip, solicitor; it consisted of five 1,000*l.*, a 500*l.*, and a 100*l.* notes; the remainder was made up by a check. I paid over the same notes I received. I was in an elevated situation, but I do not remember seeing the prisoner there. I passed out and in several times.

There were from 800 to 1,000 persons present.

Mr. Broderip, solicitor, examined.—I attended as solicitor on the occasion of the sale. I received the deposit from Mr. Robins, and handed it over as I received it.

John Squire.—I received from Mr. Robins on the 18th of November, a sum of money. There were several 1,000*l.* notes amongst it. Witness referred to his book, and gave the numbers of the notes, which tallied with those of Mr. Marsden.

William Wadham Cope examined.—In consequence of receiving a warrant, I went to the house of the prisoner at Holborn-bridge, and in a bureau in the front parlour I found a pocket-book, which I now produce, containing two parts of a note for 1,000*l.* in a letter. I have kept them ever since. I produced them on the third of August. I found the prisoner at Greenwich, and took him into custody. His wife gave me his address accurately. The prisoner did not make any attempt to escape from me.

Mr. Hobler, clerk at the Mansion-house, examined.—Witness read the deposition taken at the examination before the Lord Mayor. The prisoner then said he received it in Paris two months before, from a money-changer. He added, "I gave 5,000 francs and something for it. It has remained in my hands ever since. I brought it with me from France." Cope, the officer, produced a letter, signed, "Catherine Marcelle," which he said he found with the note. The prisoner said, "I can prove she paid the money. Henrique came to me at Marcelle's. I had seen him before at the Palais Royale. He said he wished to have the money for the note, and I asked him if it was

a good one? He said it was stolen. I said I did not believe it; but as I was going away, I would leave the money with Caroline Marcelle, which I did, and she forwarded the note to me half at a time. I had previously been at his house with Mr. Vyse. He was talking with two females, and asked them what they would give for a large note. They agreed, and he had the money. The man came to me the following day. I might have been at his house before and changed a 5*l.* or a 10*l.* note. He expressed dissatisfaction at the note. I asked him, if it was a forgery. He said it was stolen. I wanted an English note. Vyse had left Paris some days. I was not present, if it were offered before. I did not know where Vyse was. He lives at Islington, and is a haberdasher.

Cross-examined by Mr. Adolphus.—The answers only were in the book, but the questions are not in the book from which I have read. The Lord Mayor put the questions which drew forth the answers.

Mr. Alley and Mr. Adolphus took an objection to the reception of the examination, not only on the ground that it was imperfect for the want of the questions, but also in consequence of its not being read over to him.

The Recorder overruled the objection.

Mr. Alley here said, that every exertion had been made to bring over the witnesses from France, but the French government would not permit them to come on either side.

Mr. Cope recalled.—The prisoner had been in custody at the computer all night previously to being examined before the Lord Mayor.

Mr. Alley submitted that there was no case to go to the jury.

The Recorder said he was of opinion there was sufficient to go to the jury.

Mr. Alley and Mr. Adolphus advised the prisoner not to say any thing in his defence.

Mr. Thomas, solicitor to Mr. Robertson, was called for the defence. He observed the press at the time the estate was knocked down, but did not see any person resembling the prisoner.

By the Recorder.—I observed the persons near Mr. Robertson before the deposit, and for about ten or twelve yards towards the door, and I think the crowd increased as he got nearer to the door.

A number of highly respectable persons came forward to speak to the prisoner's character, all of whom gave him a most strictly upright one.

The Recorder summed up the evidence to the jury, who found the prisoner *Not Guilty*.

NOVEMBER.

1. CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquisition was taken before the deputy coroner for the city and liberty of Westminster, on the body of John Tietjen, one of the keepers employed at the Exeter 'Change Menagerie, who was killed by the elephant confined there.

The jury having been sworn, proceeded to view the body, which was still lying on the premises. The ribs protecting the chest were completely shattered, so that the breast and back-bone might with the slightest pressure be brought into contact. The jury afterwards viewed the elephant, the cause of the accident. He was in his usual

cell, and appeared to be perfectly quiet. A person present, who had not seen him for the last six months, offered him a carrot, which he took and ate quietly. On the return of the jury the following witnesses were examined.

Mr. William Tyler, of Aldgate High-street, stated, that early that morning he was viewing the beasts in the large room in Exeter-change. The deceased came into the room, began to fondle the elephant, and called to witness to observe the extreme docility and playfulness of the animal, who kept touching in a most gentle manner the deceased's foot, which he held out to him. Immediately afterwards, the animal had his breakfast brought to him, which being eaten, the deceased and another man entered the den for the purpose of cleaning it out. Witness went to another part of the room, from whence he heard Mr. Cross, the proprietor of the menagerie, call out, "Don't go near him, John, or perhaps you may have your sore foot trod on." Shortly afterwards, witness heard the sound of a blow, and, on running to the den, found the deceased lying near the door of the den. Witness rushed forward and dragged him out. He never spoke, and appeared to be quite dead. A medical gentleman arrived within five minutes, and pronounced him to be dead. Does not think the animal did it designedly, as it might, if it pleased, have afterwards trampled upon him, or have wounded witness when he dragged him out of the den.

Richard Carter, the other keeper, stated, that, on the deceased entering the den, the animal played with him for about three minutes. Witness brought the spear, which one of the two men employed in

cleaning the den, and which was usually held for the purpose of keeping him in awe. The deceased said, "Never mind the spear, the animal knows me well enough," and at the same time took it out of witness's hand, and threw it upon the floor of the den. The animal placed his foot upon it, and kept rolling it about for some time, and afterwards took it up in his trunk, and kept twirling it about without any attempt at mischief. The deceased, who had a broom in his hand, struck the animal with it, and called to him to "Turn round." The animal immediately obeyed, and in sharply turning the corner of his den, brought his tusk into contact with the deceased, who immediately fell. The animal instantly stood still, and began to tremble, as if conscious of the mischief he had done. Witness is perfectly satisfied, that the mischief was the result of accident. The animal was particularly attached to the deceased. Witness immediately afterwards proceeded to clean out the den, and during the time he was thus employed, the elephant remained perfectly quiet. Mr. Cross was always particular in insisting that two keepers should be present at the cleaning of his den, for fear of an accident. The spear was about 12 feet long, and so docile was the animal, that it only required that the spear should be held over him to make him do any thing.

Mr. Hurst, surgeon, said that he was called in on account of the accident, and found the deceased to be quite dead. The ribs and breast-bone were completely beaten in.

The jury expressed themselves satisfied that the occurrence was quite accidental, and therefore

affixed a nominal deadend of 1s. upon the elephant.

3. SHIPWRECK OF THE OGLE CASTLE EAST INDIAMAN.—*Downs.* At half-past six o'clock this morning, the Ogle Castle East India free trader, in endeavouring to reach the Downs from the westward, struck on the Goodwin Sands, about the western extremity. The vessel had no sooner experienced the shock, than her sails flapped loosely in every direction, and in a few minutes she inclined forward, or, as the sailors call it, "on her beam-ends." Her head at this time faced the coast; her stern was opposed to a tremendous surge, and to the violent gale. In this situation, inclining forward, she continued for twelve minutes; when, by the force of the waves and wind, her position was altered, and her left broadside became opposed to the westerly gale, while her head faced towards the north. In this position she lay for some time, without experiencing any considerable change; but at the end of about twenty minutes from the period of grounding, her forepart having previously lowered or sunk into the sand, she inclined so much on her right side as to bring the masts within 10 or 12 feet of the water. In this situation she continued for five or six minutes, when her masts, having come in contact with the waves, were all broken. The hulk, disencumbered from the masts, again changed position, and, as the head gradually turned to windward, the vessel righted. She struck at half-past six in the morning, and before half-past seven she was a perfect wreck. In the mean time, the utmost consternation and confusion prevailed on the deck. Persons were seen running in every di-

rection. Some took to the cross-trees, others to the rigging, while the bowsprit and poop were crowded. The cross-trees, rigging, and bowsprit, were soon deserted; and the poop seemed the principal asylum, where they all flocked around the stump of the mizen mast. One man clung to the broken extremity of the mast, where he remained for more than an hour. While in this perilous situation, a boat hovered round in all directions, evidently with a view of affording assistance, but she was unable to approach nearer than within 100 yards of them. A second boat made her appearance, and in vain attempted to approach. Two others made desperate efforts, and one, more determined than the rest, hovered to windward, passing and repassing within 80 or 100 yards; but, notwithstanding the determination which the brave crew evinced, they were unable to afford the necessary assistance, so great was the surge, and so violent the gale. Several boats came up now, but to no purpose, they were unable to approach on any side. About seven o'clock, several tremendous waves washed over her deck, and the crowd on the poop was considerably diminished. The boatmen continued their praiseworthy exertions with unremitting dexterity and courage until half-past eleven o'clock, when the severity of the gale obliged them to forsake the pursuit, and make for the shore.

One cannot help thinking, that by a judicious and well-regulated plan of management, many valuable lives might have been saved on this occasion. The boats approached the wreck, to windward, within 80 or 100 yards; and some anchored at nearly that distance

from it ; from which it may be inferred, that no means were at hand of attaching a rope to the vessel, which would have enabled many persons to reach the boat. Had a boat of considerable dimensions been securely anchored to windward within a 100 yards of the wreck ; and had a small rope been passed to it, by means of a floating buoy, which would have served as a conductor for a large one to be firmly secured to both vessels, many lives, in this instance, would have been saved. Those who from weakness are unable to save themselves by means of the large rope, may, where a communication is thus established, be pulled through the surge with the assistance of a rope affixed to their bodies.

MURDER AT LUCERNE. — A singular story is related respecting a murder committed about nine years ago at Lucerne. The person assassinated was M. Keller, a magistrate of Lucerne. Five persons lately arrested as the perpetrators of the crime have, it is said, confessed their guilt, and ascribed their act to the instigation of M. Corragioni, doctor in medicine, and M. Joseph Pfyffer de Heidigg, at that time prefect of Lucerne, and both now members of the cantonal government. The central commission charged with the investigation of the affair, have demanded the arrest of the two magistrates, and the council have agreed to it. These two magistrates, after a solemn declaration of their innocence, have solicited the most rigid scrutiny into their conduct. They have been sent to prison, and their papers put under seal. It is proper to mention, that the supposed band of murderers consisted of six, and that the sixth contradicts the statement of the

other five. The following is the account given of the death of M. Keller in a journal of the 20th of September, 1816, some days after it took place : " He was returning from the town to his country-house, situated near the Reus, when he fell into the river, and perished. His two eldest daughters, who accompanied him, were witnesses of the event. The night had been stormy, the waters were high, and nothing could save him." The inquiry has not yet been brought to any result.

The *Quotidienne* mentions the following atrocious crime as having been committed in Paris : — A woman named Henriette, who lodged in the same house with another woman of the name of Bellon, where she kept a fruiterer's shop, offered to take charge of her infant daughter (about 18 months old), while the mother finished dressing herself. A few minutes afterwards, the mother went up to the apartment of Henriette, knocked at the door and asked for her child. ' Your daughter is dead,' replied Henriette, opening the door. The distracted mother beheld the headless trunk of her baby lying on the bed ! Before opening the door, Henriette, urged by some unaccountable fury, had cut off the child's head, and wrapping it in a cloth, threw it out of the window. The bleeding head fell upon the flanks of a horse on which an English lady was riding, and afterwards rolled at the feet of Dr. Delacroix, who was passing at the moment. The cries of the people in the street, and the screams of the wretched mother above stairs, caught the ears of the father of the child, the sieur Bellon. He rushed from the shop—picked up the head—and after a few moments

recognised the features of his own child! The officers of police were soon on the spot. They proceeded to the room of Henriette, and found her sitting calmly near the bed upon which lay the mutilated remains of her victim. They asked her, why she had committed the crime—whether the child had done any thing? She replied coolly, 'It was the longing of a pregnant woman!' (She was in the third month of her pregnancy.) It appeared, from examination, that, after having put the child on the bed, she had severed the head from its body with a large carving-knife. When carried to the prefecture of police, her pulse was felt, and it was found to be without any alteration.

DISTURBANCES IN THE ISLE OF MAN.—On Friday last a proctor or sub-proctor, with servants, horses, and carts, of the duke of Atholl, and of the lord bishop, went into the parish of Kirk Christ, Rushen, to collect the tithe of potatoes; of which, during the day they took away, without obstruction, a considerable quantity. Towards evening, a number of men of the labouring classes assembled, and having overturned the carts, committed acts of personal violence on the persons engaged in collecting the tithes, and broke the windows of a house to which the proctors retired for safety. They also violently assaulted two individuals who had attempted to interpose, and threatened the persons and properties of others.

On Saturday morning the high bailiff of Castletown, by directions of the lieutenant-governor, repaired to the parish, and having taken examinations on oath, issued warrants, and took into custody, with the assistance of the civil officers,

two of the persons concerned in the violence done to the persons and properties of individuals, and committed them to gaol in Castle Rushen. On Monday, constables were sent to execute warrants against the other offenders, but the constables were driven out of the parish.

The lieutenant-governor having expressed his determination to carry the warrants into effect, E. Gawne, esq., captain of the parish, supposed that his authority and influence in the parish, aided by the high bailiff, would enable them to secure the offenders. The exertions, however, of these gentlemen proved unsuccessful; they apprehended two men, one only of whom was committed to gaol, the other being rescued. During this period the only act of violence which was offered to the persons or properties of any person, occurred on Wednesday, under the following circumstances:—One Mr. M'Crone despatched some horses, carts, &c., under the command of a person of the name of Cobb, to persist in collecting the potatoes; and the high bailiff allowed some constables to go with the party. The people assembled in great bodies, to guard the potatoes, saying, if they were to die, they might as well be killed outright as be starved to death for want of their food: an altercation took place, upon which Cobb produced a pistol, and pointing it to some of the party, snapped it; but the pistol was immediately wrested from his hand, and he and his party retreated.

The high bailiff having reported to the lieutenant-general the difficulty of executing the warrants without military aid, his honour ordered the troops under the command of captain Bissett, in Douglas, to repair to Castletown, and join

the detachment in that quarter. This officer, at an early hour on Thursday morning, accompanied by the high bailiff and several constables, proceeded to the parish of Rushen, to execute the warrants so issued by the high bailiff, and to apprehend the offenders and lodge them in gaol. After a diligent search, no obstruction being offered by the parishioners, the party were unable to find the offenders, and returned quietly without any serious disturbance having taken place, the parishioners still remaining assembled in considerable bodies.

On this day the council was assembled for the purpose of granting banking licences; and it was understood that the lord bishop, who was in attendance as a member of the council, would not be adverse to giving due consideration to any representation from the parishioners. Accordingly, the parishioners presented a communication in writing to his lordship, entreating him to forbear the exaction of the potatoe tithe, and offering to repair the injuries sustained by individuals in consequence of the outrages.

The people, anxious to ascertain the result of their communication, and not having received any answer on Thursday, as they expected, still remained assembled in large bodies, and on Friday came to Castletown about eleven o'clock to meet his lordship.

A deputation of six individuals from among them, was received by the lord bishop in the Chancery Court-room in Castle Rushen, when his lordship delivered to them a paper containing his answer. It was as follows:—"Whereas it has been reported by evil-minded persons, that the tithe of potatoes will be taken from the poor tenants of this island, and from persons little

able to pay the same:—They are hereby assured that such tithe will not be demanded from them, either this year or at any future time."

The people, satisfied with the result, gave three hearty cheers; and on his lordship's entering his chaise to leave the town, expressed their thanks, and again saluted him with three cheers.—*Manx Rising Sun.*

JUDICIAL CURIOSITY.—The following is an interlocutor or judgment pronounced in the Sheriff Court of Lanarkshire, in a case, "*Miller v. Dorroch or Dockhart*," on the 16th instant:—"Having advised the proof adduced by both parties, with certificate of circumduction against the pursuer, and note for the defender renouncing probation—holds the proof as concluded, and finds that, on the occasion in question, the parties were in good humour with one another, until the pursuer addressed to the defender the irritating expressions stated in the proof as applicable to his wife, to whom the defender, a young man, had recently been married; in consequence of which expressions, the defender, from the impulse of the moment, threw some whisky from a glass on the pursuer's face, part of which went into one of his eyes, and that the pursuer complained at the time that he felt as if there was a mote in his eye. Finds that the witness, Anthony Robertson, having been requested to assist in relieving the pursuer's eye from the mote which he thought was in it, put some snuff into the eye. Finds that the pursuer was off his work for several weeks after this transaction, and apparently from the injury which his eye had sustained; but whether from whisky, or the snuff, or partly from both, has not been shown. Finds

that the pursuer has not led any proof in support of the third article of his condescendence, or that part of the fourth article which bears that he had been obliged to pay large sums to his medical attendants, or even that he took any medical advice whatever. Finds that it was from the misconduct of the pursuer himself that the occurrence betwixt the defender and him took place. And on the whole facts and circumstances of the case, excuses the defender from the conclusion of the action, and decerns—reserving consideration of the point of expenses.”

22. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.
—*Contempt of Court.*—Mr. Sergeant Wilde had obtained a rule to show cause, why an attachment should not issue against John Hunter, esq., of Cambridgeshire, for a contempt of court, in not attending as a witness in a cause, pursuant to a subpoena served upon him for that purpose. The cause in which his testimony was required, was that of “*Thorpe v. Osborne*,” for the keep of a race-horse. The affidavits, on which the rule was obtained, stated, that on the 17th of May last, a person named Starling (to whom the service of the subpoena was committed) saw captain Hunter on the Epsom race-course, and tendered to him a copy of the subpoena of court, requiring his attendance as a witness in the court, on the 19th. He at first accepted it, but a person near him who saw the copy, said, “*Why you are summoned on the Derby day.*” Captain Hunter, it was alleged, then offered Starling money, and told him to say that he had not met him, and afterwards he told him to take back the subpoena, for that he would not attend for 100 guineas on that

(the Derby) day. This statement of Starling was in part corroborated by the affidavit of another party.

Mr. Sergeant Vaughan this day showed cause against the rule. He contended that the service was irregular. The party serving the writ was bound to say from what court it was issued, and also to have the original subpoena in his possession, to produce it if required; but it did not appear from the affidavits, that the original was in possession of either Starling or the person who accompanied him in serving the copy. Captain Hunter, swore that, on the 17th of May, a shabby-looking person came up to him on the Epsom race-course, and tendered to him a slip of paper, which he (Hunter), not knowing the party, refused to accept; but he denied that he ever used any such expressions, as that he would not attend for 100 guineas.

Lord Chief Justice Best (having consulted for a short time with the other judges) said, that, if the affidavits on which the rule was granted had been a little more explicit, there could be no doubt that they would have made out a case of very gross contempt, which the court would have visited with exemplary severity; but, whatever opinion they might form of the conduct of captain Hunter, there was not sufficient before them to bring him into contempt. It was stated that “the paper” had been served upon him; but it was not stated that the party serving it had the original about him ready to produce if occasion required, and without the presence of the original, disobedience to the service of the copy (and in this case it was not even stated that the paper served was a copy of the original) would not bring the party into

contempt. It was sworn that it was said, when the paper was served, that it was to attend the court on the Derby-day; but it was not said that any particular court was mentioned, and it might have been the court of King's-bench, or Exchequer, or a sessions court, for any thing that appeared here. Under these circumstances, because it did not sufficiently appear that the process of the court was regularly served, the court would discharge the rule; but the conduct of captain Hunter was not such as to entitle him to have it discharged with costs. It must be, therefore, without costs.

Mr. Justice Park and Mr. Justice Burrough concurred with the lord chief justice in this opinion.

Mr. Justice Gaselee, with every respect for the superior judgment of his learned brothers, expressed his regret that their opinion on this case had not been different from that which they had just delivered. To him it appeared that a very gross contempt of court had been committed, according to the affidavits in support of the rule, and that the main points of those affidavits were left unanswered by the respondent. It had been said, that the party serving the copy of the subpoena should have the original, or that it should be present in some person's possession when the copy was served; but it was necessary to produce the original only in cases where it was required; and it did not appear that the respondent, or any person for him, had made any such demand. If this case, with the matter contained in the affidavits on both sides, were to go before a court, he thought there was sufficient evidence to warrant a verdict of guilty of contempt.

Rule discharged without costs.

RAVAGES OF A WOLF.—The arrondissement of Tonnerre, which last year suffered much from a wolf, has lately been subject to a similar calamity in a more cruel degree. A furious wolf has carried desolation into the communes of Argenteuil, Pasilly, Sarry, and Villers-les-hauts: 15 persons have been seriously wounded by the animal, four have died, and little hopes are entertained of the remainder. At last upwards of 300 persons assembled, under the orders of the marquis of Louvois and Tanlay, to go in pursuit of the dangerous beast; when it was learnt that it had fallen by the hands of two brothers, named Balliot, labourers of Verdonnet, armed with a stick and a hay-fork. The wolf was a female of the ordinary species. She used to dart at her victim's face, and never let go, till she had stripped the head of every particle of flesh. It was in this state that the bodies of those whom she killed were found; and it was also thus that the unhappy beings, who did not perish immediately, lingered a few hours, till death relieved them.

23. EXECUTION OF TWO CARBONARI IN ROME.—A number of individuals, called both Freemasons and Carbonari, had for some time been in the habit of assembling in Rome, to consult on the best means of overthrowing the government. Six of them were at the head of the assembly, and from them the rest received laws. These six individuals were—Angelo Targhini, a native of Brescia, son to the cook of the late pope, Pius VII; Leonidas Montanari, of Cesena, a surgeon; Pompeo Garofalini, son to a barrister in Rome; Spadoni, a private man; and Gaspareni and

Pieri, citizens. There also came to these assemblies, a certain Pontini, and one Mordagnini, son to a printer at Rome; but the two latter being frequently absent from the meetings, their absence excited in their comrades, especially in the six leaders, a suspicion that they intended to betray them to the government; and it was determined, if possible, to prevent their treachery. A meeting took place in the house of Targhini, and there, after a considerable time had been spent in consultation, the murder of the two suspected individuals was determined upon. It was settled, that Targhini and Montanari should kill Pontini; that Garofalini and Spadoni should despatch Mordagnini; and that the other conspirators should watch the proceedings of their comrades, and be ready to afford them assistance, if necessary. Every thing else being settled, the second of June 1825 was fixed upon for the deed.

In the meantime, the conspirators occasionally saw their intended victims, whom they reproached, in terms of moderation, with their absence from their accustomed meetings; and in order more completely to lull suspicion, Targhini continued to show Pontini and Mordagnini the same marks of friendship as before.

The day of vengeance arrived, and on that day Targhini went to Pontini's, and after a short conversation, proposed repairing to a *café*, to take some refreshment. The unsuspecting Pontini consented; they left his house, and in a few minutes reached the piazza di Santo Andrea della Valle. There Montanari suddenly presented himself before the two companions, and while he pretended to reproach

Targhini for associating with Pontini, plunged his dagger into the back of the latter. The blow was well aimed, the victim fell, and the two murderers considering him as dead, hastened from the spot, lest they should fall into the hands of justice.

Although the wound inflicted on Pontini was mortal, yet, as the deadly weapon had not touched any vital part, the unhappy man had sufficient strength to crawl to the shop of a hair-dresser, residing in the square. His cries caused a crowd to assemble; the police arrived, and the dying Pontini was carried to the hospital *Della Consolazione*. Urged by the fear of approaching death, and probably not less by the thirst for revenge, Pontini determined to satisfy his conscience, by declaring to government the names of the individuals concerned in the society, by whose hands he had fallen, and the purpose of their meetings. He therefore sent for Monsignor Piatti, and to him revealed all. Piatti, eager to show his zeal for the cause of government, and thus advance his own interest, hastened to convey the information to the pope, who immediately issued orders for the arrest of all the individuals whose names were on the list given by Pontini to his confessor.

In the mean time, the two individuals appointed to despatch Mordagnini, had repaired to his residence, and waited some time for him in the street; but Mordagnini, being confined to his room by indisposition, the two confederates became impatient, and resolved to ascend to his lodgings. Not to excite alarm, however, it was determined that one should remain in the street while the other (Spadoni) went up stairs. He found

Mordagnini confined to his room by indisposition, and seeing thus the impossibility of his enticing him from home, he would have despatched him on the spot, had not Mordagnini been surrounded by his family. Being thus foiled in his purpose, Spadoni hastened to inform his comrade, of the impediments thrown in the way of their undertaking, and they both agreed immediately to consult with their associates on the best means of still carrying their purpose into execution. They soon learnt, however, that Pontini had survived the wound he had received, long enough to discover to government the names of all his former associates.

As the report of this discovery spread, the associates endeavoured to escape. Many, however, were arrested, but the two leaders for some time escaped the searching eye of the police, till at length Targhini was found concealed in a vineyard, and Montanari, in a hut among the rocks, near Cisterna.

A special tribunal was immediately instituted to try the criminals. The other conspirators, as guilty of an endeavour to overthrow the government, were condemned to the galleys, some for life, others for the space of ten years; but Targhini and Montanari, as guilty of the murder of Pontini, were doomed to die.

It is customary in Rome, when prisoners are condemned to death, to inform them of their fate on the night preceding the day of their execution. On the evening of the 22nd of November, 1826, Targhini and Montanari were informed that the next day would terminate their mortal career. Montanari received the information with great intrepidity, and Targhini, to show,

how little he was disturbed by the intelligence, gave the person who brought it a *doppia d'oro* (about 20s.), requesting him to procure him and his companion an excellent breakfast on the morrow.

The morning of the 23rd arrived; and at the 19th hour, according to Italian time, that is, between 12 and 1 in the day, the execution was to take place.

As soon as light appeared, the two friends sat down to breakfast, and mixing their conversation with signs and gestures peculiar to the societies to which they belonged, they appeared, from their cheerful deportment, little like men who were about to receive the punishment of their crimes, and appear before their Maker. When their repast was over, the priests approached and counselled them to renounce all worldly thoughts, and apply for mercy at the hands of an offended Deity. But these exhortations they received with scorn. "We know," said they, "that there is a God, and know that he is just; to him we will trust; but we will not add to the power which ye already possess over the minds of the people by making you the confidants of our thoughts: free we would have lived, and free we will die!"

An immense crowd was collected at the gates of the prison. Several of the most distinguished of the religious orders were also assembled to join in the procession. The hour arrived, and the prisoners were summoned to execution. A cart was at the entrance of the prison, and into it Targhini was requested to ascend, which he did readily, and Montanari was preparing to do the same, when he was informed that another was prepared for him. This seemed

to disturb him much ; but soon recovering his presence of mind, he cried aloud to his companion—"Angelo Targhini, the moment is now come when most men appear wanting in courage ; let us, however, be strong, die like friends, die nobly ! nor let us, Targhini, be overcome by the arguments of the crafty priests who are to be companions of our journey in this our last pilgrimage." Targhini assured him that the sentiments he had just uttered were congenial with his own ; and the criminals being placed in their respective vehicles, the procession began to move. During its progress the murmurs of the assembled multitude were silenced by the peculiar beating of the drums, well calculated to command silence, and strike the spectators with awe. In the mean time the priests endeavoured, but in vain, to incline the culprits to seriousness and repentance. Becoming weary of the entreaties of their religious attendants, these unhappy men lost all sense of propriety ; they joked, laughed, whistled, leered at the women whom curiosity had brought to the windows, and did all in their power to excite the mirth of the assembled multitude.

They reached the place where the guillotine was erected at about half-past 10. There, again, every means was used to inspire the unhappy men with contrition, but in vain. The sight of the scaffold seemed to inspire them with new strength ; they rejected, with contempt, all proffered assistance, and asked to be immediately put to death.

At length, at the appointed hour, Targhini ascended the scaffold, which he did without the assistance of any one, and with such

alacrity, that the executioners and priests were still ascending the steps, when he stood undaunted on the platform. He endeavoured to address the multitude, but the drums began beating, and all that could be heard was, that he died a Freemason and a Carbonaro. Without hesitation he laid himself on the fatal plank, and in an instant his head rolled on the scaffold. The executioner held it by its long and curly hair, and displaying it to the crowd, exclaimed that justice was satisfied.

The body and head of Targhini were left on the scaffold, in the hope that such a spectacle might move his friend, and induce him to repent.

Montanari, however, who had witnessed the execution of his friend, and his hardened conduct to the last moment, seemed to feel pleasure rather than regret at the sight of his lifeless body. No change was visible on his countenance ; he ascended the scaffold with the same rapidity and the same courage as his comrade had done. Like him he attempted to address the multitude, but, like him, he was interrupted, and not a word he said could be heard, except when, pointing with exultations to the remains of his friend, he exclaimed—"Bravo Targhini ! bravo Targhini !" He calmly laid his head on the spot still reeking with the blood of his late companion, and averting his countenance when he saw the priest approaching, to attempt once more his conversion, he tranquilly awaited the blow, which, an instant after, sent his head near the corpse of his companion in guilt.

The two bodies were left for some time on the scaffold, that such a spectacle might afford a lesson to

the assembled multitude, until an order came from his holiness, stating that as the two culprits, notwithstanding the time allowed, and the opportunities given them, had refused to listen to the call of mercy and religion, he could not permit the remains of two such beings to be laid in consecrated ground; and that he therefore commanded that their bodies should be buried beyond the walls of the city, at a place called Muro Torto, near the Villa Borghese.

The morning after the execution, flowers were found strewed upon the spot where the bodies were buried, and also laurel, the usual mark placed by the Romans on the bodies of those whom they regard as innocent, or martyrs. Government, incensed at these marks of public opinion, took rigorous measures to prevent their repetition, and a detachment was sent to the spot to prevent flowers from being again strewed, and any other act, such as the sticking up of bills, &c., which might indicate the disgust felt by the people for the Papal government.

One fact should not be omitted. Previous to the execution of the criminals a dispute arose among the attending priests. It had been formerly the custom in Italy, when a criminal rejected the means of conversion, to endeavour to compel him to yield by exposing him to considerable pains—such as applying to the hands and feet of the culprit burning torches. When this was done, the executioner always said to the sufferer—“Think'st thou that God will seek thee, if thou wilt not seek him; experience now the flames which henceforward will for ever consume thee!” And then, if the culprit persisted in his obstinacy,

he was executed. The last who suffered thus was one Gumbardilla. At the time of the execution of Targhini and Montanari, the greatest part of the priests wished to introduce this barbarous custom; they had nearly succeeded, when the court of Rome forbade their doing so, saying that such a conduct would expose the Roman government to the obloquy of the whole of Europe.

Almost all the military force was brought together on this occasion. Dragoons, fusileers, chasseurs, light-infantry, artillery, and even the troops attached to the Custom-house, all assembled to protect the government against the expected insurrection of the people.

The fate of those who were intrusted to the provisional commission is yet uncertain. Among the accused are don Luigi, son to prince Spada; Achilles Nanni, son to the coachman of the pope, and Michael Magnoni, formerly accountant to count Bolognetti.

26. MURDER.—At the assizes of Eure, a man named Vigreux was tried for the murder of his wife and son. In the commune of Frouquet, near Lyons le Foret, on the morning of the 12th of May, the wife of Vigreux and his son, a child of seven years of age, were found murdered. On the body of the woman there were 80 stabs of a knife. The child had been first strangled, and afterwards stabbed three times. The husband was suspected of having been the perpetrator of these almost incredible atrocities; as it was well known that he was in the habit of treating his wife with outrageous brutality. On the evening of the night of the murder he supped with Goutant, a miller, in whose employment he was. During sup-

per, the subject of marriage was introduced, when Vigreux, who was a great lover of money, and a usurer, having lent to his own mother at a high rate of interest, said, "Such a girl has 6,000 francs fortune, she will be a good match for him who can get her. If I were a widower, I would immediately propose for her—would to God I could get rid of the cow and the calf!" meaning his wife and child. At supper he made use of a large kitchen knife, which could not be found in the house afterwards. But on a search being made, after the murder, the broken blade of the knife was discovered near the house of Vigreux, and recognized by Goutant, his cook-maid, the cutler who sold it, and other witnesses. Several stains of blood were found upon Vigreux's waistcoat, upon the handle of his bed-room door, and on the head and sheets of his bed. Vigreux had at first complained of having been robbed by brigands, who had murdered his wife and child; but on the house being examined, there were no traces of any species of property having been taken away. Under these circumstances, Vigreux was arrested, the bodies of his wife and child were exhumed, and laid out in a room in such a manner as to produce the greatest effect upon him. Into this room Vigreux was suddenly introduced; but the dreadful spectacle that met his eye seemed to produce not the slightest effect upon him. A physician, who was present for the express purpose, felt his pulse, but could not perceive the slightest alteration in it. It was only some time after, when the examining judge threatened to deliver him into the hands of the king's attorney, that his pulse beat violently. Until this

moment he had shown the most iron-nerved firmness. The night following the murder he slept in the bed in which his wife and child had perished; he handled their bloody clothes, and made preparations, not only with calmness, but with his usual penuriousness, for their interment, refusing to allow a sufficient quantity of linen to wrap the bodies in. Fifty-six witnesses were examined as to the presumptive proofs above-mentioned. Vigreux's defence was confined to a simple denial of his being the author of the crime. The jury, after less than half an hour's deliberation, returned a unanimous verdict of *Guilty*. The prisoner heard his sentence with the same imperturbability which he had shown during the course of the trial.

DECEMBER.

1. MURDER.—A case, presenting very atrocious circumstances, has been tried before the court of assize for the department of Vosges. A farmer, named Remy, inhabiting a lone house in the commune of La Bresse, on going out to work in the fields, perceived at some distance from the house the body of a woman stretched on the ground, and surrounded by a pool of blood. He immediately ran back to his house, and rushing into his daughter's bed-room, saw that only Mary, the youngest, was in bed. He sent forth a cry of despair, which brought his wife and family about him; they proceeded to where the body lay, and recognized the mangled remains of Therese Remy, his eldest daughter, whose head had been separated from her body. The physicians

who examined the body declared, that Therese Remy had been far advanced in pregnancy. This circumstance, it was naturally supposed, was the motive that led to her murder; and her seducer was of course suspected to have been the perpetrator. Fruitless researches were made during 15 days; when a rather singular circumstance fixed suspicion upon a man named Laurent Pierrel, an inhabitant of the same commune. The physicians who had examined the body of the deceased, declared, that, from the manner in which the head was separated from the body, it was evident that it must have been done by a hand familiar with similar operations on animals. This opinion going abroad, a woman in the neighbourhood came forward to state, that, on the evening of the night when the murder was committed, she saw Pierrel, a butcher, drinking in the same cabaret with the father of the deceased; that Pierrel entered into conversation with Remy, and spoke to him of his daughter Therese; that, some time after, she heard him boasting of the excellent temper and edge of a large butcher's knife which he carried about with him. From the testimony of other witnesses, it appeared, that Pierrel had become acquainted with Therese Remy at a wedding; that he seemed greatly struck with her charms; and that he prevailed upon her to meet him several times in secret, and that, in the minds of the witnesses, no doubt remained of the intimate and criminal nature of their connexion. Ninety witnesses for the prosecution, and three only for the defence, were examined. The presumptive proofs against the prisoner weighed so strong with the jury, that he was

found *GUILTY* by a majority of seven to five. The court having adopted the opinion of the majority, Laurent Pierrel was condemned to be beheaded on the public place of Labresse. The proceedings lasted three days.

3. **ST. PETERSBURGH.**—The envoy of the khan of Bucharia arrived at Moscow on the 18th of November, from Orenburg. The object of his journey related to commercial affairs.

GENOA.—A few days ago, in San Pietro d'Arena, a suburb of Genoa, a young carabineer killed four persons, and wounded as many more, in consequence of jealousy. San Pietro d'Arena being one of the stations of the Royal Carabineers appointed for the service of the police, and the maintenance of good order, this young man, belonging to the corps, fell in love with a girl named Rosina, a native of that village, who became equally enamoured of him. They saw each other daily, and usually made appointments in remote places, the carabineer wishing their interviews to be private, as his object was to seduce the girl. She resisted for some time, but being beguiled by her own affection, and her lover's promises of marriage, she yielded to his wishes. Two months elapsed without any progress to their union, and the young carabineer listened to the advice of some friends, who, to dissuade him from marrying her, alleged that she had been secretly connected with some of the villagers. Rosina, seeing that her lover was continually thoughtful, and had lost his usual spirits, asked him the reason. The enraged youth declared to her all the motives that had induced him to change his mind, and vowed that he should never love her more,

for that she was faithless. Rosina, bursting into tears, assured him of her innocence. The carabineer left her, after declaring that he would narrowly watch all her steps, and if ever he found her guilty of the slightest trespass, kill her. It happened one day, that Rosina, having left her home early, to purchase some household articles, met with a young countryman of her acquaintance, who calling her by her name, stopped to ask her how she did. Although she never conversed with any one for fear of exciting suspicions in her lover, Rosina could not do less than stop and give a civil answer to the youth. The carabineer, whose jealousy caused him to watch day and night near the house, was proceeding thither at this moment, and observed her. As she was returning home, along a narrow street, she was joined by her lover, who said, "Now you cannot deny it; I have seen with my own eyes that you are faithless; you are no longer worthy to live;" and, plunging his sabre into her side, he ran her through the body, the poor girl being then in the seventh month of her pregnancy. The moment he had done the deed, the carabineer tried to escape, and hurried to the guard-house, to get his arms and secure what money he possessed. Some persons, who had witnessed the crime, went in pursuit, and called on the people in the street to stop him; but he rushed like a madman into the guard-house, where he found the brigadier and his wife. The brigadier having heard a cry in the street of "Stop him! stop the carabineer!" and seeing that he was taking his arms, attempted to lay hold of him. Having the sabre still in his hand, the carabineer struck at the officer,

and wounded him in several places, upon which the latter, seeing no other way to escape from an infuriated man, leaped through the window. The carabineer then grasped the arm of the brigadier's wife, and drew her into the room that contained the arms of the whole brigade. Closing and bolting the door, he vowed that he would fire upon any one who should approach, and ordered the woman to load the fire-arms and hand them to him as he called for them, telling her she must obey his orders, as she valued her life. On looking out, he saw a crowd of people assembling, among whom were some of his comrades, who had been dispersed about the suburb, and he instantly began to fire from the windows, to prevent any one from approaching the guard-house. The people, being terrified by this rapid discharge of fire-arms, which wounded one of the carabineers, fled to a distance and waited for orders. The lieutenant of the corps arriving, reprovved his men for standing in dread of a single individual, and bade the *marechal de logis* to go into the room, and arrest the man, telling him that, if necessary, he might take a force with him. The *marechal*, though a good soldier, and a man of courage, told the lieutenant he was sending him to certain death by ordering him to execute the arrest in that manner. The lieutenant roughly replied, that his business was, not to make observations, but to obey orders. The *marechal*, without saying another word, took with him two carabineers, and going round to the back part of the guard-house, effected an entrance unobserved by the carabineer, who kept running from window to window and discharg-

ing his fire-arms. But in the door of the room there was an iron-grating, through which the man observed that somebody was coming up stairs, and firing through the aperture, he killed the *marechal*: the men with him had scarcely time to make good their retreat, and hastened to tell the lieutenant what had happened. That officer withdrew to wait for reinforcements, after having posted sentinels at a distance to watch the motions of the besieged *carabineer*. Shortly afterwards, lieutenant Nasi arrived, with a detachment of 25 men of the Legion of Royal Light Infantry, which was quartered in the suburb. They endeavoured to carry the guard-house by assault; but their strongest efforts were ineffectual, as the *carabineer* kept up a brisk fire, by which one of the detachment was wounded. Nasi then, relinquishing his design of taking the delinquent by force, determined to wait until night, when some stratagem might be attempted with success. The *carabineer* having expended so much of his ammunition that he had only two loaded carbines and two loaded pistols left, determined to make sure work with two more of the assailants, and then shoot himself through the head. He looked out at the windows; and seeing no one near enough to molest him, he ordered the woman to keep a strict watch on pain of death, telling her that all was over with him, and that he wished to have some time to make his will before he died. The woman, in great trepidation, promised to obey his commands, and he sat down to write. Late at night, lieutenant Nasi having approached the back part of the guard-house, mounted the roof with one half of his detach-

ment, and as the building was only of one story, he determined to make a breach in the tiles, through which he might kill the *carabineer*. The latter having finished writing his will, was now on the alert, and hearing the people on the roof removing the tiles, discharged his two carbines, one after the other, and wounded the corporal of the regiment. Two pistol shots were then heard, after which all was still. The men remained a short time in suspense, not knowing what to do; but at length determined to continue their operations, and having widened the breach, perceived the *carabineer* stretched on the floor weltering in his blood. They passed through the roof, and beating down the door with the butt-ends of their muskets, entered the room, and found the woman in one corner in a swoon, from which they instantly proceeded to revive her. Lieutenant Nasi took possession of the man's will, which was expressed in these terms:—"I am a soldier, 16 years of age; I never incurred a single reproof from my superiors, having always behaved loyally and well. Jealousy has driven me to the commission of crimes so atrocious that I shudder to remember them. Unwilling to disgrace my family by ending my days at the gallows, I have thought that the death I now die may in some degree expiate my faults. To the colonel I recommend my mother, that she may receive the arrears that are due to me. May my death be a warning to all, that jealousy is the most terrible disease that can happen to man, for it drives him to the most fearful excesses, and he is no longer master of himself when this passion takes entire hold of his mind."

6. DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—A fatal accident took place at Nienburg, in the duchy of Anhalt. The citizens had resolved, on a visit of the duke and duchess, to illuminate the new suspension bridge. At 8 o'clock, they went to the bridge with torches and a numerous band of music. Half the bridge sunk into the river (the Saale) at half-past eight o'clock, with all the people on it, and was carried down the stream. The duke immediately went to the spot to direct the means of saving those persons who were on the bridge at the mercy of the waves. Of 600 or 700 persons who were in this alarming situation, about 86 dead bodies were taken out of the river; seven died of the injuries they had received; and the number of the wounded was 41.—A dreadful loss for a place containing only 200 houses.

FINAL DECISION OF THE FIFE CAUSE.—In this cause, upon the 9th of March last, a verdict was returned in the jury court, finding that the instruments of trust, disposition, and deed of entail, of date the 8th of October, 1803, were not the deeds of the late lord Fife. This verdict proceeded upon the charge given from the bench, that, if it was satisfactorily proved that one of the instrumentary witnesses did neither see the grantee sign, nor hear him acknowledge his subscription, these instruments were not the deeds of lord Fife. To this charge in law, the defenders excepted; and a hearing in presence was ordered by the judges of the second division of the court of session.

The question of law having been argued on both sides, the judges gave their opinions. It was held unanimously that a deed is

null, if the witnesses, or one of them, neither see the grantee sign, nor hear him acknowledge his subscription: and that, of consequence, it was a right direction to the jury, that if they were satisfied the late earl of Fife did not acknowledge his subscription to George Wilson, one of the instrumentary witnesses—it being admitted that he did not see the earl sign—they must find that the deeds in question were not the deeds of the late earl of Fife.

The defenders also excepted to another point of the lord chief commissioner's charge, where he told the jury that it was his opinion, "the acknowledgment must be clear and explicit, and that he had not found any case in which a virtual or equipollent acknowledgment had been sustained." The judges were unanimous in refusing this bill, as, upon a fair consideration of the whole charge, it must be considered correct. Any opinion in regard to virtual acknowledgment was merely *obiter dictum*, and not intended as a direction to the jury. The fact of acknowledgment had been left open for their consideration in the concluding part of the passage objected to, where it was said "that it was not necessary to carry the doctrine so far in this case, as, according to the evidence of the two witnesses, if they, the jury, believed either of them, it did not appear that there was any acknowledgment either express or virtual."

Both bills of exceptions were accordingly refused, and the earl of Fife found entitled to the expenses of this discussion. The verdict of the jury is therefore final, that the deed of entail of October, 1808, and the trust-deed by which the noble earl has been hitherto ex-

cluded from a large portion of his estates, are not the deeds of the late earl of Fife.

14. MEETING AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.—A meeting was held in a private-room in the Mansion-house, to take into consideration the existing agitation in the city, and to adopt such measures as should be deemed necessary. Only persons who had been invited by the lord mayor to attend the meeting were admitted.

At two o'clock the Lord Mayor took the chair, about 150 of the most respectable merchants and traders in the city being then assembled. Amongst them were Messrs. Irving, Stephen Thornton, Baring, Basett, Tooke, Larpent, Thompson, Macauley, Hart Davis, Rickards, Holland, the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India company, G. Hibbert,—Imes, M. P., Bonham, Fletcher, Alexander, M. P., Crawford, Bainbridge, Melville, Raikes, Solly, Warre, Maclean, Gibson, Buckle, Lyall, C. Bosanquet, J. Bosanquet, Alderman Wood, Alderman Thompson, Alderman Garratt, Alderman Thorp, Alderman Atkins, T. Wilson, M. P., Longman, Hurst, Bonsor, Baldwin, sir C. Flower, sir James Shaw, &c. &c.

The Lord Mayor observed, that it was almost unnecessary to state, that the meeting had its origin in the alarm which prevailed in the city of London respecting bankers. It would appear presumptuous in him to do more than request the serious attention of the meeting to whatever might be submitted to them. If the proceedings of an assembly derived weight from the character of the persons composing it, the result of the present meeting could not fail to be considered of importance.

After some discussion, it was arranged that Mr. Baring, Mr. Irving, and Mr. Wilson, should retire and draw up some resolutions. Those gentlemen accordingly left the room, and after a lapse of about twenty minutes returned.

Mr. Baring said, that though the resolutions which he had framed were very concise, yet he had found it necessary to take some little time in drawing them up, on account of the great importance of the subject to which they referred. The meeting would consider them as having been hastily prepared; and therefore, if there was any thing either in their substance, or in the form of expression, which any person might consider objectionable, he had no desire to prevent it from being altered, if the meeting should think fit. He begged leave, however, merely to suggest, that if gentlemen did not object to the resolutions in substance, it would be as well not to express any difference of opinion on minor points. If the necessity of the case had not been so urgent, it might have been advisable to have waited until the resolutions could be submitted to a larger meeting; but at the present moment, when houses were tumbling around them, it would be culpable to delay for 24 hours. The gentleman then moved the following resolutions:—

“1. That the unprecedented embarrassments and difficulties under which the circulation of the country at present labours are mainly to be attributed to a general panic, for which there are no reasonable grounds; that this meeting has the fullest confidence in the means and substance of the banking establishments of the capital

and the country, and they believe that the acting generally upon that confidence would relieve all those symptoms of distress which now show themselves in a shape so alarming to the timid, and so fatal to those who are forced to sacrifice their property to meet sudden demands upon them, which it is no imputation upon their judgment and prudence not to have expected.

"2. That it having been stated to this meeting; that the Directors of the Bank of England are occupied with the remedy for a state of things so extraordinary, this meeting will refrain from any interference with the measures of the Directors of the Bank, who, they are satisfied, will do their duty towards the public.

"3. That having the firmest confidence in the stability of the public credit of the country, we declare our determination to support it to the utmost of our power."

These were adopted unanimously.

ENTERPRISE STEAM PACKET.—It appears from a letter of captain Johnson's, that his voyage from Falmouth to the Cape occupied 57 days. He used the steam 35 days, stopped at St. Thomas's three days, and worked by sails 19 days. Instead of standing to the westward within the Tropics, as the sailing vessels do, he kept pretty near the African coast, following its great bend to the eastward. St. Thomas's, at which he stopped, is under the equator, and within 100 miles of the continent. The engine consumed about eight chaldron of coals per day. The coals taken with him from England served for the whole voyage, but he reckons that, in consequence of the necessity of economizing them, he lost 20 days, and he invites the owners of the vessel to send 50 chaldrons to

Madeira and 50 to St. Helena. As he had still two days' coals when he reached the Cape, and steamed 35 days, the fact that a steam-ship sailing at 8 miles an hour in calm weather, can be so constructed as to afford stowage for 37 days' fuel, is of some importance. The greatest distance made in a day by the sails was 190 miles; by steam 169, or seven miles per hour. The distance, reckoning from Falmouth, and following the line of the African coast, being 7,500 miles, the vessel must have made 131 miles a-day on an average. But 500 miles would have been saved by striking right across from Cape Roxo to the Cape. The voyage from the Cape to Calcutta is 6,800 miles, and at the same rate of sailing should be accomplished in 52 days. Hence, as captain Johnson was to leave the Cape on the 18th of October, he should have reached Calcutta on the 9th of December; and including the five days spent at the Cape, the whole voyage would have occupied 114 days. But by placing dépôts of fuel at Madeira, St. Helena, the Cape, the Isle of France, and Columbo in Ceylon, which divide the distance very commodiously, the steam-power might be kept going without intermission, and the time probably reduced to 84 days, or twelve weeks. This is about two-thirds of the time taken by sailing vessels; for the usual length of a voyage between England and Calcutta is about 17 or 18 weeks. Were the isthmus of Suez cut, the distance from England to Calcutta would be reduced to 8,600 miles, and as the intermediate stages would be much shorter, a higher steam-power might be employed, and the voyage might undoubtedly

be shortened to 36 or 40 days. To Bombay the distance would be only 7,100 miles, and the voyage would not occupy more than 30 or 33 days.

16. MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—Mr. Brookes, the anatomist, in Blenheim-street, came before the sitting magistrate, and made the following statement of an extraordinary outrage that had been committed upon him in his own house the night before.

On two nights in each week during the anatomical season, the street-door of his house in Blenheim-street is left partly open, from 8 until 10 o'clock, for the accommodation of his pupils to pass in and out on coming to attend his evening lectures. After 10 o'clock the door is always locked, and made secure inside, with a strong chain. Mr. Brookes has for many years been in the habit, after the street-door has been fastened, and previous to his retiring to bed, of examining under the sofas, and behind the curtains of the windows, &c. in the different apartments, in order to guard against the sudden intrusion of nocturnal visitors. On Thursday night last, the dull uniformity of his nightly inspection was varied by an unexpected incident. At 11 o'clock, the street-door being as usual secured on the inside, Mr. Brookes was on the point of retiring from the parlour to his bedroom, when he proceeded to make his usual survey of the premises: he first stooped, as a matter of course, to look under one of the sofas, and had partly lifted up the covering for that purpose, when, to his no small astonishment, he imagined he beheld, extended at full length, a well-shaped leg and thigh of a man. For a moment Mr. Brookes dropped the sofa-cover, and stood in doubt as to the cor-

rectness of his optics, and thought, perhaps, that as he had that evening been lecturing on human legs and thighs, it might be possible that the vision of one of them might be still floating in his imagination. Determined, however, to satisfy himself as to whether this appearance was in fact shadow or substance, Mr. Brookes stooped down to take another peep under the sofa, when a human face presented itself to his astonished view! Mr. Brookes was in the act of stooping the third time, when a huge powerful man sprung from beneath the sofa, and seized Mr. Brookes by the throat. Mr. Brookes did not at all lose his self-possession, but manfully grappled with his ruffianly assailant: a struggle for mastery now ensued, each holding by the other's throat. Thrice the combatants stumbled together upon the floor, and thrice again regained their legs, without once letting go their holds on each other. In this manner, without a single syllable being spoken by either, Mr. Brookes and his murderous assailant fought their way, with alternate success, from the parlour into the hall passage, where they once more measured their lengths together on the ground; each striving to keep the other down, until at length the robber got the upper hand. Mr. Brookes now called out for assistance, exclaiming, "Murder! Help, Murder," as loudly as he could vociferate. In the mean time, the assailant, while he held one hand with great violence on Mr. Brookes's mouth, to silence his cries for assistance, was making preparation with some instrument in the other hand, to cut his throat. Thus forced, Mr. Brookes let go his hold in order to put both his hands up to save his windpipe. The in-

truder finding himself thus freed, and hearing the noise of the servant's approach, darted towards the street-door, and escaped, leaving, however, behind him his hat and shoes, which came off in the contest.

Mr. Brookes at the time recognised the intruder to be a person who had been for some time in his service in the capacity of porter; and who about six months ago, while he (Mr. Brookes) was travelling on the continent, had, in his absence, thought proper, without assigning any cause, to quit his situation, and had since made repeated applications to be reinstated in his service. Being quite alone, and all the family in bed in a distant part of the house, and not knowing what weapon of destruction the prisoner might have had about him, or how soon he might use it, Mr. Brookes thought it most prudent to be altogether silent, and not seem to know any thing of the man. He was afterwards seized, and sentenced to imprisonment.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.—A despatch, of which the following is an extract, was received from major-general sir Howard Douglas, bart., lieutenant-governor of the province of New Brunswick.—[See p. 135].

"Fredericton, Oct. 17, 1825.

"For some days previous to the 7th inst., the temperature of the air and the state of the atmosphere, much charged with smoke, indicated that fires of vast extent were raging in the woods; but no previous apprehension seems to have been entertained from the prevalence of conflagrations, which are so commonly put in action to commence clearances in the wilderness. On the day I have named, however, at about 11 o'clock in the

forenoon, an alarm was conveyed to the town, that the residence of the commissioner of Crown lands, about a mile and a half distant, was on fire. The garrison, and the greater part of the population, ran immediately thither, and succeeded in saving Mr. Baillie's house from the flames, which were spreading through the adjoining woods with tremendous fury.

"Whilst these accounts were brought to me, that the town was on fire, and before I could reach it, though mounted on a fleet horse, whole streets were in a blaze.

"At that time it blew a gale of wind from the north-west, and however incredible it may then have appeared, that the fire should have been communicated to the town from the woods in the vicinity, the sequel of this despatch will show, from what has occurred elsewhere, that there is every reason to believe such was the case.

"The fire raged with a degree of fury which no exertions (and those used were very great) could for a moment check; and the whole population abandoned their houses, making what efforts they could to save their effects.

"When the fire had consumed all that part of the town which lay in the direction of the wind, the conflagration took a lateral course, threatening the barracks and other buildings, which, had they taken fire, must have conducted it to the total destruction of what has remained of the town of Fredericton.

"As evening advanced, the woods, which had continued to burn throughout the day, were now more distinctly seen to be every where on fire, and vast clouds of smoke rising in the distance, accompanied by extraordinary noises, as of furious explosions of flame,

and the fire reflected on the distant sky, portended other calamities which I have now the pain to report.

“On the very same day, and about the hour when this place suffered most, the town of Newcastle, 120 miles distant, together with all the mercantile establishments on that bank of the Miramichi river, and some on the opposite side, were consumed by a violent torrent of fire, which issued from the woods in the rear at about nine o'clock, p. m. Thus the destructive element which was causing such devastations in other parts of the province, appears to have been driven thither by the gale which was experienced here, but which the mighty action of such extensive and rapid conflagration dilated, as it proceeded, to the most impetuous hurricane, and the very wide range it has taken leads me to fear, that we have much yet to learn of its dreadful effects, when reports shall come in from the numerous gangs of woodsmen dispersed in the various parts of the wilderness.

“At the same time that the flames and showers of burning embers poured upon Newcastle, they reached the establishment similarly placed upon the bank of the river, and others in the rear, and in fifteen minutes all were consumed.

“I wish I could report that life had been spared; but so violently driven were the flames and embers from the blazing woods, well prepared for the most active combustion by the longest season of heat and drought ever known, that men, women, and children, in great numbers, have perished in the houses and in the woods in exertions to save property, or in at-

tempts to save life; and when driven in terror to seek safety on another element, greater numbers still appear to have suffered in attempts to cross the river in boats or in canoes, on rafts or on logs of timber, which were alike incapable of resisting the fury of the storm. Many vessels were at the same time cast on shore, several set on fire, and three entirely consumed by the drift of embers from the land.

“The fatal effects of the awful calamity cannot yet be estimated. Fredericton has lost about eighty habitations or stores, and property to the value of at least 33,000*l*. On the rivers Orounuctoo and Ronderjonish, tributaries of the St. John, several lives and many habitations have been lost and destroyed, and some of these ravages accompanied by terrific circumstances. On the Miramichi river, the loss of life cannot, I fear, be estimated under 300 souls. Great numbers of the destitute survivors had collected in the village of Chatham for relief, and as so many of the provision stores of the merchants had been consumed (the settlement depending almost entirely upon imported food), serious apprehensions were entertained of approaching famine. So soon as I learnt this, I assembled his majesty's council to consider what measures it would be expedient to adopt, and an agent has been sent to Quebec to purchase supplies, and to proceed with them to Miramichi.”

21. THE COMET STEAM-PACKET.—*Trial of Duncan M'Innes, late master, and Peter M'Bride, pilot, of the Comet Steam-boat.*—Yesterday, the trial of the master and pilot of the Comet steam-boat took place, before the High Court of Admiralty, sir John Connell, knt.,

judge, assisted by William Boswell, esq. advocate, sheriff of Berwickshire.

M'Innes and M'Bride, who had been liberated on bail, appeared at the bar.

Peter Sutherland sworn.—Was carpenter on board the Comet at the time she was lost, and had belonged to her for four months before. The crew of the Comet amounted to fourteen, including the master, steward, and piper. There were three men at the engine, an engineer and two firemen. There was always one man on the outlook, sometimes two, stationed there solely for that purpose. They were not stationed there for any particular length of time; nor was there any regular watch kept on board during the last voyage, though there had been the voyage before. He had been in the Ben Nevis steam-boat, which plies between Glasgow and Inverness, before he joined the Comet, and there were regular watches kept there by day and night. On board the Comet, the men were all on duty at the same time; and so far as he knows, the whole crew were on deck during the whole voyage, except when they were at the calling places. The reason of there being no watch kept the last voyage was, that the Comet had a new master, who was not so well acquainted with the navigation. It was the duty of all the men to look out. When the Comet left Rothsay, he thinks there were, as nearly as he could judge, about eighty persons, passengers and crew, on board. Knew several of the passengers on board; Miss Mackintosh, Mrs. Captain Sutherland, &c. It was about ten o'clock on Thursday night when the Comet left Rothsay. There was fine clear moonlight, but the

sea was pretty rough. After passing the Cloch lighthouse, they steered for Kempoch Point, off Gourrock, which they reached about one o'clock of the morning. The Comet was twenty-eight horse power, and on that evening was going at the rate of six and seven knots an hour. When they left Rothsay the crew were all perfectly sober. The moon-light continued only till the Comet left the Cloch lighthouse. There was no light at the bow of the vessel that night, though the last time he sailed in the Comet, there was a light at all times at night. This was the constant practice on board the Ben Nevis. It is customary for all steam-boats on the river Clyde so far as the Cloch to exhibit lights regularly at night. In the Frith of Clyde there are great numbers of boats during the period of the herring fishery season, and a great number of steam-boats at all hours. The Crinal canal admits only vessels of a certain size, and there are several steam-boats less than the Comet; but the boats that ply to Liverpool, Belfast, &c. are much larger. He was on deck during the whole of the night. After passing the Cloch, James Nicholson, a common seaman, was at the helm; M'Bride, the pilot, was near Nicholson. He understood that John M'Lachlan was on the look out. He did not see the master on the deck at all, after they had passed the Cloch. The first thing that attracted his attention was hearing M'Lachlan, who was standing at the larboard paddle-box, cry out "Port the helm!" the effect of which would be, to put the vessel's head to the starboard, or in this case to the shorp. Immediately afterwards, in less than half a minute, he heard the

word "starboard" given by some person near the centre of the vessel, abaft the chimney. The vessel answered the order to "port the helm," but he was not certain whether the second order was attended to. He ran forward to the bow, and saw the Ayr steam-boat coming down at the distance of about one hundred yards from them. The Ayr had a light at her starboard bow. The head of the Ayr was inclined to the shore, as was the Comet's, at this moment, and there was no alteration in the course of either of the vessels till they struck, which was not more than a minute and a half after the time he first saw the Ayr. He thinks if the order to "port the helm" had been obeyed, the Comet would have steered round, and the Ayr would have come up alongside. If the order also of "starboard" had been adhered to, they would have cleared the Ayr. The Comet was struck on the larboard bow, the force of which nearly turned the Comet round, and the Ayr came close alongside, and he had hold of the Ayr's gunnel after the collision. At this time, the greater part of the passengers were below in the cabins. Heard an order given to set on the engine, and M'Innes call out, "to run the Comet ashore." The passengers rushed upon deck, and great confusion and cries ensued. He pushed the Ayr off with his hand, and heard a voice on board the Ayr call out to set on the engine; and, while the Comet was making a little way to the shore, the Ayr passed on in her course, as if proceeding on her voyage. An attempt was made to lower the boat of the Comet; when he ran abaft, one end of it was in the water; it was crowded with

the passengers and some of the crew, and immediately sunk. About two minutes after the small boat sunk, the Comet went down; and it was between three and four minutes after the Comet was struck before she sunk; witness was standing on the quarter-deck; he swam ashore. At the time the Comet sunk, the Ayr had left her nearly a quarter of a mile, in the direction of the Cloch lighthouse, as far as he could judge. When he was swimming, he saw the Ayr run up past the Comet. He hailed the Ayr, but got no answer, and is uncertain whether he was heard or not. He first swam after the Ayr, expecting them to pick him up; he got hold of a cabin door, and supported himself for some time. Swears positively that the Ayr did not stop her engine, but passed on to Greenock with her usual speed. The passengers on board the Comet called to the Ayr for God's sake to assist them. The Ayr must have heard the cries.

Interrogated by the Lord Advocate.—During the whole four months he had sailed with the Comet, there had always till this night been a light at the bow. When steam vessels meet each other on the Clyde, they pass on the left of each other, which is effected by putting the helm to the starboard.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cockburn.—In the circumstances in which the Comet was when the Ayr appeared, the word "starboard" should have been given. "Port your helm" was the wrong order given at first.

Mr. Colin Alexander Anderson was one of those saved when the Comet was lost. Was in the cabin, when the Comet was struck by the Ayr. He came immedi-

ately on deck. It was about two in the morning, when the collision took place. The moon was not shining at that time. Did not see any light in the bow of the Comet. He heard some cry on deck immediately before the collision. Did not observe any vessel near them when he came on deck, nor until a few minutes after. The Comet, after being struck, moved a little to the shore, and then went down. The other vessel, the Ayr, was then a good way off. Did not observe whether the Ayr had any light. After the Comet went down he swam to a boat. One of the crew of the Comet got hold of him, but he got to the boat, which righted. He sank twice, but was picked up by a boat from Gourrock. He first swam down the stream, but from seeing the lights from the houses on the shore, he turned round, and swam in that direction. Heard loud cries for aid by the crew and passengers on board the Comet. These cries were directed towards the Ayr, and he thinks she was near enough for those on board her to hear them. The captain was in the cabin at the time of the collision, and had been there about ten minutes previous. He was talking with one of the passengers. There was no drinking in the cabin.

John Gillies, a fireman on board the Comet.—After passing Rothsay, they steered to the Toward Light, and from that to the Cloch. The Comet was at Kempoch-point, when she was struck by the Ayr. The collision took place at half-past one in the morning. Knows it was at that time, as he looked at his watch about two minutes before. He was in the engine-house at the time, and came on deck as soon as possible. He did

not see the captain, when he came on deck; but he heard him speaking. He could see both sides of the river, and saw distinctly the houses at Gourrock. The engine was stopped about two minutes and a half, and was again set a-going; but it soon after stopped. He saved himself by hanging on the boat of the Comet. Did not, so far as he saw, observe any light on the head of the Comet.

Cross-examined.—Has been at sea seven years. The night was very clear and starry, not a cloud in the horizon. Never saw lights carried in steam vessels, or others, in so clear a night. Had been on board the Henry Bell steam vessel, and never saw her put up a light in so clear a night as the one on which the Comet was lost. The Ayr did not afford any assistance, nor, so far as he saw, did she offer any. Was sure that those on board of her must have heard the cries from the Comet. The captain and crew of the Comet were quite sober as far as he saw.

Re-examined.—Had been eight months on board the Comet, and she had frequently no lights up at night.

Cross-examined.—Has repeatedly seen steam-boats in the Clyde without lights, when the night was as clear as the one he alluded to.

Re-examined.—Was in the steerage some time before the collision, listening to people singing songs. Was perfectly sober at the time, and had only tasted one glass of spirits that day.

John M'Lellan, lately under-steward of the Comet.—Had been eight weeks in that situation. The Comet had no lights up on the night she was lost. The night was very clear, and it had been moon-

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light about half an hour before the accident. They very seldom sailed without lights at night. They had lights up on the night preceding the accident.

Miss Jane Monro. — Was on board the Comet, when she was lost. Had been on the deck from five o'clock that night; it was very clear; there were no clouds or showers of snow. She knew one Mackenzie, one of the passengers, who asked her if she would like to see another steam-boat passing, and he took her forward to the bow, and when she came there, saw the Ayr steam-boat about 100 yards distance. Does not recollect seeing any person there at that time, nor did she hear any person call when she was there. Was standing at the bow when the collision took place. Was saved by a dog that she got hold of. The cries from the Comet were very loud. It was a greyhound by which she was saved.

Mrs. Janet Millar was a passenger on board the Comet, when she was lost. Was below in the steerage, when the Comet was struck by the Ayr. Saw some of the crew in the steerage, and several of them, as she thought, were the worse for liquor. Saw Gillies, the fireman, about eight o'clock that night, who appeared rather tipsy. Did not see any light on board, and heard both the passengers and crew complain of the captain for not allowing one. This was after the moon was set.

Mr. Marshall, sheriff substitute of Greenock. — On the bodies of those brought ashore, there were about ten or a dozen watches; they had, in general, stopped at half-past one, or a few minutes from two.

James Martin, river pilot, re-

siding at Gourrock. — Heard cries in the river on the night when the Comet was lost. He was in bed when he heard the cries, and immediately ran out and launched his boat, with which he proceeded to the spot. He made three trips, and saved eight persons. He saw the Ayr steam-boat, which had caused the accident, proceeding up the Clyde towards Greenock. It was a fine clear night, and he could see the hills on the opposite side of the Frith. The cries from the Comet were very loud. He saw the Ayr passing, when he was launching his boat from the shore.

Thomas M'Lelland was master of the Ayr steam-boat, in October last, and sailed from Greenock, about one o'clock on Friday morning, the 21st of October. The time of sailing was regulated by the time of high water on Ayr Bar, as they cannot get into Ayr harbour except at high water. Had been detained at Greenock. There was a lantern and a candle lighted in it on the starboard bow. It is the practice of other steam-boats to carry lights at night, in navigating that part of the river. Immediately on leaving the quay he ordered two men to be stationed in the fore-castle, and one at the funnel, to pass the word to the steersman. He was stationed on the larboard paddle-box. The man kept a sharp look out. They were afraid of fishing boats, and did not expect to fall in with a steam-boat. He had been aft at the binnacle head, when he heard the man at the fore-castle call out "A boat a-head, starboard the helm," a regulation that is followed when steam-boats meet. He immediately went forward, thinking it was a small boat, but before he got to the fore-castle, the collision

took place. This was the first time he had seen the Comet. Had heard no cry from the Comet, and she had no light up. After the collision, the vessels bounded from each other about 15 or 20 feet. They did not alter their direction, the engines not being stopped, and the Ayr passed the Comet in shore. The engines of the Ayr were two of thirty-horse power. They had only gone about three lengths when he called to the engineer to stop the engines, and, in the same breath, ordered their boat to be lowered. Both these orders were obeyed. After he saw the engines stopped, he heard a cry aft, and then he ran to see if all was right on board his vessel. He ordered the steersman to port the helm, but she did not answer the helm. They then hoisted the jib, and put the helm a starboard, when the vessel came round. When he got her round and wore, the Comet had disappeared and gone down. He directed the pilot to steer in the direction of the place where he had last seen that ship. When they came to the spot where they supposed the Comet had gone down, they stopped about ten minutes, and looked round, and called out, but could hear or see nothing. When he put on the engine, he steered for Greenock. The passengers were entreating him to save their lives, and run the vessel on shore. His crew consisted of nine in all. The engine was stopped the first time about 15 seconds. It was so dark at the time the collision took place, that they could not see more than a few yards from the vessel. The night was starry. Could see the land, but not an object on it. Thinks they were a quarter of a mile from the shore. Greenock is about three

miles from the spot where the accident took place; had to pass Gourrock in proceeding to Greenock. Did not know what depth of water was in Gourrock harbour; but does not think there was a sufficient depth there at that time for the Ayr, which drew $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet of water. The water was increasing on him, and it did not occur to him to lessen the velocity of the Ayr. He ordered down the jolly-boat, which would contain 15 persons. He was apprehensive for his own vessel, and as soon as he could bring her round he came to the spot.

[To a question from the Lord Advocate, whether he might not have gone close into the land and given an alarm to the people at Kemnoch, and thus have saved the lives of several persons, he did not answer.]

Cross-examined.—Had been in the command of a steam-boat about a month, and had gone three voyages to Ayr. This was the first voyage of the pilot in a steam-boat; he had before this been in the habit of piloting the vessels up the river Clyde. He believed that fishing-boats were sometimes out at the time of night alluded to. Although the engines were ordered to be stopped on the collision taking place, yet it was about a minute before it could be done. He thought that porting the vessel would have been better than backing her. Was anxious about his own vessel, and wished to ascertain her state before he could render any assistance. Had nothing moveable on deck but the boxes over the engines, and did not direct any articles to be thrown overboard to assist in saving the sufferers in the Comet. He thinks, but is not positive, that they

stopped about ten minutes near the place where the Comet went down. Heard cries from the Comet, and stopped the engine. Heard no cries when they came to the spot. Does not think he could see a steam-boat a hundred yards off, without a light at that particular place. There was no one on board his own vessel who suggested that he should do any thing to save the people in the Comet. They were anxious for their own lives, and pressed him to run the vessel on shore. It being low water, and having a cargo on board, he could not have landed at Gourock, having lost his boat. It did not occur to him, that by calling out, he might have alarmed the people of Gourock sooner than have gone to Greenock. After what has happened, he might act differently on a similar occasion, were it again to occur.

By the Court.—His vessel made a great deal of water, and the pumps were kept going till they came to Greenock. There were three men employed at the pump during all that time. The vessel was injured on the starboard bow. Four carpenters were employed a whole day in repairing her. There was a plank stove in. Two sailor passengers were as active as his own men in assisting to lower the boat when the Ayr struck the Comet.

Robert Knox late pilot of the Ayr steam-boat.—When they left Greenock, they hoisted a light a-head. There were two men on the look-out, but does not know whether any one was placed in the midship to repeat the signal or order. It was dark, when they passed Gourock. The men on the look-out were steady men. It is the practice among the steam-

boats in the Clyde to carry a light in the night, and also to do so in moon-light nights. He was licensed a river pilot in 1819, and has navigated in the Clyde for 12 years. Did not think, from the state of the navigation, and the darkness, that on the night in question it would have been safe for any vessel to proceed without a light. The first alarm he heard was from one of the men on the look-out, who called out, "A boat, a-head," and the other, "Starboard the helm." The order was a right order, according to the regulations in the Clyde, where each vessel passes to its own left. The helm was put to starboard, and the Ayr obeyed the helm. There was no counter-order given, and he put the helm as far starboard as it would go. Never saw the Comet, till she was within two ship-lengths of the Ayr. Their vessel was struck on the starboard bow. Did every thing in his power, and according to the best of his judgment, when he heard the call given, to prevent the collision.

Cross-examined.—The order, which had been given by the man at the bow of the Comet to the steersman of that vessel to "port the helm," was certainly a wrong order, and the collision might not have taken place, had the Comet continued on her course without altering it. The steersman is bound to obey, whether the order be right or not. Thinks that the Ayr passed the Comet about half a mile before her engines were stopped, and they were done so by order of the master. They did not stop above a minute. They then steered to the spot where the Comet went down, and stopped there for about ten minutes. The captain ordered them to listen,

whether they heard any thing, but they did not, after which they sailed for Greenock.

Evidence for the Panels.

John White was on board the *Ayr*, at the time the *Comet* was struck, and was below. When he felt the shock, he went on deck, and asked where the pump was. After he came on deck, the engine was stopped, and remained so for about ten minutes, after which the engine was set on again, and the *Ayr* proceeded down the Clyde. Shortly after, the engine of the *Ayr* was again stopped, and an attempt was made to lower the boat, but, before the tackles were unhooked, the engine was set on again, and the boat filled. The *Ayr* would not wear for some time, until the jib was set, to assist her. At last, when she did wear, she proceeded up the Clyde towards Greenock. He heard no order given to go to the spot where the *Comet* had been, and the *Ayr* did not go to that spot; but, from the cries heard by those on board the *Ayr*, they tried again to lower the boat. Witness had no order from the captain to lower the boat, but it was suggested by his comrade, Alexander Pollock, who observed to witness, "My God, Jack, is it not a terrible thing to hear these people drowning, and us unable to give them any assistance?" At this time the *Ayr* was about 50 yards from the *Comet*. He at no time heard the captain give any order to assist the people on board the *Comet*; but he (the captain) and some of his people assisted to hoist up his own boat to get the water out with which it was filled. The cause of the boat swamping was the steam being put on. The *Ayr* had a good light out when witness went

below, about a quarter of an hour before she struck, and some persons were on the look-out. He heard an order given by the captain to keep a good look-out, as he was going below. M'Gregor was one of those on the look-out. The captain gave no assistance in lowering the boat; but said nothing to dissuade witness from doing so. It was neither a clear nor a dark night; the moon had set; the *Ayr* might have seen the *Comet* before striking about 60 or 80 yards. Had the *Comet* had a light, she might have been seen much farther off. Alexander Pollock is now in Dublin.

James Ross is a pilot in the Clyde, and has been a river-pilot there for about 19 years—knows all parts of it from Broomielaw to the Cloon. Was pilot aboard of the *Caledonia* steam-boat for about seven months in the summer season, on voyages to Rothsay, &c. Some steam-boats have lights at night, and some none. It is by no means the custom to have lights below Greenock on a clear night. Very few carry lights then. It might be a clear night, and yet no moon. When witness was on board the *Caledonia*, it was not the custom to have lights at night, light or dark. This was about nine years ago. Recollects the night of the accident; it was perfectly clear. A vessel might be seen on such a night, at a distance of a mile and a half, though carrying no lights. Witness was at Gourrock, and heard very lamentable cries. A young man knocked at his door, and he immediately jumped out. On looking out, he saw a steam-boat with her lights out close to the place whence the cries came. When called, he got up immediately, and called some neighbours, but

before he got to the water side, his boat had been put off; and he assisted to launch another. By this time four persons saved had come ashore.

Several witnesses were called to the character of the accused.

After speeches from the Lord Advocate and Mr. Cockburn, the judge summed up the evidence, and finished his charge to the jury at four o'clock in the morning.

The court met again on Thursday at two o'clock, when the jury, by their chancellor, returned a verdict, unanimously finding the libel proven against D. M'Innes; but in consideration of the circumstances of the case, as well as his good character, recommending him to the leniency of the court; and with respect to M'Bride, finding him not guilty. [*See infra p. 184*].

28. HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY, EDINBURGH. — The high court of Justiciary met for the trial of William Allan. The indictment charged him with having, on the 17th of September, upon the road leading from the toll-bar of Fyvie, along the south side of the wood of Den of Rothie to Old Rayne, attacked Alexander M'Kay, tailor and drover, or farmer's servant, and with the leaded end of a whip, or some other blunt or heavy instrument, struck him several times severely on the head, face, and sides, whereby he was knocked to the ground, his skull fractured, and one of his ribs broken; and with having robbed him, while in that state, of a one-pound note, and several pieces of silver coin: in consequence of his wounds, Alexander M'Kay died on the 2nd of October following. Allan pleaded "not guilty."

James Hay, one of the justices of the peace for Aberdeenshire, was

told by captain Forbes there was a man in the inn of Fyvie hurt. Went to Mr. Mackie's house, and saw on a table the bones, which had been taken out of the man's head. He was in great distress, but gave his answers very distinctly. He said his name was Alexander M'Kay, and he came from the parish of Farr, in Sutherland. He said he had come from Cupar Angus with a man named William Allan, and had slept at Daviot with him the night before. He suspected that he meant to take his money, as he had wished him always to go by-roads, and he thought he felt his hand attempting to get at his money during the night. That, when near Fyvie, they had left the road, and came through a muir, at a certain place, where there was a road with a wood on one side, and corn ricks on the other, Allan came behind him and struck him with a whip on the head, and he fell among whins; but he recollected nothing more. Witness went to the place described, and observed a hat lying inside the wood of Den of Rothie. Having a horse with him, he marked the place, and came to Fyvie; and, along with captain Forbes and Mr. Mackie, the inn-keeper, returned and found the hat and a stick. They took them down to Fyvie. They were shown to M'Kay, who said they were both his. The place is a lone place; only the roof of one house being visible from it. Saw M'Kay on the Sunday and Monday following. On Monday a regular deposition was taken from him, which witness identified. He did not vary a single word in his story from first to last. M'Kay described Allan as having lightish-coloured hair, and having recently had the small-pox, with

which he was marked. When witness afterwards saw the prisoner, his appearance agreed with this description. The prisoner was present when M'Kay's deposition was taken, and was distinctly identified by him as the man who had assaulted him. When M'Kay took the whip in his hand, he shuddered. The whip had been taken from the prisoner by the constables.

John Fyfe, messenger-at-arms in Aberdeen, related his apprehension of panel, who was found by him and Mr. Urquhart on a Sunday morning feeding cattle in a moss. He took him into his house, on pretence of seeing a citation to the circuit-court which panel had received as a witness; there made him prisoner, and demanded his whip, which panel hesitated to give him, till he threatened to search for it, when he gave it up. Witness allowed panel to shift himself; and observed in his chest a pocket-book, containing two one-pound notes, two five-shilling pieces, three half-crowns, and two and sixpence in silver in the book. The dress of the prisoner corresponded exactly with the description given of it by M'Kay. Witness brought the prisoner, along with the articles mentioned, to Lewis of Fyvie. Took him into the room where M'Kay was lying. There were several other persons in the room. Desired M'Kay to look round, and say if the man was there who had robbed him. He looked up, and, pointing to Allan, said, "O! Willie, how could you murder me? You might have asked my money, and I would have given it to you." Witness asked M'Kay, would he swear, as a dying man, that Allan had robbed him. He replied, "O yes, as a dying man." Prisoner heard this declaration. Witness

asked him what he had been struck with? He said, "with a whip with a brass head." He was then asked, if he should know it? He said he should. Witness handed it to him, and he grasped it very hard with both his hands, and, "Och! och!—that's my butcher." He was then asked, what money he had lost? He said a one-pound note; but he did not know of what bank. He said he had a five-shilling piece of his own, and Allan had another; and that on the road Allan wished to exchange with him, that he might have the two; but M'Kay had refused to exchange. He said he had some half-crowns, he thought three, and some shillings. Witness then showed M'Kay the money. He turned over the two notes, and pointed out one of the Dundee Union bank as being like his. He looked at the two large pieces, and after turning them in his hand, said, "Willie, that's your five-shilling piece and mine." During these proceedings, the panel, in reply to M'Kay, always said it could not be him; for he knew that he had been kind to him. M'Kay, in reply, said, "Och! och! you know very well it was you."

David Burnet.—Prisoner and he were in the service of Mr. Fyfe, cattle-dealer. In the end of August, went towards Falkirk, with the cattle, along with prisoner. Came one stage, to Leigh-lodge, with him, and breakfasted there. Prisoner asked witness to pay for the breakfast, because he had no money; and he paid threepence for him. Prisoner said he had 3½d., when he left Ellen-market. Prisoner got 2s. from witness for watching on the road. He paid his maintenance out of it. His wages for watching were 1s. a night. They were 13 nights on the road to Falkirk. Saw

the prisoner paid his wages, by Mr. Fyfe, at Falkirk. He got 1*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* He was offered 2*l.* and was asked to give in the change, but could not; and was then paid with a one-pound note, a five-shilling piece, and other silver. Went with the prisoner afterwards as far as Cupar Angus. Did not see him have any other crown piece than the one he got from Mr. Fyfe.

(The prisoner had said, in his declaration, he got the two-pound notes found on him from Mr. Fyfe.)

Margaret Duguid, servant to William Barron, vintner, at Kirk-town Daviot, proved that panel and deceased slept in one bed in her master's house on Friday night; described panel's dress and whip the same as other witnesses. They left Daviot a quarter before six on Saturday morning.

Jane Bruce, daughter of James Bruce, farmer, at Cowhill, on the road between Daviot and Fyvie.—Saw two men pass her father's house, between seven and eight in the morning in question, one a young and the other an old man. The old man had a plaid like that shown her. They were going towards Fyvie. Described the young man's dress; it was like that shown her. He had a stick in one hand, and a whip in the other—like the whip in court. She afterwards saw a young man at Fyvie, a prisoner. She knew him to be the one she had seen in the morning. The prisoner was the man.

Jean Ironside, servant in Mains of Fyvie, saw the prisoner there on the day a man was hurt near Fyvie. It was between nine and ten o'clock in the morning. He was alone, and went towards Comieston.

Alexander Pratt saw the prisoner on the morning of the 17th of Sep-

tember, about ten o'clock. He was alone, and walking quick, and had a big whip beneath his left arm. Prisoner said he had come from Meldrum that morning, and had got a dram when coming out of it. Old Meldrum is on the high road from Fyvie to Aberdeen. Prisoner went on the road.

The Jury, after being enclosed about 15 minutes, returned an unanimous verdict of *Guilty*.

He was then sentenced to be executed at Aberdeen on Friday, the 10th of February.

29. HIGH COURT OF JUDICIARY.—*Case of the Comet*.—Their lordships met soon after nine o'clock, and proceeded to the consideration of a bill of suspension and liberation for Duncan M'Innes, late master of the Comet steam-boat, prisoner in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, by virtue of a sentence pronounced by the judge of the High Court of Admiralty, on the 22nd inst.

The Lord Advocate stated, that he was about to save the Court some trouble by at once acknowledging, that he did consider the proceedings in this case liable to an objection of a technical nature, as touching the mode of making up the record, which would render it, in his opinion, not fitting for the public prosecutor to insist on sustaining the sentence against the pursuer. The libel set forth in the major proposition two crimes—the one culpable homicide—the other negligent steering of a steam-boat, by which lives were lost. Though these crimes were nearly of the same nature, yet the prosecutor having set them forth as separate crimes, was bound to hold them as such; and the indictment proceeded to say, not that the pursuers were "guilty of

the said crimes, or one or other of them, but that they were guilty of the said crime actors or art and part;" thus leaving it uncertain which of the two crimes so set forth the prosecutor meant to charge them with.

The following judgment was then read by the clerk of court:—

"The Lord Justice Clerk and Lords Commissioners of Justiciary, having considered the foregoing bill of suspension and liberation, and what is above represented in regard to the mode in which the record was made up, in respect that the Lord Advocate does not insist in maintaining the sentence of the Judge Admiral, suspend the sentence complained of *simpliciter*, and grant warrant to, and ordain the magistrates of Edinburgh and keepers of their Tolbooth, to set the said Duncan M'Innes at liberty."

M'Innes was liberated accordingly.

LIVERPOOL.—*Colonial Imports of Liverpool, compared with those of the rest of Great Britain.*

Cotton Wool into Liverpool, year 1825, up to December 31, 703,352 bags.

Ditto, average five previous years, 468,200 bags.

Rest of Great Britain, year 1825, 111,210 bags.

Ditto, average five previous years, 88,500 bags.

Sugar into Liverpool, year 1825, up to Dec. 31, 100 chests; 3,200 boxes.

Ditto, average five previous years, 1,600 chests; 6,100 boxes.

Rest of Great Britain, year 1825, 4,700 chests; 243,000 boxes.

Ditto, average five previous years, 4,000 chests; 19,700 boxes.

Coffee into Liverpool, year 1825, up to Dec. 31, 5,040 casks; 12,490 bags and barrels.

Coffee into Liverpool, average five previous years, 4,600 chests; 15,300 bags and barrels.

Rest of Great Britain, year 1825, 29,100 casks; 187,380 bags and barrels.

Ditto, average five previous years, 31,110 casks; 102,700 bags and barrels.

Rum into Liverpool, year 1825, up to Dec. 31, 4,780 puncheons; 1,490 hogsheads.

Ditto, average five previous years, 8,240 puncheons; 1,460 hogsheads.

Rest of Great Britain, year 1825, 27,320 puncheons; 2,740 hogsheads.

Ditto, average five previous years, 39,130 puncheons; 1,940 hogsheads.

HAMBURGH.—The number of ships arrived here in the course of this year was, 1,863, of which there were from England, including those in ballast... 757

West Indies 79

East Indies..... 4

North America 39

South America 125

Mediterranean 80

Spain 7

Portugal..... 22

France 92

Sweden and Norway..... 29

Denmark and the coast.... 46

Holland, East Friesland, and

the coasts 377

Sailed, 1,858 ships.

SUICIDES IN WESTMINSTER.—

The following is an authenticated monthly statement of the number of males and females whose deaths were occasioned by suicide, during the year 1825, in the city and liberties of Westminster, and upon whom inquests were held before the coroners of that district.

Jan.—Two men and two women, by hanging themselves.

Feb.—One man, by hanging himself; and another, by cutting his throat.

March.—One man, by hanging himself.

April.—One woman, by throwing herself out of a window.

May.—One woman, by taking poison.

June.—One man, by hanging himself.

July.—One woman, by poison; another, by cutting her throat; and also one man, by poison.

Aug.—One man, by cutting his throat, from jealousy.

Sept.—One girl, and a man, by poison.

Oct.—One woman, by hanging herself; one man and one woman, by poison; and also one man, by shooting himself.

Nov.—One man, by taking poison.

Dec.—Two men, by hanging themselves; and another, by cutting his throat.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Account of Appeals and Writs of Error remaining undecided and standing in the cause list as appointed, and not appointed for hearing:—

Appeals.

Heard in former sessions, but remaining undecided—4 Scotch, 2 English, 1 Irish. Deduct from above, decided in the present session; 1 Scotch, 2 English, 1 Irish. Remaining undecided, 3 Scotch.

Remaining on the list of last session, 1824, after deducting those not appointed for hearing—113 Scotch, 8 English, 27 Irish, 1 Welch.—Total 149.

Presented in the session 1825—31 Scotch, 14 English, 11 Irish.—Total 56; total on the list, 205.

Withdrawn—12 Scotch, 1 English, 1 Irish.—Total 14.

Dismissed for want of prosecution—2 Scotch.

Struck out on Report from Appeal Committee—3 Scotch.

Heard—66 Scotch, 11 English, 11 Irish, 1 Welch.—Total 80.

Decided—60 Scotch, 11 English, 9 Irish.—Total 80.

Remaining for Judgment—6 Scotch, 2 Irish, 1 Welch.—Total 9.

Remaining for Hearing—61 Scotch, 10 English, 26 Irish.—Total 97.

Writs of Error.

Heard in former sessions, but remaining undecided—2 English.

Deduct from above, decided in present session—1 English.

Remaining undecided—3 Scotch.

Remaining on the list of last session, 1824, after deducting those not appointed for hearing—4 Scotch, 5 English, 3 Irish.—Total 12.

Presented in the session 1825—19 English.

Withdrawn—2 English.

Non Prosed—11 English.

Heard—2 Scotch, 6 English, 1 Irish.—Total 9.

Decided—5 English, 1 Irish.—Total 6.

Remaining for judgment—2 Scotch, 1 English.—Total 3.

Remaining for hearing—2 Scotch, 5 English, 2 Irish.—Total 9.

Summary, 1825.

Total Appeals for Hearing.. 205
Total Writs of Error 31

236

Disposed of 130

Remaining for Hearing .. 106

Note.—The number of days on which the House sat upon Appeals

and Writs of Error, including those occupied in the consideration of causes, from the first day of this session to the 6th day of July inclusive, was 89.

FLUCTUATIONS IN THE FUNDS.
—Average price of the 3 per cent Public Funds, in each year since 1786, as shown by the rate of the purchases of the Commissioners for the reduction of the national debt.

Years ending	Average Price.		
	£.	s.	d.
January 31, 1787 ...	75	10	6
8 ...	74	2	10
9 ...	74	7	9
1790 ...	76	15	11
1 ...	76	17	3
2 ...	84	8	10
3 ...	89	12	8
4 ...	74	19	9
5 ...	66	14	11
6 ...	66	8	11
7 ...	60	2	5
8 ...	50	1	0
9 ...	50	12	0
1800 ...	59	10	5
1 ...	63	3	3
2 ...	61	6	0
3 ...	70	1	2
4 ...	57	3	3
5 ...	56	16	6
1806 ...	58	14	0
7 ...	61	2	8
8 ...	62	17	3
9 ...	66	11	6
1810 ...	68	8	1
1 ...	67	16	3
2 ...	63	12	3
3 ...	58	18	8
4 ...	58	15	9
5 ...	66	11	4
6 ...	58	13	9
7 ...	62	1	2
January 5, 1818 ...	76	16	0
9 ...	78	1	5
1820 ...	71	19	3
1 ...	68	12	0
2 ...	74	15	5
3 ...	79	15	0
4 ...	80	5	10

Prices of Consols.

		Average.		
1793 March	97	74	19	9
December ..	72			
1794 to 1816, inclusive (23 years), one average only reached		70	1	2
Six others	66	0	0	
Nine were under	60	0	0	
Two of the nine	51	0	0	
1817 March	68	76	16	0
November ..	83			
1818 March	78	78	1	5
September ..	74			
1819 March	73	71	19	3
November ..	68			
1820 April	70	68	12	0
October	67			
1821 April	72	74	15	5
October	78			
1822 April	79	79	15	0
October	82			
1823 April	73	80	5	10
October	83			

It appears by these averages that the extreme high prices of 97 and 83 have only been maintained for a short period, and that 80 may be considered a high price, as only three averages (from 1786 till 1824), have reached that price. In respect of the great advance of 1817 and 1824, it may be observed, the sudden reduction in the rate of interest of money operated at both periods as the principal cause.

CALCULATION OF LONDON CONSUMPTION.—There are upwards of 6,000 acres of ground cultivated as gardens, within 12 miles of the metropolis, giving employment to 30,000 persons in winter, and three times that number in summer. There were sold in Smithfield market, in the year 1822, 149,885 beasts, 24,609 calves, 1,507,096 sheep, and 20,020 pigs. This does not, however, by any means, form

the total consumed in London, as large quantities of meat in carcasses, particularly pork, are daily brought from the counties round the metropolis. The total value of the cattle sold in Smithfield is calculated at 8,500,000*l.*; it is supposed that a million a-year is expended in fruits and vegetables. The consumption of wheat amounts to a million of quarters annually; of which four-fifths are supposed to be made into bread, being a consumption of 64 millions of quartern loaves every year in the metropolis alone. An advance of one farthing on the quartern loaf, forms an aggregate increase, in expense for this article alone, of upwards of 13,000*l.* per week. The annual consumption

of butter in London amounts to about 11,000, and that of cheese to 13,000 tons. The money paid annually for milk is supposed to amount to 1,250,000*l.* The quantity of poultry annually consumed in London is supposed to cost between 70,000*l.* and 80,000*l.* That of game depends on the fruitfulness of the season. There is nothing, however, more surprising than the sale of rabbits. One salesman in Leadenhall-market, during a considerable portion of the year, is said to sell 14,000 rabbits weekly: he disposes of them, by employing between 150 and 300 men and women who hawk them through the streets.

APPENDIX to CHRONICLE.

SHERIFFS FOR THE YEAR 1825.

<i>Bedfordshire</i>	Samuel Bedford Edwards, of Arsley, esq.
<i>Berkshire</i>	Ebenezer Fuller Maitland, of Shinfield, esq.
<i>Buckinghamshire</i>	James Dupré, of Wilton Park, esq.
<i>Cambridge and Huntingdon</i>	} Sir C. E. Nightingale, of Kneesworth, bart.
<i>Cheshire</i>	
<i>Cornwall</i>	John Smith Daintry, of Sutton, esq.
<i>Cumberland</i>	William Baron, of Tregear, esq.
<i>Derbyshire</i>	Matthew Atkinson, of Stain-Gills, esq.
<i>Devonshire</i>	Sir C. A. Hastings, of Willesley-Hall, bart.
<i>Dorsetshire</i>	George Strode, of Newnham-Park, esq.
<i>Essex</i>	Christopher Spurrier, of Upton, esq.
<i>Gloucestershire</i>	Peter Du Cane, of Braxsted Lodge, esq.
<i>Herefordshire</i>	Sir James Musgrave, of Barnsley-Park, bart.
<i>Hertfordshire</i>	Thomas Andrew Knight, of Downton-castle, esq.
<i>Hertsfordshire</i>	Thomas Nash Kemble, of Gubbin-Park, esq.
<i>Kent</i>	George Daniel Tyssen, of Foley-House, esq.
<i>Lancashire</i>	George Daniel Tyssen, of Foley-House, esq.
<i>Leicestershire</i>	John Hargreaves, of Ormerod-House, esq.
<i>Lincolnshire</i>	Charles March Phillips, of Garenden, esq.
<i>Monmouthshire</i>	Sir John Trollope, of Caswick, bart.
<i>Norfolk</i>	James Proctor, of Chepstow, esq.
<i>Northamptonshire</i>	John Harvey, of Thorpe Lodge, esq.
<i>Northumberland</i>	Sir R. H. Gunning, of Horton, bart.
<i>Nottinghamshire</i>	Anthony Gregson, of Bowsden, esq.
<i>Oxfordshire</i>	G. Gregory, of Rempstone, esq.
<i>Rutland</i>	Sir Francis Desanges, of Aston-Rowant, knt.
<i>Shropshire</i>	John Neal, of Belton, esq.
<i>Somersetshire</i>	John Whitehall Dod, of Cloverley, esq.
<i>Staffordshire</i>	John Quantock, of Norton-sub-Hamdon, esq.
<i>County of Southampton</i> ..	Sir G. Pigot, of Patshull, bart.
<i>Suffolk</i>	Henry P. Delmé, of Cama-Hall, esq.
<i>Surrey</i>	Sir Henry Edward Bunbury, of Great Barton, bart.
<i>Sussex</i>	John Barnard Hankey, of Fetcham-Park, esq.
<i>Warwickshire</i>	James Henry Slater, of Newick-Park, esq.
<i>Wiltshire</i>	Chandos Leigh, of Stoneleigh-Abbey, esq.
<i>Worcestershire</i>	Ernlé Warriner, of Conock, esq.
<i>Yorkshire</i>	Sir Thomas Phillips, of Middle-Hill, bart

SOUTH WALES.

<i>Breconshire</i>	John Hutton, of Marske, esq.
<i>Caermarthenshire</i> ..	Henry Allen, of Oakfield, esq.
<i>Cardiganshire</i>	David Jones, of Pantglas, esq.
<i>Glamorganshire</i>	Edward Price Lloyd, of Wernewydd, esq.
<i>Pembrokeshire</i>	John Bennet, of Lalestone, esq.
<i>Radnorshire</i>	G. Bowen, of Llwyn-y-gwair, esq.
	Peter Rickards Mynors, of Evenjob, esq.

NORTH WALES.

<i>Anglesea</i>	Thomas Meyrick, of Cefncock, esq.
<i>Carnarvonshire</i>	H. D. Griffith, of Caerhûn, esq.
<i>Denbighshire</i>	William Egerton, of Gresford Lodge, esq.
<i>Flintshire</i>	John Lloyd Wynne, of Plasnewydd, esq.
<i>Merionethshire</i>	F. Roberts, of Gerdebluog.
<i>Montgomeryshire</i>	Phillip Morris, of Trehelig, esq.

BIRTHS.

JANUARY.

1. The lady of Thomas Burch Western, esq. of Tattingstone-place, Suffolk, a son.

2. At Cheltenham, the lady of capt. James Scott, of his majesty's ship Harlequin, a daughter.

4. At Thurston, the lady of the rev. Edgar Rust, a son.

— At Chatham, the lady of lieutenant. Burgoyne, R. E. a daughter.

5. At Montagu-street, Montagu-square, the lady of Frederick Solly Flood, esq. a daughter.

6. At Spetchley, the lady of Robert Berkley, jun. esq. a son.

7. At Stackpole-court, lady Cawdor, a daughter.

8. At Hackney, the lady of lieutenant. John Lamb, R. N. a son.

10. At Cambridge, the lady of David Charles Guthrie, esq. a son.

11. The lady of Andrew Spottiswoode, esq. of Bedford-square, a son.

— At Castle Hill, Devon, lady Catharine Fellowes, a son.

12. At Woburn-place, Russell-square, the lady of William John Sclater, esq. a son.

14. In Byranstone-square, the lady of George Bankes, esq. a daughter.

16. In Pall Mall, the lady of Hugh Hammersley, esq. a son.

17. The lady of T. R. Thelluson, esq. a daughter.

22. The lady of William Holborn, esq. of Grove cottage, Peckham-grove, a daughter.

23. At the house of her father, the right hon. sir Henry Russell, bart. in Wimpole-street, the lady of Thomas Green, esq. a daughter.

25. At his house, Grosvenor-st. the lady of Dr. Drever, a daughter.

26. In Saville-row, the lady of the hon. and rev. Henry E. Bridgeman, a son.

— At Carshalton, the lady of John Plummer, esq. M. P. a son.

27. At the Hermitage, Stamford Hill, the lady of Samuel Philip Rickman, esq. a son.

BIRTHS.

27. The lady of Alexander Dobie, esq. a son.

29. At his house in Chapel-street, West, May-fair, the lady of Edward W. Jake, esq. a son.

— The lady of Abraham Tozer, esq. a son.

— In Belgrave-place, Mrs. Beresford Eyton, a son.

30. At Kensington, the lady of Thomas Robinson, esq. a daughter.

31. In Conduit-street, the lady of William Gilpin, esq. a son.

— At Hampstead, the lady of Edward Toller, jun. esq. a son.

— At Dulwich, the lady of Robert Warner, esq. a son.

FEBRUARY.

1. At Bloomsbury-square, the lady of William Ward, esq. a daughter.

— At Calais, the lady of Roderick Rickandes, esq. of Penglais, Aberystwith, a son.

— At his majesty's victualling yard, Deptford, the lady of James Marr Brydone, esq. a daughter.

2. At Brighton, the lady of J. Newton Wigney, esq. of Regency-square, a daughter.

5. In Hertford-street, May-fair, the lady of sir G. F. Hampson, a daughter.

6. In Chancery-lane, the lady of H. A. Merewether, esq. a son.

8. In Harley-street, the lady of R. W. Hall Dane, esq. a son.

— The lady of James Winson, esq. of Upper Bedford-pl., of a son.

10. In Portland-place, the lady of his excellency M. Hurtado, the envoy from Colombia for London, a son.

13. Mrs. Skinner, of Great Portland-street, a son.

14. The lady of Cuthbert Rippon, esq. of a son.

18. The lady of T. R. Kemp, esq. M. P. a daughter.

19. At Gloucester-place, the lady of George Simpson, jun. esq. a daughter.

20. At Conyngham Hall, near

BIRTHS.

Knarsborough, the wife of Dr. Harrison, a daughter.

20. At Bath, the wife of hon. Charles Clifford, a son.

22. At Burton Rectory, the wife of rev. George Davenport Whitehead, a son.

— In Great Cumberland-street, the wife of Thomas W. Coventry, of North Cray-place, Kent, a daughter.

— The wife of rev. Mr. Spring M. A. chaplain to the hon. East India company, a daughter.

25. At Spring Gardens, hon. Mrs. Agar Ellis, a son and heir.

28. At West Hill Lodge, the right hon. lady Henry Paulet, a son.

MARCH.

2. At Neasdon House, the wife of the hon. William Fraser, a son.

— At Langton Hall, Leicester, Mrs. J. P. Ord, a daughter.

4. At Erskine House, Renfrewshire, lady Blantyre, a daughter.

6. The lady of sir Thomas Farquhar, bart. a daughter.

— At Crowood, the wife of J. Richmond Seymour, esq. a daughter.

8. At St. Leonard's Nazing, Essex, the wife of capt. Caulfield, a daughter.

12. At Thoresby Park, Notts, countess Manvers, a son.

14. At Paris, lady Julia Manners Lockwood, a son and heir.

20. The lady of N. S. Chauncy, esq. a son.

— The lady of Ambrose Weston, esq. of Guildford-street, Russell-square, a son.

23. At Bath, the lady of the hon. Hugh Francis Manners Tollemache, a daughter.

— At Hoddesdon, Berks, the lady of P. C. Cazalet, esq. a daughter.

24. At Pudlicott House, Oxon, the lady of sir Simon Stuart, bart. a daughter.

25. At Haines Hill, the lady of capt. Garth, R. N. a daughter.

26. In Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, the lady of John Goldie, esq. a son.

26. At Vale Cottage, Green-lanes, Hornsey, the lady of Joseph Thorp, esq. a daughter.

27. The lady of Charles Calvert, esq. M. P. a daughter.

— At Caher, the lady of George Mehan, esq. 3rd Dragoon guards, a daughter.

28. In Upper Wimpole-street, the right hon. lady Amelia Sophia Boyce, a son.

29. At Irnham Hall, Lincolnshire, the seat of the right hon. lord Clifford, the hon. Mrs. Clifford, a daughter.

— The lady of John Constable, esq. a daughter.

— At Dessington Hall, Northumberland, the lady of Edward Collingwood, esq. a daughter.

30. In Upper Montagu-street, Montagu-sq., the lady of captain R. J. Maclean, 65th Foot, a daughter.

31. The lady of D. Maclean, esq. of Brunswick-square, a daughter.

— At Pattenham Priory, in the county of Surrey, the lady of Richard Sumner, esq. a son.

— The lady of Martin Manglis, esq. Herne Hill, Surrey, a son.

APRIL.

1. In Paris, the lady of Charles Thellusson, esq. a son.

— The lady of Charles Ellis Heaton, esq. a daughter.

2. In Gloucester-place, the lady of M. Macnamara, esq. a son.

— The lady of John Barclay, esq. of Devonshire-place, a son.

3. The lady of John Sims, esq. M. D. a son.

4. In St. James's-place, the lady of Ralph Deane, esq. a son.

5. At Harperley Park, Durham, the lady of G. H. Wilkinson, esq. a son.

6. At Mark's Hall, the lady of W. P. Honeywood, esq. M. P. a son.

— At Appington House, near Totness, the lady of major-general Adams, a son.

7. At Brasted Park, Kent, the lady of Edmund Turton, esq. a son and heir.

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MAY.

7. The lady of George Bishop, esq. a son.

11. The lady of D. E. Morris, esq. Pall Mall east, a daughter.

12. The lady of the hon. Henley Eden, a son and heir.

13. At Roehampton, the lady of C. G. Wynne, esq. a son.

14. The lady of capt. Slegg, of the Royal Dragoons, a son.

— The lady of R. Gurney, esq. of the Inner Temple, a son.

15. The lady Charlotte Berkeley, a daughter.

— The lady of J. H. Tremaine, esq. M. P. a son.

— The lady of S. Burn, esq. King's-street, Cheapside, a daughter.

16. At Norwood, the lady of Francis Tuke, esq. a son.

19. At Walton House, in the county of Cumberland, the lady of W. Ponsonby, esq. a daughter.

22. In Lower Brook-street, the hon. Mrs. Barrington, a son.

— In Gower-street, Bedford-square, the lady of Thomas Wyatt, esq. of Prickler's Hill, Hertfordshire, a daughter.

23. The lady of H. C. Berkeley, esq. of Montague-street, Russell-square, a son.

— The lady of colonel Chichester Crookshanks, a son.

25. At Bath, the lady of the hon. and rev. Francis Howard, a son and heir.

26. In Edinburgh, the lady of sir James Milles Riddell, bart. a son.

27. At his house, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, the lady of James Loch, esq. a son.

28. At Canterbury, the hon. Mrs. J. Boscawen, a daughter.

29. In Torrington-square, Mrs. Mercier, a daughter.

30. At his lordship's house, in Connaught-place, the marchioness of Exeter, a son and heir.

— In Bernard-street, Russell-square, the lady of F. G. Francis, esq. a son.

— At Fulbourn, near Cambridge, the lady of Richard Greaves Townley, esq. a son.

1. At Lewisham, the lady of James Stewart, esq. a daughter.

4. The lady of sir Alexander Don, bart. M. P. a son.

5. At Castle House, Torrington, Devon, the lady of A. M. J. Deane, esq. a son.

6. At Abercromby-place, Edinburgh, the marquise de Riazio Sporza, a daughter.

— At Clifton, the lady of Charles A. Elton, esq. a son.

— The lady of Dr. Mayo, Tunbridge Wells, a daughter.

8. At Calais, the lady of Robert Gunn, of Mount Kennedy, a daughter.

9. The lady of R. Bernal, esq. M. P. Park Crescent, a son.

10. At Walton Castle, the lady of John Coulson, esq. a son.

12. At Friar's-place, near Acton, the lady of Charles B. Curtis, esq. a daughter.

13. In Grosvenor-square, the lady of — Calthorpe, a son.

19. The lady of R. Frankland, esq. M. P. a daughter.

20. In Upper Portland-place, the lady of H. St. John Tucker, esq. a daughter.

— At his house, in York-place, Portman-square, the lady of Henry Charles Hoare, esq. a son.

— At his seat in Herefordshire, the lady of sir George Cornwall, bart. a daughter.

21. At Sibton, Kent, the lady of John Uniacke, esq. a daughter.

— The marchioness of Anglesea, a daughter.

23. At the Royal Military Asylum, Southampton, the lady of lieutenant-col. Evatt, a daughter.

26. At Roehampton, the right hon. lady Gifford, a son.

— In Harley-street, the lady of lieutenant-general sir George Townshend Walker, G. C. B. a son.

27. At Ranger's Lodge, Oxfordshire, the lady of sir Henry Lambert, bart. a son.

28. At Stadwyck, near Leyden, the seat of the hon. A. V. Alphen,

BIRTHS.

the lady of James Du Puy, esq. a son.

30. At Munster House, Fulham, lady Jane Lawrence Peel, a son.

— At Gladwins, Essex, the lady of rev. Thomas Clayton Glyn, a daughter.

31. The hon. Mrs. Carleton, a daughter.

JUNE.

1. At Hampton Court Palace, the lady of the rev. George Fauquier, a daughter.

2. The lady of Henry Rouse, esq. Montague-street, Russel-square, a son.

3. The lady of Dr. Seymour, George-street, Hanover-square, a daughter.

— In Stratton-street, the lady of Samuel Whitbread, esq. M. P. a daughter.

— The lady of Frederick Tyrrell, esq. a son.

5. At his lordship's house, in Upper Brook-street, the countess of Kinnoul, a daughter.

7. At Collier's Wood, in the county of Surrey, the lady of Boyd Miller, esq. a son.

8. At Forest Hill, near Windsor, the lady of W. F. Riley, esq. a daughter.

10. At High Wycombe, the hon. Mrs. Crewe, a daughter.

— In New-street, Spring-gardens, lady Maria West, a daughter.

11. In Montague-place, the lady of Thomas Abbel, esq. a son.

12. In Gloucester-place, the lady of the very rev. Dr. Calvert, warden of Manchester, a son and heir.

14. The lady of Alfred Chapman, esq. a daughter.

15. The lady of O. S. Reynolds, esq. a son.

— The lady of Ashby Smith, M. D. a daughter.

19. At Edinburgh, the lady of sir John J. Scott Douglas, bart. a son and heir.

21. At Dundalk, the lady of Dr. Barry, Royal Dragoons, a son.

24. At Ramsgate, the lady of H.

J. Adeane, esq. of Babraham, Cambridgeshire, a son and heir.

26. At Barnham Wood, the lady of the hon. col. Knox, a daughter.

— At Woburn Vicarage, Bucks, the lady of rev. Alexander Dallas, a son.

28. At the Residentiary House, the lady of the rev. Wm. V. Vernon, Canon Residentiary of York Cathedral, and son of his Grace the Archbishop, a son and heir.

At Overleigh Hall, near Chester, the lady of captain J. Patterson, a son.

29. At Eccleshall Castle, the hon. Mrs. Ryder, lady of the hon. and right rev. the lord bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, a son.

30. The lady of Adolphus Meeterke, esq. of Julians, Herts, a daughter.

Latelý, in Stratton-street, Piccadilly, lady Jane Peel, a daughter.

JULY.

2. At Holderness House, Park-lane, the marchioness of Londonderry, a son.

5. At Alderton Hall, Suffolk, Mrs. Rodwell, a son.

13. At Combe, Herefordshire, the lady of T. B. Ricketts, esq. a son.

15. The lady of rev. R. Clowes, vicar of Knutsford, a daughter.

17. At Burroughs Hill, Hendon, the right hon. lady Mary Isabella Willis, of Redburn, a daughter.

18. At Elton, Durham, Mrs. G. W. Sutton, a son.

19. At Walkington Lodge, Yorkshire, the lady of John Ditmas, esq. of twins.

— At Edwinstord, Carmarthen-shire, lady Mary Hamlyn Williams, a daughter.

20. At Rushden Hall, the lady of Thomas Williams, esq. high sheriff of Northamptonshire, a son.

24. At Paris, the lady of hon. Hercules-Langford Rowley (eldest son of lord Langford), a son and heir.

30. At Morestead, near Winchester, the lady of Edw. Mount Gale, esq. a son.

Latelý, at Garboldisham, Nor-

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folk, the marchioness of Blandford, a son.

AUGUST.

1. At Forston House, near Derchester, the lady of George Peach, esq. a son and heir.

4. At Goldsboro' Hall, Yorkshire, lady Louisa Lascelles, a son.

5. At Radway, Warwickshire, the lady of lieut.-col. F. S. Miller, C. B. a son.

— At Scarborough, the lady of Charles Winn, esq. of Nostel Priory, twin daughters.

8. In Hamilton-place, countess Gower, a daughter.

— At Shugborough, viscountess Anson, a son and heir.

— The lady of W. Hulton, esq. of Hulton Park, a son.

12. In Upper Grosvenor-street, the lady of sir Gore Ouseley, bart. a son and heir.

15. At Nuttal Hall, county Lanc. the lady of J. Grant, esq. a son and heir.

18. At the Vicarage House, Tunstall, Lancashire, the lady of the rev. W. Carus Wilson, a son.

20. The lady of Christopher James Magnay, esq. a son.

23. At Wistow Hall, Leic. Mrs. Henry Halford, a daughter.

— At Carlton Hall, Northampt. hon. lady Palmer, a son.

— The lady of Joseph Feilden, esq. of Whitton House near Manchester, a son.

SEPTEMBER.

1. In Stratford-place, the lady of J. A. Warre, esq. a son.

6. The lady of the rev. Dr. Goodenough, a daughter.

11. At Alexandria, in Piedmont, Madame la Marquise de Faverge, a daughter.

13. At Aberystwith, the lady of Morgan John Evans, esq. of Llwynbarried, Radnorshire, a son.

16. At Tunbridge Wells, the lady of Henry Alexander, esq. a daugh.

17. In Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, the lady of sir Richard Twineham, a daughter.

20. The lady of J. Billingsley Parry, esq. daughter of John Fane, esq. M. P. a daughter.

21. The lady of John Barwis, esq. of Kilkenny, a daughter.

22. At Bath, the lady of captain Elton, a son.

24. At Sheen Cottage, East Sheen, Mrs. J. T. James, of Flitton Vicarage, Bedfordshire, a son.

25. At the Vicarage, Gillingham, the lady of the rev. Henry Moule, a son.

29. At Charlton Kings, the lady of the rev. J. Walker, a daughter.

— At the Grove, Camberwell, the lady of W. A. Urquhart, esq. a son.

30. At Gillingham Vicarage, Kent, the lady of the rev. Dr. Page, a daughter.

OCTOBER.

4. At Brighton, the lady of the rev. J. S. M. Anderson, a daughter.

7. At Edinburgh, lady Julian Warrender, a son.

8. Elmham Hall, Norfolk, the hon. Mrs. Milles, a daughter.

9. At Knowsley Hall, the mansion of her ladyship's father, the earl of Derby, the lady of the earl of Wilton, a son and heir.

10. At Stillington, Yorkshire, the lady of Harry Croft, esq. a son and heir.

— The lady of Edward Wigan, esq. of Highbury Terrace, a daughter.

11. At Denmark Hill, the lady of C. D. Gordon, esq. a daughter.

— The lady of H. Boldero, esq. Royal Engineers, a son.

12. At the Terrace, Kennington-common, the lady of Thomas Farmer, esq. a daughter.

— At Brentwood, the hon. Mrs. Charles Petre, a daughter.

13. At Eaton Hall, Cheshire, lady Elizabeth Belgrave, a son and heir.

15. At Holmendale House, Bletchingly, the lady of Thomas Bugden, esq. a daughter.

16. At the Rectory House, Stanstead, Suffolk, the lady of rev. S. Sheen, a daughter.

— At his seat, Stanley Hall,

MARRIAGES.

Shropshire, the lady of sir Tyrwhitt Jones, bart. a son.

16. At Misterton Hall, Leicestershire, the lady of Richard Gough, esq. a son.

— At Connaught-place, lady Wigram, a son.

19. At St. Austin's Wilts, Mrs. Ralph Allen Daniell, a daughter.

20. At Camberwell House, Bradford, Wilts, Mrs. Rich. Thos. Batesman, a son.

22. At Swindon, Mrs. Amb. Goddard, a daughter.

24. At Berkeley, the lady of capt. Fred. Robertson, a son.

28. The lady of S. Linthorne, esq. of Poole, a daughter.

30. At Craythorne House, Tenterden, Mrs. Fred. Adams, a son.

NOVEMBER.

1. In Norfolk-street, Park-lane, London, lady Combermere, a daughter.

3. At Bagborough House, Somerset, Mrs. Francis Popham, a daughter.

5. In Brownlow-street, Liverpool, the lady of capt. Wm. Sage, a daughter.

9. At Wadley House, Farringdon, Berks, Mrs. H. Weyland Powell, a daughter.

13. At Compton House, Farringdon, the lady of capt. W. B. Dashwood, R. N. a daughter.

17. At Howsham, Yorkshire, the lady of G. Cholmely, esq. a daughter.

19. The lady of James Woodford, esq. of Devonshire-street, Portland-place, a son.

— Lady Burghersh, a son.

19. In Somerset-street, Portman-square, Mrs. C. H. Pilgrim, a son.

28. The lady of Geo. Smith, esq. of Armin Pastures, a son.

29. At Connaught-place, the lady of Jos. Smyth Wyndham, esq. of Wawne, in Holderness, a son and heir.

30. The lady of rev. R. Remington, of Manchester, a son.

— At Combe House, the lady of Geo. Hilhouse, esq. a daughter.

DECEMBER.

1. At Iberuden, the lady of C. Tylden, Pattenison, esq. a daughter.

1. At Dawlish, the lady of D. Geale, esq. a daughter.

2. At Canterbury, the lady of Arthur Davies, esq. 1st Drag. guards, a son.

3. At the Vicarage, Leyland, the lady of rev. G. Baldwin, a daughter.

— At Hull, the lady of major Cairnes, 56th regt. a daughter.

— At Howden, the lady of R. A. Worsop, esq. a daughter.

5. At Brandsby Hall, Yorkshire, the lady of Francis Cholmeley, esq. a son.

10. At his lordship's house, in London, the lady of the right rev. the lord bishop of Chester, a son.

— The lady of C. R. Pole, esq. of Nottingham-place, a daughter.

15. At Liverpool, the lady of Wm. Rutson, esq. a son.

17. At East Sheen, Surrey, the hon. Mrs. Penrhyn (daughter of lord Stanley), a daughter.

20. The lady of J. H. Markland, esq. of Gower-street, a daughter.

— At Wheatley, county, York, the lady of sir W. B. Cooke, bart. a daughter.

24. At Longcroft Hall, Staffordshire, the lady of the late W. W. Fell, esq. barrister-at-law, a son.

Lately, Mrs. Monk, lady of the very rev. the dean of Peterborough, a daughter.

— At Norfolk House, the countess of Surrey, a son.

MARRIAGES.

JANUARY.

3. At York, Robert Mansel, esq. 6th Dragoons, to Maria, daughter of William Armstrong, esq. of same regiment.

4. At Paris, John Bulkeley, esq. to Sarah Mary, daughter of the late Parr Bulkeley, esq.

— C. Barker, M. A. to Caroline, daughter of Theophilus Richards, esq. of Edgbaston.

6. Charles Frederick Biggs, esq. of Blackheath, to Frances, daughter

MARRIAGES.

of J. Gray, esq. of the Grove, Stratford, Essex.

6. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, capt. Patrick Campbell, C. B. of H. M. S. Ganges, to Margaret, daughter of the late A. Wauchope, esq. of Niddrie Marischall, col. Edinburgh.

— At Plympton, Devon, the rev. John Collier Jones, D. D. rector of Ex. Coll. Oxford, to Charlotte, daughter of the late rev. Duke Yonge, of Cornwood, and widow of the late capt. G. Crawley, R. N.

8. At Wooton, lieut.-col. Ogilvie, 46th regiment, to Janet Rebecca, daughter of J. A. Ogilvie, esq. Tanhurst, Surrey.

11. T. Barton Bowen, esq. of Portman-street, to Charlotte, daughter of the late W. Chaloner, esq. of Guisborough, Yorkshire.

— Mich. Warren, esq. of Sandford's-court, county Kilkenny, to Sarah, only daughter of Millington Eaton Swittenham, esq. of Swittenham Hall.

13. At Bristol, Richard Hunt, jun. esq. to Emmeline Mary, daughter of Jacob Elton, esq. of Bristol, and niece of the late admiral sir William Young.

17. Lieut. H. Lawless, R. N. to Miss Catherine Gask, of Bury-street, St. James's.

— Capt. Charles Hesse, late 18th Hussars, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Chambre, esq. of Nottingham-place.

18. S. Mitchell, esq. of Devonshire-street, Portland-place, to Sarah, daughter of B. Barnard, esq. of Ham-common.

— Capt. John Pasley, 47th regiment, to Margaret, daughter of J. Durham, esq. of Enfield.

— At St. Mary, Lambeth, the rev. Robert Hodgson Fowler, of Southwell, Nottinghamshire, to Frances Elizabeth, only child of Thomas Bish, esq. of South Lambeth.

19. At Kelvedon, the rev. John Bridges Storry, A. M. vicar of Great Tey, Essex, to Margaret, eldest daughter of the rev. Dr. Ro-

maine, Castle Hill Lodge, Reading, Berks.

20. At Greenwich, L. Leake, of Stoke Newington, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of George Walpole, esq. of Croom's Hill.

— By special licence, colonel sir John Sinclair, bart. of Dunheath, to Miss Sarah Charlotte Carter.

— At Worcester, capt. C. O. Aveline, of the hon. East India Company's service, to Eliza, eldest daughter of A. Maund, esq. of Worcester.

24. Philip Thomas Wykeham, esq. of Tythrop House, Oxfordshire, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of F. Wykeham Martin, esq. of Leed's Castle, Kent.

25. At Tynemouth, Northumberland, William Clark Wright, esq. eldest son of John Wright, esq. of Walls End, in that county, to Charlotte Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Joshua Parr, of Pentre-park, Carmarthenshire.

26. At Norfolk, Charles Loftus, esq. third son of general and lady Elizabeth Loftus, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late colonel John Dixon.

— At Litchfield, Bructon Gibbons, esq. of Birches Green, near Birmingham, to Eliza Lucy, youngest daughter of the late Charles Leonard, esq. of Hampstead, Staffordshire.

27. Francis Frederick Rougemont, esq. of Dulwich, to Marianne, youngest daughter of Alexander Glennie, esq. of Great James-street.

— The rev. William Hutton Wilkinson, B. A. of St. John's-college, Cambridge, and of Nether Hall, Suffolk, to Eliza Caroline, daughter of G. B. Tyndale, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

31. Capt. the hon. Walter Forbes, Coldstream-guards, second son of the right hon. lord Forbes, to Horatio, daughter of sir John Gregory Shaw, bart. of Kenward, in the county of Kent.

FEBRUARY.

1. At Plymouth, major Holtwell, R. A. to Amelia, daughter of the

MARRIAGES.

late capt. Elphinstone, R. N. of Belliar.

2. At Greenham-chapel, Berks, major Henry Bowyer Lane, of the Royal Artillery, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late Archibald Thomson, of Jamaica, esq.

— John Edward Fordham, esq. of Melbourne Bury, in the county of Cambridge, to Harriet, the second daughter of John Gurney, esq. king's counsel.

5. Philip Watier, esq. to Anne, second daughter of the late William Simes, esq. of College Hill, Shrewsbury.

8. At Hurley, Berks, capt. the hon. Charles Leonard Irby, R. N. fourth son of lord Boston, to Frances, second daughter of John Mangles, esq.

— At Lewisham, Kent, lieutenant Charles Goulett, R. N. youngest son of the late Peter Goulett, esq. of Heavitree, Devon, to Emma, fifth daughter of the late Thomas Britten esq. of Forest Hill, in the county of Kent,

15. At Earl's Colne, Essex, J. P. Burrows, esq. of Austin Friars, London, to Henrietta, second daughter of the late rev. Thomas Carwardine, of Colne Priory.

— John Bridges, esq. of Purbroke Cottage, Hants, to Anne, youngest daughter of Alexander Stewart, esq. of Huntfield, Lanarkshire, N. B.

16. John Ward, esq. of Air-street, Piccadilly, to Sophia, daughter of John Warren, esq. of Compton-terrace, Islington.

19. At Ashford Middlesex, J. E. Todd, esq. of Bedford-place, to Jane, only daughter of A. Downes, esq.

22. At Teddington, Middlesex, Randle Henry Feilden, esq. third son of the late Henry Feilden, esq. of Witton, Lancashire, to Phoebe-Sarah, only daughter of col. sir Robert Arbuthnot, K. C. B. Coldstream-guards.

— At St. Marylebone-church, lieutenant-col. Robins, late of 7th Hussars, to Fanny Sophia, daughter of the late admiral sir Hyde Parker.

24. Rev. E. Bellamy, of the Priory, Downham, to Mary, daughter of G. Scholey, esq. of Clapham-common.

28. Lord Henry, second son of the marquis of Cholmondeley, to Marcia, daughter of right hon. C. Arbuthnot.

MARCH.

1. Rev. Henry Freeland of Cobham, Surrey, rector of Hasketon, Suffolk, to Sophia Lydia, daughter of the late T. Ruggles, esq. of Spaines Hall, Essex.

— At Edinburgh, capt. Basil Hall, R. N. to Margaret, daughter of the late sir J. Hunter, consul general in Spain.

3. D. Tighe, esq. to Fanny, daughter of the late hon. sir Edward Crofton, bart. of Mote, county Roscommon, and sister of lord Crofton.

7. Rev. Moss King, second son of John King, esq. of Grosvenor-place, to Elizabeth Margaret, daughter of rev. Latham Coddington, of Tiniolin Glebe, county Kildare.

8. Henry, only son of sir Henry W. Martin, bart. to Catharine, daughter of sir Byam Martin, K. C. B.

9. At Shrewsbury, rev. Frederick Holmes, professor in the Bishop's-college at Calcutta, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Joseph Loxdale, esq. of Kingsland House.

— At Bristol, W. Woodward Haynes, esq. of Neath, to Anne, daughter of the late rev. J. Collins, of Oxwich, Glamorgan.

10. Capt. John Elliot Cairnes, 56th regiment, to Susanna, daughter of late T. Jackson, esq. of Stamford.

16. Col. hon. F. Ponsonby, to lady Emily Bathurst, daughter of earl Bathurst.

22. Warden Sergison, esq. eldest son of the rev. William Sergison, of Cuckfield-park, Sussex, to Editha, second daughter of the late sir Jacob Henry Astley, of Melton Constable,

MARRIAGES.

Norfolk, and of Seaton Delaval, Northumberland.

22. James Wittit Lyon, esq. of Albemarle-street, to Emma Dalton, second daughter of Mrs. Edwards, Regent-street, and of Rheola, Glamorganshire.

—Charles Willis, jun. esq. of Cranbrook, Kent, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late William Macbean, esq. of Roaring-river estate, Jamaica.

24. At Hockliffe, Bedfordshire, Thomas Tringham Smith, esq. of Bolton-street, Piccadilly, to Emma, youngest daughter of lieut.-col. Gilpin, of the Grange, Hockliffe.

26. At Kensington, Richard Temple, esq. of Kemsey, Worcester-shire, to Louisa Anne, youngest daughter of the late James Rivett Carnac, esq. member of Council at Bombay.

—At Bath, D. H. Dallas, esq. only son of sir Thomas Dallas, to Mari-
anne, only daughter of the late Thomas Whiting Yorke, esq. of Lincolnshire.

28. At Kilcolgar-church, county of Galway, Ireland, captain Francis Manley Shawe, of the Coldstream guards, to Albinia Hester, eldest daughter of Major-general John Taylor, of Castle Taylor, in the county of Galway.

31. At Newton Ferrers, Devon-shire, Philip, second son of sir John Perring, bart. Memlaud, to Frances Mary, only daughter of the late Henry Roe, of Gnaton.

APRIL.

4. Dr. P. Leslie, to Miss Hendrie.

5. In the private chapel, at Shawe-hall, Lancashire, the seat of Wm. Farington, esq. Alexander Nowell, esq. of Undexley-park, Westmoreland to Charlotte, daughter of the late James Farington, esq.

6. Francis Hawksworth Fawkes, of Hawksworth-hall, in the county of York, and eldest son of Walter Fawkes, esq. of Farnley-hall, to Elizabeth Butler, only child of the

late hon. and rev. Pierce Butler, and niece to the earl of Carrick.

7. Captain George Ferguson, of Pittour, R. N. to the hon. Elisabeth Jane Rowley, eldest daughter of lord Langford.

—Henry, eldest son of the hon. John Wodehouse, and grandson of lord Wodehouse, to Anne, only daughter of T. T. Gordon, esq. of Letton, Norfolk.

—Francis Baring, esq. eldest son of sir Thomas Baring, bart. M. P. to Jane, youngest daughter of the hon. sir George Grey, bart. M. P.

—Charles Ross, esq. son of general Ross, to lady Mary Cornwallis, fourth daughter of the late marquis Cornwallis.

—At Weymouth, John Gordon, esq. of Wincombe, county of Wilts, to Maria, widow of the late Richard Oliver, esq. of the Crescent, Bath.

—At Cowbridge, Glamorganshire, the rev. Robert Bathurst Plumtre, son of the very rev. the dean of Gloucester, to Susanna, daughter of the late rev. Iltyd Nichol, D. D. of Ham, in the county of Glamorgan.

9. At Eveline, Oxon, Neville Reid, esq. eldest son of Andrew Reid, esq. of Linsdown, Herts, to the hon. Caroline Napier, youngest daughter of the late right hon. lord Napier.

12. The rev. Daniel H. John Hopkins, rector of Woolley, Hants, to Esther Barnard, daughter of the late John Hammond, M. D.

—At Wappenbury, Theophilus Biddulph, esq. eldest son of Sir Theophilus Biddulph, bart. of Bisbury-hall, Warwickshire, to Jane Rebecca, second daughter of the late Robert Vyner, esq. of Eathorpe, in the same county.

13. Lieut.-col. Disbrowe, Grenadier-guards, to Louisa, daughter of the right hon. lord Kilmaine.

14. At Barnes, Surrey, W. N. Comyn, esq. of Norfolk-street, Strand, to Annabella, second daughter of the late Hugh Campbell, esq. of the former place.

—The rev. Henry de la Fite, to Sarah, daughter of the late S. De Castro, esq.

MARRIAGES.

18. John Leveson Gower, esq. of Bill-hill, in the county of Berks, to Charlotte Gertude Elizabeth, second daughter of lady Harriet, and the late col. Mitchell.

—W. Tighe, of Woodstock, in Ireland, to lady Louisa Lenox, fifth daughter of the dowager duchess of Richmond.

—Captain Long, to the hon. Miss Stanley, eldest daughter of lord Stanley, and grand-daughter of the earl of Derby.

19. John Michael Severne, esq. eldest son of S. A. Severne, esq. of Wallop, in the county of Salop and Thenford, in the county of Northampton, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of the late Edmund Meyney Wigley, esq. of Strakenhurst, Worcestershire

—Thomas Nicholson, esq. to Jane Frances, eldest daughter of John Barrow, esq. Davies-street, Berkeley-square.

—Captain Bvance, R. N. to Harriet, youngest daughter of John Dyer, esq. of Chigwell, in the county of Essex.

21. Edinburgh, sir John Gordon, of Earlstown, bart. to Mary, only daughter of William Irving, esq. of Grileton.

23. Henry Austen Harrison, esq. to Susan, only daughter of the late rev. John Hargrave Standen, of Murston-hall, Kent.

—At Cheltenham, Thomas Dillon Hearne, esq. of Hearnesebrooke, county of Galway, to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late col. sir John Dyer, K. C. B. royal Artillery.

26. At Weston, Northamptonshire, col. Henry Hely Hutchinson, second son of the hon. Francis Hely Hutchinson, and nephew to the earl of Donoughmore and lord Hutchinson, to the hon. Mrs. Frederick North Douglas.

27. John Parson, esq. youngest son of the late John Parson, esq. of Bottesdale, Suffolk, to Elizabeth Georgiana, only daughter and heiress of the late Frederick Rose, esq. of Black-river, Jamaica.

28. John Radcliff, esq. eldest son

of the right hon. John Radcliff, to Maria, daughter of Alexander Mariden, esq. of Clifford-street.

—Lieut. - col. William Monro, Madras army, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late col. Marley, deputy quarter-master general to his Majesty's forces at Madras.

—C. L. Maltby, esq. of Upper Gloucester-place, to Mary, eldest daughter of John Watson, esq. Mayfield-place, Kingstead.

30. Henry Alexander Illingworth, esq. of Clapham-road, to Catherine, youngest daughter of the late James Buttivant, esq. of Kennington.

—James Lenigan, esq. eldest son of Thomas Lenigan, esq. of Castle Fogerty, in the county of Tipperary, to Eleanor Frances, only daughter of John Evans, esq. of Hertford-street, May-fair.

—Thomas Robert Pye, esq. some time government agent at the Island of Madagascar and Rodrigue, to Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Michael Kean, esq. of Golden-square.

MAY.

2. At Portsmouth, capt. Jenkins, R. N. to Elizabeth, daughter of Harrison Deacon, esq. of Portsmouth.

—At Southampton, Arthur Moore, esq. youngest son of the hon. Judge Moore, of the Court of Common Pleas, Ireland, to Anna Maria, third daughter of sir John Peniston Milbanke, bart. of Hainaby-hall, Yorkshire.

3. At Wakefield, the rev. Edward Hawke Brooksbank, Vicar of Tickhill, Yorkshire, to Hannah, youngest daughter of the late Benjamin Heywood, esq. of Stanley-hall, near Wakefield.

4. At Cheltenham, John Davis, esq. of Winterbourne-abbey, Dorset, to Harriet, only daughter of N. Dowrich, esq. of Cheltenham.

5. At Hackney, major Blanshard, of the royal Engineers, to Eliza

MARRIAGES.

Johanna, eldest daughter of Thomas Wilson, esq. M P.

5. At Cheltenham, Charles Brod-
rick, esq. eldest son of the late
archbishop of Cashel, and nephew
of viscount Middleton, to the hon.
Emma Stapleton, third daughter of
lord Le Despencer.

9. At Hadley, Wm. George Wat-
son, of Woodford-bridge, esq. to
Harriet, fourth daughter of the late
Hugh Atkins, esq.

10. At West Malling, Alexander
Maitland, esq. of Gloucester, to
Susannah, daughter of the late sir
Stephen Langston.

11. Sir Wm. Foulis, bart. of
Ingleby-manor, Yorkshire, to Mary
Jane, second daughter of the late
general sir Charles Ross, bart. of
Balnagown, Scotland, and niece to
the duke of Leinster.

12. Thomas F. Grant, esq. to
Emma, fifth daughter of the late
Richard Grant, esq. of Russell-place,
Fitzroy-square.

— At Datchet, Thomas Halford,
esq. of Clarges-street, Piccadilly, to
Maria, third daughter of the late
William Sturges, esq.

13. At Barnes, Surrey, capt. John
Bowen, R. N. eldest son of commis-
sioner Bowen, to Elizabeth Lindley,
only daughter of Jeremiah Cloves,
esq. of Manchester-square, and niece
to the countess of Newburgh.

19. At the British Ambassador's,
Joseph F. Forster, esq. of Seaton
Burn, Northumberland, to Made-
moiselle Jeaine Jombertz, of St.
Germain.

— At St. Aghada-church, the rev.
Charles Harte, of Durrow, county
of Kilkenny, to Barbara, second
daughter of colonel Atkin, of Lead-
ington, county of Cork.

21. At Newington-church, Surrey,
the hon. and rev. John Turnour,
M. A. secretary to the Clergy
Orphan Society, to Rebecca, eldest
daughter of the late rev. David
Jones, of Long Hope Gloucester-
shire.

23. At Leamington Priors, major
Charles Stisted, of the 3rd (or king's
own) Light Dragoons, to Caroline,

daughter of the late sir Charles
Heathcote, of Langton-hall, in the
county of Stafford.

23. At Dawlish, B. G. Davis, esq.
to Catharine, eldest daughter of
F. R. Holdsworth, esq.

24. At South Stoneham-church,
Michael Hay, esq. of Midanbury-
house, near Southampton, to Eliza-
beth, second daughter of the late
Andrew Hawes Bradley, esq. of
Gore-court, near Sittingbourne,
Kent.

30. The hon. Grenville Dudley
Ryder, second son of the earl of
Harrowby, to lady Georgiana Au-
gusta Somerset, third daughter of
the duke of Beaufort.

JUNE.

1. At Camberwell, the rev. James
Thomas Du Bolay, M. A. Fellow of
Exeter College, Oxford, to Susan
Maria, eldest daughter of Seth
Ward, esq. of the former place.

— At Brighton, Arthur Hey-
wood, esq. of Stanley-hall, York-
shire, to Mary, eldest daughter of
the late lieutenant-colonel Duronne, of
the Coldstream-guards, and niece to
sir Edmund Winn, bart. of Acton,
in the county of York.

2. David Scott, esq. of the Bengal
Civil Service, to Mary Anne, eldest
daughter of William Crawford, esq.
of Upper Wimpole-street.

— At Richard's-castle, near Lud-
low, the rev. Thomas Lavie, eldest
son of the late sir Thomas Lavie,
K. C. B. to Octavia J. Constance,
fourth daughter of Théophilus
Richard Salwey, esq. of the Lodge,
in the county of Salop.

7. At Burniston, George, only son
of Thomas Lloyd, esq. of Kingthorp,
Yorkshire, to Elizabeth Henrietta,
second daughter of W. R. L. Ser-
jeantson, esq. of Camp-hill, in the
same county.

— At Ighthan, near Seven-oaks,
captain James Chadwick, of the 86th
regiment, to Anna Isabella, daughter
of the rev. George Markham, D. D.
late dean of York.

— At Chichester, the rev. Thomas

MARRIAGES.

Baker, son of Thomas Baker, esq. of Ashurst-lodge, Kent, to Elizabeth Lloyd Carr, third daughter of the bishop of Chichester.

8. At the dowager viscountess Duncan's, by the rev. William Travis Sandys, lieutenant-general sir John Hamilton Dalrymple, bart. to the hon. Adamima Duncan, daughter of the late lord viscount Duncan.

9. At Lighthorpe, in Warwickshire, Joseph Townsend, esq. of Honington-hall, in the same county, to Louisa, only daughter of the rev. Robert Barnard, and niece to lord Willoughby de Broke.

— At Hurst, near Benfield, in Berks, William Johnson, esq. eldest son of the hon. Judge Johnson, to Ellen Clare Classe, youngest sister of George Henry Elliott, esq. of Benfield-park, Berks.

11. Charles, son of Anthony Bacon, esq. of Elcott, in Berkshire, to Caroline, daughter of Henry Davidson, esq. of Cavendish-square.

13. The rev. W. Tower, youngest son of the late Charles Tower, esq. of Weald-hall, Essex, to Maria, third daughter of admiral sir Eliab Harvey, G. C. H. and M. P. for the county of Essex.

14. At St. Ann's-church, Kew, captain Nooth, late 6th Dragoon-guards, to Emily, only daughter of William Brien, esq. of Great-Ormond-street.

— Sir John V. B. Johnstone, bart. of Hackness, in the county of York, to Louisa Augusta Vernon, second daughter of his Grace the archbishop of York.

15. William Henry Blaauw, esq. to Harriet, daughter of John King, esq. of Grosvenor-place.

Frederick Dawes Danvers, esq. to Charlotte Maria, daughter of John Ireland Rawlinson, esq. of Doughty-street.

16. At St. James's church, col. De Lancey Barclay, C.B. Grenadier-guards, aide-de-camp to the king, to Mrs. Gurney Barclay, of Tillingburne Lodge, Surrey.

— At St. Mary-le-bone-church, lieutenant-col. George Higginson, Gren-

adier-guards, to right hon. lady Frances Elizabeth Needham, third daughter of the earl of Kilmorey.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Geo. Willoughby Howland Beaumont, esq. of Buckland, Surrey, to Mary-Anne, eldest daughter of the bishop of London.

— At Rushall, the seat of sir Edw. Poore, bart. Frederick North, esq. of Rougham, county of Norfolk, to Janet, eldest daughter of sir John Marjoribanks, bart. M.P. for Berwickshire.

20. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Duncan, eldest son of Henry Davison, esq. of Cavendish-square, and Tullock, N.B. to the hon. Elizabeth Diana Bosville Macdonald, second daughter of right hon. lord Macdonald.

21. Rev. Charles Wimberley, chaplain in the hon. East India Company's service, to Mary, second daughter of the late major-general Charles Irvine.

— At Malvern, Edward Graham, esq. to Catherine, eldest daughter of lieutenant-general Williams.

22. At Clifton, capt. Heley, H.P. 25th Light Dragoons second son of brig-gen. Heley, to Mrs. Thomson, widow of the late John Thomson, esq. of Clifton Hill, Bristol.

23. At the house of the British ambassador, in Paris, viscount D'Estampes, of Barneville sur Seine, to Mira Hawkins Trelawny, second daughter of the late Chas. Trelawny Brereton, esq. of Soho-square.

— At St. Ann's-church, Westminster, Edward Downes, esq. of Furnival's Inn, to Philippa-Frances, only daughter of the late sir John Burton.

25. At St. Mary-le-bone-church, sir Wm. Pilkington, bart. of Chevet, Yorkshire, to Mary, daughter of Thomas Swinnerton, esq. of Butter-ton-hall, Staffordshire.

27. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Henry Wells, esq. son of late vice-admiral Wells, to Albinia, daughter of the late col. Stephens Freemantle.

28. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Raikes Currie, esq. to Laura-Sophia,

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daughter of the hon. John Wodehouse, M. P.

28. At Broxborne-church, Herts, Donat. Henchy O'Brien, esq. capt. R. N. to Hannah, daughter of late John Walmsley, esq. of Castlemeer, county of Lancaster.

— At Thorney Abbey, rev. Harry Smith, to Ann, daughter of late J. Wing, esq.

29. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. John Fountaine, esq. to Marian Catherine, daughter of late W. Hodges, esq. R. A.

30. At Sherborne, George Rider, esq. of Grenao-house, near Sheffield, to Matilda, daughter of late Mr. J. Thirkell.

— G. W. C. Stapylton, esq. son of major-general the hon G. A. C. Stapylton, to Catherine, daughter of John Butteel, esq. of Fleet, Devonshire.

— At Saling-grove, Essex, Thos. Barrett Lennard, esq. M. P., eldest son of sir T. B. Lennard, bart. of Belhus, to Mary, daughter of late Bartlet Bridger Shadden, esq. of Gower-street, London.

Lately, The hon. and rev. Alfred Curzon, son of lord Scarsdale, to Sophia, second daughter of Robert Holden, esq. of Nuttall-temple, Notts.

W. C. Hamilton, esq. of Craighlaw, to Anne, daughter of the rev. Dr. Stewart, of Kirkcowan, Wigtonshire.

At St. Clement Danes, Thomas Price Wynne, esq. East India Company's Bengal Med. service, to Anne Maria, daughter of the late R. H. Cox, esq.

JULY.

2. At Croydon-church, capt. John Simcoe Macaulay, R. Eng. to Anne Gee, daughter of the late John Elmsley, esq. chief-justice of Lower Canada.

4. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. captain Price Blackwood, R. N. to Helen Selina, daughter of the late Thomas Sheridan, esq.

— At St. George's, Hanover-sq.

S. Waymouth, esq. to Eliz. eldest surviving daughter of the late Hugo Meynell, esq. of Quorndon-hall, county of Leicester.

5. At Dinton, Wilts, rev. Wadham Knatchbull, son of Wyndham Knatchbull, esq. of Russell-place, to Louisa Eliz. third daughter of William Wyndham, esq. of Dinton.

6. At Christchurch, Hants, Hector B. Monro, esq. son of the late lieutenant-gen. Monro, to Lewina, daughter of L. D. G. Tregonwell, esq. of Cranbourne-lodge.

7. At Great Stambidge, Essex, the rev. W. Worsley, to Louisa Ann, daughter of the rev. William Benson Ramsden.

— At Seal, near Seven-oaks, sir Wm. Ashburnham, bart. of Broomham, Sussex, to Juliana, daughter of the late rev. William Humphry.

— At Milford, Hants, rev. Henry Cookerham, of Beckenham, Kent, to Mary Octavia, daughter of the late sir W. Fraser, bart.

8. At Ilfracombe, Devon, captain Alder, R. N. of Southampton, to Miss Isabella Mary Forrest.

9. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Henry Shiffner, esq. captain R. N. eldest son of sir George Shiffner, of Coombe-place, Sussex, to Emily, daughter of the late Thomas Brooke, esq. of Church Minshull, Cheshire.

— At Felbrigg, Henry Baring, esq. M. P. of Somerley, Hants, to Cecilia Anne; eldest daughter of rear-admiral Windham.

11. At the house of the British consul at Dunkirk, in France, the right hon. Richard Hobart Fitzgibbon, M. P. second son of the late earl of Clare, to Diana, eldest daughter of the late Charles Woodcock, esq.

13. At Portobello, near Edinburgh, col. Jas. Hamilton, from Columbia, to Marian Eliz. daughter of the late John Anderson, esq. of Winterfield.

— At Inch-house, Edinburgh, major Robert Gordon, of Hillhead, to Jane, daughter of the late Walter Little Gilmour, esq.

— At Walcot-church, Bath, the rev. J. King, son of the bishop of

MARRIAGES.

Rocheester, to Maria, daughter of the hon. lieut.-col. George Carlton.

23. Henry-Gally Knight, esq. of Firbeck, Yorkshire, to Henrietta, relict of rev. J. H. Eyre.

— At Bristol, capt. B. B. Gapper, R. A. to Kath. Anne, daughter of the late Charles Hamilton esq. of the Leasowes

14. At Accrington, near Blackburn, the rev. W. Villiers, of Kidderminster, to Susannah, daughter of Jon. Peel, esq. of Accrington House.

— At St. James's-church, Arthur Capel, esq. nephew to the earl of Essex, to the right hon. lady Caroline Janetta Beauclerk, third daughter of the late duke of St. Alban's.

15. At Seaton, in Devonshire, the rev. Cecil Robert Smith, to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of the late colonel Warren, third Guards.

19. At Kensington, captain F. Clements, royal African corps, to Alicia-Frances, eldest daughter of the rev. Richard Brickenden, and niece to earl of Cavan.

21. At St. George-street, Hanover-square, Walter Burrell, esq. M. P. for Sussex, to Mrs. Chisholme.

—Thos. Le Breton, esq. Att.-gen. for Jersey, to Frances, daughter of Thos. Jekyll Rawson, esq. of Ashborne, Derby.

—At Edmonton, the rev. Vyell-Francis Vyvian, son of the late sir Vyell Vyvian, bart. of Trelowarren, Cornwall, to Anna, daughter of J. V. Taylor, esq. of Southgate.

—At St. James's, captain E. M. Daniell, East India Company, to Emma Isabella, daughter of T. Fenners, esq. of Cowes.

22. At the house of the British Ambassador, at Brussels, the rev. E. Jenkins, to Eliza, daughter of John Jay, esq.

23. At All Souls, and afterwards at the Swedish Minister's chapel, Chevalier de Kantzow, Swedish and Norwegian chargé d'affaires at Lisbon, to Emma, daughter of the late Wm. Bosanquet, esq.

—The rev. Spencer Madan, to Louisa Eliz. daughter of the rev.

Wm. Gresley, of Netherseale-hall, county of Leicester.

23. At Abbeyleix, Ireland, lord Clifton, son of earl of Darnley, to Emma Jane, daughter of sir H. Parnell, bart. M. P.

—At Henbury, Bickham, eldest son of the rev. Thos. Escott, of Hartow-house, Somerset, to Anna, daughter of the rev. Walter Trevelyan, and grand-daughter of sir John Trevelyan, bart.

27. Wm. Orton Aikin, esq. of Devonshire-street, Portland-place, to Mary Anne, daughter of Wm. Mason, esq. Somersham, Hunts.

28. At All Souls church, Peter, eldest son of sir Peter Pole, bart. M. P. of Wolverton-park, Hants, to lady Louisa Pery, fourth daughter of the earl of Limerick.

At George-street, Hanover-square, Alex. Rob. Stewart, esq. M. P. to lady Caroline Anne Prat, youngest daughter of the marquis Camden.

30. At Paris, at viscount Granville's, Jas. Townshend Carlow, esq. to Elizabeth Anne, daughter of capt. Rowed, R. N.

Lately, The count de Neipperg, to the archduchess Maria Louisa, the widow of Buonaparte.

At Brighton, Thomas Lisle Follett, esq. of Lynne, barrister, to Letitia, widow of major-gen. Norton Paulett.

AUGUST.

1. At lord Clifford's, Mansfield-street, the eldest son of lord Stourton, to the hon. Lucy Clifford, daughter of lord Clifford.

—George Heald, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Emma, daughter, of S. Trafford Southwell, esq. of Wrexham-hall.

2. At Hanover-square, W. Fowle, only son of sir W. Middleton, bart. to the hon. Anne Cust, sister of lord Brownlow.

At Hanover-square, Geo. Pouney, esq. of Grosvenor-square, to Jané, daughter of sir John Robinson, bart. of Albemarle-street.

—Chas. Ellis, esq. M.A. barrister, of Lincoln's-inn, to Mary, second

MARRIAGES.

daughter of Wm. Peath Litt, esq. of Devonshire - street, Portland-place.

3. Jos. Fraser, only child of Francis Lightbourne, esq. of Bermondsey, to Eliza Mary, second daughter of the rev. A. Richardson, D. D. vicar of Great Dunmow.

—At Brighton, the rev. William Sherlock Carey, vicar of Ashburton, Devon, to Eliza Caroline, daughter of the late Richard Schneider, esq. of Putney.

5. At Hanover-square, Jn. Jacob Buxton, esq. M. P. to Eliz. daughter of sir M. Cholmeley, bart. M. P.

8. Lieut.-col. Whish, to Frances Hill, eldest daughter of Hannibal Sandys, esq. of Great Queen-street, Westminster.

10. Sir Gilb. Heathcote, bart. of Normanton-park, to Mrs. Eldon, of Park-crescent, Portland-place.

—At St. Mary-le-bone, Philip Wiss, esq. of the 6th Drag.-guards, to Margaret, daughter of T. Chambre, esq. of Nottingham-place.

—At Berne, captain Jasper Hall, Coldst.-guards, to Lucy, daughter of Wm. Alves, esq. of Enham-place, Hants.

—At Greenwich, Wm. Woodgate, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields, to Harriet, second daughter of the late lieut.-col. West, royal Artillery.

11. Horatio Beeching, esq. banker, of Tonbridge, Kent, to Susanna, daughter of Cruttall Pierce, esq. of Bath-place, Peckham.

—At Lancaster, Richard Godson esq. of Woburn-place, Russell-square, to Mary, only daughter of the late Jas. Hargreaves, esq. of Springfield-hall, Lancaster.

12. At Weymouth, Thos. White, esq. of Severn-house, Worcester, to Susan, daughter of Jas. Webster, esq. of Anchrennie, county of Forfar.

—At Stillorgan, county of Dublin, lord Muskerry to Louisa Dorcas Deane, daughter of Hen. Deane Grady, esq.

13. At North Aston, Oxford, Edw. Goulburn, esq. of Middle-Temple, to Esther, sister of viscount Chetwynd.

13. At the house of the duke of Clarence, London, Philip Sidney, esq. 1st reg. Guards, son of sir J. Sidney, of Penhurst, to Miss Fitzclarence.

14. At St. Mary-le-bone, Martin Wm. eldest son of captain Wm. Becher, of Monk's-house, Oxford, to Susan, only daughter of John Dobree, esq.

15. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Jas. Bradshaw, esq. of Grosvenor-place, to Miss Anna Maria Tree, late of Covent Garden Theatre.

—At Kendal, T. J. Manning, esq. of Barbadoes, to Anne Catherine Rose, daughter of Fred. Nassau, esq. of St. Osyth Priory, Essex.

16. At Walcot church, Bath, lieut.-col. E. I. C. to Mary Anne, daughter of the late J. C. Baseley, esq. of Norwich.

—At St. James's, major Henry Barrington, late 3rd drag. to Miss Brent Foote, of Barnes.

17. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Wm. Gordon, writer to the Signet in Scotland, eldest son of David Gordon, esq. to Agnes Maria, 3rd daughter of John Hyslop, esq. of Upper Bedford-place.

18. At St. Pancras, John, eldest son of lord John Townshend, of Balls-park, Herts, to Eliz. Jane, eldest daughter of lord Geo. Stuart.

—At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, John Thomas, eldest son of Francis Justice, esq. of Abbey House, Berks, to Mary, daughter of the late Harry Wormauld, esq. of Woodhouse House, Yorkshire.

19. At Dorchester, Walter Jollie, esq. of Edinburgh, to Hannah Lyette, daughter of the late lieutenant-general Avarne, of Rugeley, Stafford.

20. At St. George's, lieut.-col. the hon. Geo. Lionel Dawson, brother of the earl of Portarlington, to Miss Seymour, daughter of the late lord Hugh Seymour.

22. At Gloucester-place, the rev. John Coker, rector of Radcliffe, Bucks, to Charlotte Sophia, daughter of the late major-general Dewar.

MARRIAGES.

24. At St. Paul's Covent-garden, W. R. Gurden, esq. of Kingsthorpe, Northampton, to Harriet, eldest daughter of captain Henry Cavendish, late R. I. Artillery.

25. At Daventry, Abr. Turner, esq. barrister, and of Areley House, Worcester, to Jane, second daughter of the late Bradford Wilmer, M. D.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Aug. second son of sir Geo. Pocock, bart. to Julia-Catherine, second daughter of the late hon. Thomas W. Coventry.

— At Cheltenham, rev. John Lightfoot, vicar of Ponteland, Northumb. to Cordelia, daughter of the late rev. Dr. Kettilby, rector of Sutton, Bedfordshire.

26. At Montville House, Guernsey, Wm. Peter, third son of the late John Carey Metivier, esq. soldier-general for that island, to Julia-Anne, second daughter of Thomas Priaulx, esq.

29. At Kedleston, John Beaumont, esq. of Barrow-upon-Trent, to hon. Mary Curzon, daughter of lord Scarsdale.

— At St. Marylebone, colonel Clitherow, 3rd Foot, to Millicent, eldest daughter; and, at the same time, Edw. John, eldest son of Edw. Rudge, esq. of Abbey Manor House, Worcester, to Felizarda, youngest daughter of C. Pole, esq. of Wyckhill House, Gloucester.

30. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, John P. only son of Mr. Alderman Atkins, to Anna, daughter of J. G. Children, esq. of the British Museum.

— At St. George, Hanover-square, John Alex. Hankey, esq. of Grosvenor-square, to Ellen, third daughter of Wm. Blake, esq. of Portland-place.

— At Lambeth, Henry Hopley White, esq. barrister, to Catherine Sarah, third daughter of the late colonel Dacre.

31. Rev. Horace, Geo. Cholmondeley, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late Godschoall Johnson, esq. and grand-daughter to the late sir Philip Francis.

Lately, At Cheshunt, Herts, Artemidorus Cromwell Russell, esq. eldest son of T. A. Russell, esq. of Cheshunt-park, Herts, to Avarilla-Aphra, daughter of the rev. W. A. Armstrong, of Pengelly-lodge.

At Gosford House, N. B., A. Fletcher, esq. of Salton-castle, East Lothian, to the right hon. lady Charlotte Charteris, fourth daughter of the earl of Wemyss and March.

SEPTEMBER.

1. At St. George's, Hanover-square, by the rev. Lascelles Iremonger, Charles Douglas, youngest son of James Halford, esq. of Piccadilly, and of Laleham Middlesex, to Emma Matilda, only daughter of the late Richard Sumner, esq. of Shackleford in the county of Surrey.

— Rev. Andrew Irvine, of Charter-house, to Eliza, eldest daughter of John Rawlinson, esq. of Russell-square.

— At Leamington, Warwick, the rev. Peyton Blackiston, son of the late sir Matthew Blackiston, bart. to Frances, eldest daughter of John Folliott Powell, esq.

3. At St. Mary-le-bone, right hon. Stratford Canning, ambassador at Constantinople, to Eliza Charlotte, eldest daughter of James Alexander, esq. of Somerhill, Kent, M. P.

5. At Thames Ditton, capt. G. F. Lyon, R. N. to Lucy Louisa, youngest daughter of late lord Edward Fitzgerald.

— At Gloucester, Charles Offley, esq. of Upfield-lodge, to Arabella Theresa, youngest daughter of Thos. Martin, esq.

7. At Swillington, rev. Charles Lee, Lecturer of Hexham, Northumberland, to Mary Louisa, eldest daughter of Thomas Ikin, esq. of Leventhorpe-house.

8. At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Williams, esq. M. P. for Lincoln, to Harriet Catherine, only daughter of D. Davenport, esq. M. P. for Cheshire.

— At Barham, Kent, Thomas,

MARRIAGES.

eldest son of Thomas Papillon, esq. of Acrise-place, to Frances Marg. second daughter of sir H. Oxenden, bart. of Broome-park.

— John Thomas Selwin, esq. of Down-hall, Essex, to Isabella, second daughter of late general Leveson Gower, of Bill-hill, Berks.

9. At Newton Kyme, Randall Gossip, esq. 3rd Foot-guards, to Christiana, only daughter of the late lieutenant-colonel Marshall Kyme.

12. At Sculcoates, Yorkshire, John Vincent Thompson, barrister-at-law, to Margaret, only daughter of John Alderson, M. D.

— At Uppark, sir Harry Featherstonhaugh, bart. to Miss Mary-Anne Bullock.

— At York, T. Anderson, esq. of Swinithwaite Hall, to Louisa, eldest daughter of R. P. Strangeways, esq. of Murton-hall.

— At All Souls-church, Mary-le-bone, capt. Lewin, R. N. to Jane, widow of late William Plumer, esq. M. P.

15. At Castle Forbes, Aberdean-shire, sir John Forbes, bart. of Craigieoar, to Charlotte-Elizabeth daughter of lord Forbes.

— Hon. and rev. Robert Eden, rector of Egam, to Mary, eldest daughter of Francis Hurst, esq. of Alderwasley, Derby.

16. Rev. George Pearson, rector of Castle Camps, Cambridge, to Cath. daughter of Philip Humberstone, esq.

21. At Stonehouse-chapel, Devon, the rev. John Baker, nephew of sir D. Forrest, of Exmouth, to Charl. daughter of the late Major-general Kersteinan, Royal Engineers.

24. At Doncaster, lieutenant-general Sharpe, of Haddam, to Jane, daughter of Godfrey Higgins, esq. of Shellow Grange, county of York.

26. At Gretna, the rev. Thomas Cator, to Louisa Frances Lumley, daughter of the hon. and rev. John Lumley Saville.

27. At Bampton, Oxfordshire, the rev. T. A. Warren, rector of South Warnborough, Hants, to Catherine, daughter of the late Mr.

Serjeant Manley, Commissioner of Excise.

27 At Winchelsea, Sussex, Ernest Christian Wilford, esq. of the royal Staff. corps, to Frances, daughter of the late Richard Denne, esq. of Winchelsea.

28. At St. James's-church, lieutenant-colonel Gubbins, 67th regiment, to Sarah, only daughter of the late Charles Shard, esq. of Lovell-hill, Berks.

— At Tamerton, Devon, Marcus R. Southwell, esq. to Cecilia Jane, daughter of Alfred Johnson, esq. of Wadlands, Tamerton, Devon.

— At Cremorgan Queen's county, sir S. Osbourne Gibbes, bart. to Margaret, daughter of the late Henry Moore, esq. of Cremorgan, and grand niece to the earl of Clonmel.

Lately, At Whitechurch, the rev. J. Morrall, Fellow of Brazenose college, to Elizabeth, relict of the late rev. R. Mayow.

At Over Kellet, the rev. sir Rich. Le Fleming, bart. M. A. rector of Grasmere and Bowness, Westmoreland, to Sarah, third daughter of the late W. B. Bradshaw, esq. of Alton Hall, Lancashire.

OCTOBER.

1. At Dublin, William Whympet, esq. M. D. Coldstream-guards, to Marianne, daughter of the late rev. J. B. Hayes, and niece of general Hayes, of Mount Mellick, Queen's County.

4. At Upton Helions, Devon, John Bott, esq. of Cotton-hall, Staffordshire, to Susanna Maria daughter of the late major Arden, 3d dragoons.

— At St. Mary's, Mary-le-bone, G. J. Cholmondeley, esq. to the hon. Mary Elizabeth Townshend, daughter of lord viscount Sidney.

5. At Tottenham, captain Babington, Madras cavalry, son of Dr. Babington, of Aldermanbury, to Adeline, seventh daughter of Wm. Hobson, esq. of Markfield, Stamford-hill.

MARRIAGES.

5. At St. Sepulchre, Cambridge, the rev. Dacre Barrett Lennard, son of sir Thomas Barrett Lennard, bart. of Belhus, county of Essex, to Rachael Anna, daughter of Jeremiah Innes, esq.

— George Meara, esq. of Canaghmore, county of Waterford, to Sarah Catherine daughter of the late hon. Edward and lady Arabella Ward, of Castle Ward, county of Down.

6. At the Ambassador's-chapel, in Paris, Charles D. Broughton, esq. fourth surviving son of the late sir Thomas Broughton, bart. of Doddington-hall, Cheshire, to Caroline, daughter of the late colonel W. Greene, military Auditor-general at Bengal.

8. At the Rectory-church, Marylebone, Henry, son of W. Currie, esq. of East Horsley in Surrey, to Emma, daughter of the late lieutenant-colonel Thomas Knox, 1st regiment of guards.

— At St. James's-church, sir W. George Hylton Jolliffe, bart. to Eleanor, second daughter of the hon. Berkeley Pagett.

— At St. George's Hanover-square, Edward Rose Tunno, esq. of Upper Brook-street, to Caroline, daughter of J. M. Raikes, esq. of Portland-place.

11. At St. Swithin's-church, Winchester, the lord bishop of Barbadoes (Dr. Coleridge), to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Rennell, daughter of the very rev. Thomas Rennell, dean of Winchester.

12. At St. James's-church, Lloyd B. Hesketh, esq. to lady Emily Lygon.

15. At Heydon, Norfolk, Henry Handley, esq. M. P. for Heytesbury, to the hon. Caroline Edwardes, eldest daughter of lord Kensington.

17. At Shiplake, the hon. and rev. Frederick Bertie (brother to the earl of Abingdon), to Georgiana Anne Emily, second daughter of rear-adm. lord Mark Kerr.

— At Gleniericht Cottage, Perthshire, the rev. Allan, son of late colonel Allan Macpherson, of Blairgourie, Perthshire, to Margaret,

youngest daughter of the late William Chalmers, of Gleniericht.

19. At Watton-church, Hertg, the hon. Alexander Leslie Melville, brother of the earl of Leven and Melville, to Charlotte, daughter of Samuel Smith, esq. M. P.

20. At Wytham, the seat of the earl of Abingdon, John Hodgete Hoggete Foley, esq. M. P. of Prestwood House, Staffordshire, to Charlotte Margaret, daughter of John Gage, esq. of Rogate Lodge, Sussex.

27. At Chelsea, by the bishop of London, sir Francis Shuckburgh, bart. of Shuckburgh Park, Warwickshire, to only daughter of the late Peter Denys, esq. of the pavillion, Hans-place, niece to the earl of Pomfret.

— At Sandel, W. C. B. Cave, esq. son of sir William Cave, bart. of Stretton Hall, Derbyshire, to Mary, eldest daughter of the rev. T. Westmoreland, of Sandal Magna.

29. At the Vice-regal Lodge, Dublin, the lord-lieutenant of Ireland, to Mrs. Paterson, an American lady of great fortune, and a Catholic. The ceremony was performed, in the first instance, by his grace the lord primate. The bride was given away by the bishop of Raphoe, and the marriage was afterwards solemnized by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin.

30. At St. James's-church, lord Charles Fitzroy, second son of the duke of Grafton, to the eldest daughter of lord G. H. Cavendish.

NOVEMBER.

1. At Bessinghy, near Bridlington, Christopher Soulsby, esq. to Anne, eldest daughter of Harrington Hudson, esq. M. P.

2. At St. James's, Westminster, Samuel R. Jarvis, esq. of Fair Oak House, Hants, to Eliz. daughter of the late rev. Peter Murthwaite, rector of Newnham, Oxford.

5. At Knutsford, Thomas Parr, esq. of Appleton, to Clara, daughter of the late rev. Croxton Johnson.

— At Thurston-church, Suffolk,

MARRIAGES.

George Gataker, esq. of Mildenhall, to Eliz., third daughter of Thomas Wilkinson, esq. of Nether Hall.

6. At Melcombe Regis, Edward Smith Delamain, esq. 67th regiment to Jessie Anna, daughter of the late Robert Waugh, esq.

8. At Topsham, Devon, Adam, son of David Gordon, esq. of Abergeldie, N. B. and Dulwich, Surrey, to Susan, daughter of the late rev. John Swete, of Oxton House, Devon.

— At Dunham Massey, sir John Walsh, bart. of Warfield, Berks, to lady Jane Grey, youngest daughter of earl Stamford and Warrington.

— At Marylebone, sir John Thos. Claridge, recorder of prince of Wales Island, to Miss Scott, eldest daughter of vice-adm. Scott.

— At lord Arden's, Nork, near Epsom, sir William Heathcote, bart. of Hursley Park, Hants, to the hon. Car. Frances Perceval, daughter of lord Arden.

10. At St. George, Hanover-sq., the rev. Thomas Shreiber, rector of Bradwell, Essex, to Sarah, third daughter of rear-adm. Bingham.

— At Broad Hinton, near Marlborough, John Mathews Richards, esq. of Roath Hall, near Cardiff, to Arabella, daughter of Thomas Calley, esq. of Burderop Park, Wilts.

12. At Pancras New Church, Garrett Dillon, esq. of Fitzroy-square to Eliza Frances, eldest daughter of John Plura, esq. of Bath.

— Richard Elwes, esq. of Stoke Park, Suffolk, to Cath. eldest daughter of Isaac Elton, esq. of Stapelton House, Gloucester.

14. At Minto, Roxburghshire, J. P. Boileau, jun. esq. of Mortlake, Surrey, to lady Cath. Elliott, daughter of the late earl Minto.

— At Naples, sir James Carnegie, of Southesk, bart. to Charlotte, daughter of the rev. D. Lysons, of Hempsted Court, Glouc.

— At Harberton, Devon, C. Anthony, esq. of the Mall, Clifton, to Thomason, daughter of the late Edmond Browne, esq. of Blakemore.

15. Capt. John Walter Roberts, R. N. eldest son of the rev. William Roberts, rector of Worpleaden, Surrey, to Frances, daughter of John Sargeant, esq. of Lavington, Sussex.

17. At Brighton, lieut. Joseph Roche, R. N. to Caroline Susanna, daughter of the late Arthur Robinson, M. D. of Broadwater.

— At Alderley, Cheshire, Robert Phillips, esq. of Heybridge, to Letitia, daughter of William Hibbert, esq. of Hare Hill.

— At Wandsworth, Orbyn Lloyd, esq. of Lombard-street, banker, to Emily, daughter of John Falconer Atlee, esq. of West Hall, Wandsworth.

18. Lloyd Salisbury Baxendale, esq. of Queen-square, Bloomsbury, to Ellen, daughter of Richard Salisbury, of Herne Hill.

19. At St. George's, Hanover-square, lord Headley, to Miss Matthews.

— At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Richard Bethell, esq. barrister, and fellow of Wadham, to Eleanor Mary, daughter of Robert Abraham, esq. of Kepple-street, Russell-square.

21. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, I. Charles Wright, esq. eldest son of Ichabod Wright, of Mapperley, Notts. to Theodocia, eldest daughter of Thomas Denman, esq. M. P.

22. At Chester, rev. E. Duncombe, to Susan, only daughter of the late rev. C. Mainwaring, of Oteley Park, Shropshire.

— At Hastings, Edward Peale, esq. of Maidstone, to Eliz. daughter of the late P. Wyatt Crowther, esq. of Highbury Lodge.

23. At Wells, the rev. T. B. Coney, rector of Chedzoy, to Jane, daughter of T. P. Tudway, esq. M. P.

— Mr. Thomas Jevons, to Mary Anne, daughter of William Roscoe, esq. of Liverpool.

24. At Mortlake, W. Edward, son of the late Robert Gilpin, esq. of Jamaica, to Marianne, daughter of the late William Gilpin, esq. of East Sheen.

MARRIAGES.

24. Richard, son of H. Smith, esq. of Peckham, to Mary, daughter of the rev. E. R. Williamson, of Catmon, Beds.

— At Rosehill, Hants, col. Thackeray, Royal Engineers to lady Eliz. Carnegie, daughter of the earl of Northesk.

Lately, At Clifton, Edward Martin, esq. to Eliz. D. daughter of the late Richard Zouch, of the Irish treasury, cousin to earl of Lonsdale, and niece to Dr. Zouch, late prebendary of Durham.

— At Sandon, Staffordshire, Stuart Wortley, jun. son of the member for Yorkshire, to lady Georgiana, daughter of the earl of Harrowby.

DECEMBER.

1. Donald, son of Alexander Tullock, esq. of Charles-street, St. James's-square, to Anna, daughter of the late Christopher Foss, esq. of Portman-street.

— At Bath, John Ormond, esq. of Belmont, to Eliz., daughter of the late H. Church, esq. of Twickenham.

— At St. Mary's, Mary-le-bone, baron Lorentz, to Miss Mills, daughter of the late James Mills, esq. of Jamaica.

— John Fell, esq. of Alverstoke, banker, to Isabella, daughter of Samuel Gregson, esq. of Lancaster.

3. Alexander Robert Sutherland, M. D. of Parliament-street, to Maria, daughter of H. L. Thomas, esq. of Leicester-place.

5. At Southampton, capt. Anderson, R. N. to Miss Brett.

— At Cheltenham, George Best Robinson, esq. eldest son of sir G. Abercrombie Robinson, bart. to Louisa, daughter of the late maj.-gen. Douglas.

— At dowager lady Saltoun's cottage, near Inverness, William Macdowall Grant, esq. to hon. Miss Eleanor Frazer.

17. In London, baron de Kolli, to Miss Marian Hammersley, formerly of the Liverpool theatre.

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20. At Chester, Roger Bamston, esq. only son of col. Bamston, to Selina, daughter of Dr. William Thackeray.

29. At Benenden, rev W. Marriott Smith Marriott, of Trinity college, Cambridge, son of sir John Wildbore Smith, of Dorsetshire, rector of Horsemonden, Kent, to Julia Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas L. Hodges, esq. of Hemsted.

PROMOTIONS.

JANUARY.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

4. J. H. Forbes, esq. lord of session in Scotland, *vice* sir A. Campbell, res.

14. *War-office*. — 6th regiment Foot: lieut.-col. H. Sullivan, to be lieut.-col. *vice* Gardiner, ret.

Ceylon regiment: lieut.-col. H. F. Muller to be lieut.-col. *vice* Sullivan.

17. Admiral sir Edward Thornborough, and adm. sir Eliab Harvey, to be knights grand crosses of the bath.—Rear-admiral W. C. Fahie, to be K. C. B.

22.—Right hon. Percy Clinton Sydney, viscount Strangford, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Ottoman Porte, created by patent a baron of Great Britain and Ireland, by the title of baron Penshurst, of Penshurst co. Kent, to him and his heirs male.

24. *War-office*. — 2nd foot, brevet lieut.-col. James Florence de Burgh to be lieut.-col.—Capt. John Johnstone to be major.

31st ditto: lieut.-col. Jas. Cassidy to be lieut.-col.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Commanders to be post captains. — William Simpson, Robert Heriot Barclay, Alexander Dundas Young Arbuthnot.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. T. Nayler, domestic chaplain to the duke of York.

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PROMOTIONS.

Rev. E. J. Crawley, chaplain to the household of the duke of Clarence.

Rev. J. Sandford, chaplain to the marquis of Queensbury.

Rev. E. J. Keane, chaplain to the colony of New South Wales and dependencies.

Donegal County.—Earl of Mount Charles, *vice* his brother, deceased.

Newport.—Hon. John Stuart, 2nd son of the earl of Moray, *vice* Holmes, deceased.

MARCH.

FEBRUARY.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

7. *War-office.*—4th batt. Local Militia, of East Riding, county of York, John Broadley, esq. to be lieutenant-col. comm. *vice* Wray, dec.—Earl of Kellie to be colonel of the Fifeshire Militia, *vice* earl of Morton, resigned.

8. *Foreign-office.*—The duke of Northumberland, K. G. ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the king of France, on occasion of his coronation.

Right hon. Frederick Lamb, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at the Court of his most Catholic majesty.

11. *War-office.*—2nd foot : lieutenant-col. John Williams, from half-pay, to be lieutenant-col. *vice* De Burgh.

26. Edward Cromwell Disbrowe, esq. late secretary to his majesty's legation, and chargé d'Affaires in Switzerland, to be secretary to the embassy at St. Petersburg.

Hon. William Henry Fox-Strangways to be secretary to his majesty's legation at Florence.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

G. W. Ricketts, esq. puisne judge at Madras; since knighted.

G. Franks, esq. puisne judge at Calcutta.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Brackley.—James Bradshaw, esq. captain R. N. *vice* Wrottesley, dec.

Bramber.—Hon. Arthur Gough Calthorpe, *vice* Wilberforce, Chiltern Hundreds.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

1. *Office of Ordnance.*—Royal reg. of Artillery, major Charles Young, husband to be lieutenant-col. *vice* Brome, deceased.

—*War-office.*—The 24th foot to bear on its colours and appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices heretofore granted, the word "Peninsula," in commemoration of the distinguished conduct of the late 2nd battalion in the Peninsula, under the duke of Wellington, from April 1809 to July 1814.

4. *Unattached.*—Major John M'Caskill to be lieutenant-col. of Infantry.

22. *War-office.*—Royal Artillery: lieutenant-col. Ray to be colonel.—Major Crawford to be lieutenant-col.; and captain and brevet lieutenant-col. sir John May to be major.

—*Foreign-office.*—Charles Rich. Vaughan to be his majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States of America.

23. *Carlton House.*—Sir Thomas Phillips, of Middle-hill, bart. to be sheriff of Worcestershire; and F. Roberts, of Gerddibinog, to be sheriff of Merionethshire.

The duke of Northumberland, and right hon. Charles Vaughan, sworn of his majesty's privy council.

25. *Office of Ordnance.*—Corps of Royal Engineers: major general Humfray to be col. To be colonels: lieutenant-col. E. Durnford, and G. Whitmore. To be lieutenant-col.: brevet majors T. Fyers, H. M. G. Vigoreaux, and G. Buchanan, col. C. G. Ellicombe; brevet major E. Fanshaw; brevet lieutenant-col. Macleod; brevet major Douglas.

PROMOTIONS.

APRIL.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

2. *Office of Ordnance*.—Royal reg. of Artillery: sir A. Dickson, K. C. B. to be lieutenant-col. Brevet major Rogers to be major.

Lieutenant-colonel Fearon of the 31st foot, to be a companion of the Order of the Bath.

— *Whitehall*.—Nevinson de Courcey, esq. post captain, R. N. and Samuel Edward Cook, commandant, to wear the insignia of honorary knights commanders of the royal military Order of the Tower and Sword.

5. Captain Dashwood; to wear the insignia of a knight grand cross, and captain Elliot, of the Lively, that of a knight commander of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword.

8. *War-office*.—27th regiment of foot, brevet lieutenant-col. Hare to be lieutenant-col.

Major De Bathe, from the 85th foot, to be lieutenant-col. of Infantry.

9. *Office of Ordnance*.—Royal Engineers: brevet major Cunningham to be lieutenant-col.

10. *Lord Chamberlain's Office*.—Windsor Edwin Baynton Sandys, esq. eldest son of sir Edwin B. Sandys, bart. knighted.

12. Sir W. Clinton to be lieutenant-general of the Ordnance.

Lord Forbes to be high commissioner to the general assembly of the Church of Scotland.

19. *Foreign-office*.—Sir Richard Clayton, bart. to be his majesty's consul at Nantes, and the ports and places in the departments of the Lower Loire and of La Vendée.

Captain Edward Brace, R. N. to wear the insignia of the royal Sardinian military Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazare.

Lieuts. W. Walker, J. Somerville, C. R. Dashwood, E. Pitts, and J. De Courcey Dashwood; and R. Purkis Hillyar, M. D. surgeon, all of his majesty's ship Windsor Castle, to wear the insignia of a knight of

the royal Portuguese military Order of the Tower and Sword.

Sir T. J. Cochrane, knight, capt. in R. N. to be governor and commander-in-chief of the island of Newfoundland and its dependencies.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Carlisle.—Sir F. Musgrave, *vice* Graham.

Clifton Dartmouth Hardness.—J. H. Cooper, esq. *vice* Stanhope, Chiltern Hundreds.

Berkshire.—R. Palmer, esq. *vice* Neville.

Petersfield.—Col. Lushington, *vice* Musgrave.

Wigan.—James Lindsey, of Balcarras, county of Fife, *vice* Lindsay, Chiltern Hundreds.

MAY.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

9. *Whitehall*.—William Woods, esq. Bluemantle, to be Norfolk herald extraordinary.

13. *War-office*.—Goldstream Gds: captain C. Shawe, to be captain and lieutenant-colonel.

50th foot: brevet, lieutenant-col. J. Campbell to be major.

80th foot: lieutenant-general sir R. S. Donkin, K. C. B. to be colonel.

Cape Corps: lieutenant-col. H. Somerset, to be lieutenant-colonel.

Unattached.—Captain J. Simpson to be lieutenant-col. of Infantry.

Brevet.—M. W. Forest, of the East India Company's service, to be lieutenant-col. in the East Indies only.

Staff: Major D. M'Dougall to be inspecting field officer of Militia in Nova Scotia, with the rank of lieutenant-col.

14. Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, K. C. B. to be a peer of Ireland by the title of baron Bloomfield, of Oakhampton and Redwood, county of Tipperary.

24. Viscount Strangford, K. B. to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the emperor of Russia.

PROMOTIONS.

The right hon. Stratford Canning, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Ottoman Porte.

Major-gen. sir James Campbell, K. C. B. to be governor of Grenada.

Major-gen. sir Patrick Ross, to be governor of Antigua.

27. *War-office*.—An extensive brevet has taken place in the higher grades, which has caused promotions to the rank of general: From lieutenant-gen. William Scott, to lieutenant-gen. lord Beresford, G. C. B. inclusive.—To that of lieutenant-general: From major-gen. Raymond, to major-gen. lord Aylmer, inclusive.—To that of major-general, as far down as col. Chas. Mannors; and proportionably in the lower rank.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Dr. Burgess, bishop of St. David's, translated to the see of Salisbury, *vice* Fisher, deceased.

Dr. John Banks Jenkinson, dean of Worcester, promoted to the see of St. David's.

Rev. Chas. Pilkington, prebendary of Earham, in the cathedral of Chichester, a canon residentiary of that cathedral, *vice* Toghill.

Rev. W. Hewson, chancellor and canon residentiary of the cathedral church of St. David's.

MEMBER RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Beeralston.—Hon. Percy Ashburnham, *vice* Percy deceased.

JUNE.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Lieutenant-general sir H. Turner, K. C. and K. C. H. to be governor and commander-in-chief of the Bermudas or Somers Islands.

J. H. Hudson, esq. a page of honour to his majesty in ordinary, in the room of A. W. Torrens, esq. promoted.

Viscount Maynard, to be lord lieutenant of Essex.

The hon. W. Cust to be a commissioner of the Customs.

Major-general Ralph Darling, to be governor and commander-in-chief of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The rev. J. Rudge, D. D. has been appointed, by the duke of York, one of his royal highness's domestic chaplains.

The rev. G. Vanbrugh, B. C. I. rector of Aughton, to a prebend in Wells cathedral.

The rev. E. G. A. Beckwith, M. A. to a minor canonry in the church of St. Peter's, Westminster.

The rev. J. Timbrell, D. D. to the archdeaconry of Gloucester, with the rectory of Dursley annexed.

JULY.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

1. *War-office*.—*Unattached*.—Major Fitzgerald, 95th Foot, to be lieutenant-col. Infantry, *vice* Pratt.

2. Major-generals sir J. Campbell, sir E. Blakeney, sir J. Maclean, sir R. D. Jackson, sir H. F. Bouverie, lord H. Somerset, and rear-admiral sir T. M. Hardy, to be kns. comm. of the Bath. Major-general sir T. Munro, governor of Madras, to be a bart. of the United Kingdom.

4. Major-general Bourk, to be lieutenant-governor of the Eastern District of the Cape of Good Hope.

9. *War-office*.—*Unattached*.—Major Drummond, 72nd Foot, to be lieutenant-colonel.

16. Coldstream regiment, of Foot guards, colonel J. Macdonnell to be lieutenant-colonel; lieutenant-colonel J. Hamilton to be major, with the rank of colonel; lieutenant-colonel W. H. Raikes to be major, with the rank of colonel, *vice* Macdonnell; brevet lieutenant-colonel G. Bowles, and brevet major sir C. A. F. Beatinck; lieutenant-colonel G. Fitz-Clarence, *vice* Hamilton; lieutenant-

PROMOTIONS.

colonel F. Russel, *vice* Raikes, to be captains and lieutenant-colonels.

95th ditto, major W. G. Cameron, 1st or Gren. regiment to be lieutenant-colonel *vice* Brown; lieutenant-colonel A. C. Wylly, to be lieutenant-colonel *vice* Cameron.

Unattached.—Captain J. H. J. Stapleton, 3rd regiment Foot guards, to be lieutenant-colonel; captain J. A. Schreiber, 6th Dragoon guards, to be major. Brevet: to be aide-de-camp to his majesty, with the rank of colonel in the army; lieutenant-colonel R. C. St. John lord Clinton; and lieutenant-colonel C. Morland, 9th light Dragoons.

16. Sir Philip Egerton, of Egerton, and Oulton-park, Cheshire, to be a baronet, to use the surname of Grey, in addition to, and before, that of Egerton, and bear the arms of Grey de Wilton, quarterly with those of Egerton; as his late brother did.

29. *War-office.*—*Unattached.*—To be lieutenant colonels, majors R. N. Nickle, from 88th regiment, and Benjamin Harding, from 6th Dragoons.

MEMBER RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Tyrone.—The hon. Henry Thos. Lowry Corry, of Ahenis, county Tyrone, and of Castlecoole, Fermanagh, *vice* Stewart.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Walter Fletcher, to a prebendal stall in York cathedral.

Rev. James Johnson, to the prebendal stall of Hampton, in Hereford cathedral.

Rev. C. Nixon, to a prebendal stall in Southwell collegiate church, Notts.

Rev. J. Cross, to be precentor, and rev. W. Miller a minor canon of Bristol cathedral.

Rev. R. Richards, domestic chaplain to the duke of Sussex.

Rev. G. G. Smith, domestic chaplain to the duke of York.

Rev. John Langley, of Worcester, domestic chaplain to the earl of Stirling.

AUGUST.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

2. The hon. Algernon Percy, to be minister plenipotentiary to the confederated Swiss Cantons; Hamilton H. C. Hamilton, esq. to be secretary to the embassy at Paris; and hon. John Bloomfield, to be secretary to his majesty's legation at Stutgardt.

12. *War-office.*—*Unattached.*—Captain Hall, 3rd Foot guards, to be lieutenant-colonel.

13. *Foreign-office.*—John Tasker Williams, esq. to be commissary judge to the several mixed commissions established at Sierra Leone, for the prevention of the illegal traffic in slaves.

William-Sharp M'Leay, esq. to be commissioner of arbitration to the mixed British and Spanish court of commission established at the Havannah.

The hon. and rev. Geo. Neville, master of Magdalen college, Cambridge, to use the name of Grenville, in addition, and after that of Neville, and also to bear the arms of Grenville.

26. *War-office.*—Ceylon regiment, brevet lieutenant-colonel Hook, to be lieutenant-colonel.

Unattached.—Brevet lieutenant-col. Hare, 12th Foot, to be lieutenant-colonel of Infantry.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Jas. Hooke, LL. D. deanery of Worcester.

Rev. J. D. Coleridge, a prebend in Exeter cathedral.

Rev. J. Lonsdale, a prebend of Lincoln cathedral.

Rev. T. Gaisford, 2nd prebend of Worcester cathedral.

Rev. Jos. Algar, chaplain to lord Clinton.

Rev. D. Clementson, chaplain to Dorchester gaol.

PROMOTIONS.

Rev. W. H. Dixon, chaplain to the archbishop of York.

Rev. P. Gurdon, chaplain to lord Bayning.

Rev. C. D. Bay, chaplain to lord Balcarras.

be lieutenant-col. of Infantry, major P. Taylor, 81st foot.—Major Falconer, 78th foot.

22. Sir E. Thornton, late minister plenipotentiary to Portugal, to bear the title of conde de Cassilhas, conferred on him by his Portuguese majesty.

28. *War-office.*—Staff: major Fitzroy to be deputy adjutant-general to the troops at the Cape of Good Hope, with the rank of lieutenant-col. in the army.

Unattached.—Major England, 23rd foot, to be lieutenant-col. of Infantry.

SEPTEMBER.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

9. Staff: brevet major Macleod, 52nd Foot, to be deputy adjutant-general in Jamaica, with rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army. Major Shaw, 4th Foot, to be deputy quartermaster-general in the Windward and Leeward islands, with rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army.

Unattached.—Brevet lieutenant-colonel Vyse, 2nd Life-guards, to be lieutenant-colonel of Infantry.

16. *Whitehall.*—Wm. Brent Brent, esq. barrister at law, to be steward and one of the judges of his majesty's palace court of Westminster, *vice* Morice deceased.

20. Edward Augustus Parker, lieutenant of the Windsor castle, to wear the insignia of a knight of the royal Portuguese military order of the Tower and Sword.

John Cormick, M.D. to wear the insignia of the Persian order of the Lion and Sun of the second class.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. Hill, archdeacon of Bucks.

Rev. R. Cockburn, a prebend of Winchester cathedral.

Rev. S. Barker, chaplain to the duke of York.

OCTOBER.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

10. *Office of Ordnance.*—Royal regiment of Artillery: lieutenant-colonel Maedonald to be colonel; major and brevet lieutenant-col. Holcombe to be lieutenant-col.

21. *War-office.*—*Unattached.*—To

NOVEMBER.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

8. George Bragge Prowse, of Yeovil, Somerset, esq. to take the surname, and bear the arms of Prina.

11. *War-office.*—7th drag. guards: major Grey to be lieutenant-col.—Brevet lieutenant-col. lord Hill to be major.

19th regiment: captain Dobbin to be major.

60th regiment: brevet lieutenant-col. Galiffe to be lieutenant-col.

18. *Unattached.*—Major Charles Middleton, 72nd foot, to be lieutenant-col. of Infantry. To be majors of Infantry, capt. J. P. Hopkins, 43rd foot; capt. J. A. Butler, 80th foot.

19. John James de Hochepeid Larpent, esq. to be his majesty's consul at Antwerp; and Andrew H. Aikin, esq. to the same office at Archangel.

25. *War-office.*—1st foot guards: brevet-col. lord Saltoun, to be major; lieutenant and captain P. Clarke, to be captain and lieutenant-col.

26. *Foreign-office.*—J. Annesley, esq. to be his majesty's consul for the province of Catalonia, to reside at Barcelona.

29. Gordon Wm. Francis Booker, esq. of Trewarthenick, Cornwall, to take the surname only, and bear the arms of Gregor.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. H. Wetherell, prebendary of Gloucester cathedral.

DEATHS.

Rev. Dr. Crane and rev. W. Walker, to be chaplains to the earl of Carlisle.

Rev. W. Moore, chaplain to the earl of Donoughmore.

Rev. T. Randolph, chaplain in ordinary to the king.

DECEMBER.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

2. *War-office*.—36th foot to bear on its colours and appointments the words "Pyrennees," and "Nive."

70th Foot to discontinue the appellation of the "Glasgow Lowland Regiment," and to resume its former title, of the 70th, or "Surrey" reg. of foot.

95th foot to be styled the 95th, or "Derbyshire" regiment of foot.

J. F. Fulton, esq. late brevet lieut.-col. and major of 92nd foot, to have the local rank of lieut.-col. on the continent of Europe only.

5. *Lord Chamberlain's Office*.—Thos. Seymour Hydd, esq. assistant master and marshall of the ceremonies to his majesty.

18. Lieut.-gen. sir Wm. Houston, to be groom of his majesty's bed-chamber in ordinary.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Hon. and rev. Dr. Stewart, to be bishop of Quebec.

Rev. H. Wetherell, archdeacon of Hereford.

Rev. R. V. Law, prebendary of Wells cathedral.

Rev. F. Swan, prebendary of Lincoln cathedral.

Rev. R. Sanders, minor canon at Worcester cathedral.

Rev. J. E. Orpen, chaplain to the earl of Egmont.

Rev. E. White, chaplain at Cawnpore, East Indies.

DEATHS.

On Christmas day, 1824, at Karasubasar in the Crimea, the celebrated baroness Valerie de Krudener.

She was born in 1765, and was the daughter of Count de Wittenkoff, governor of Riga, and great granddaughter of the celebrated marshal Munich. She possessed an enchanting countenance, an elegant and ready wit, with blue eyes and flexible features, expressive of mind and sentiment. She was of the middle stature, beautifully formed; her brown hair fell in ringlets on her shoulders, and there was something in her whole person and manner that seemed singular and striking.

Such were the physical advantages of the baroness de Krudener, who was ambassadress at Berlin, in 1798. Idolized in the circle of fashion, she loved it. Her rank, her wit, her qualities, rendered her one of the first women in Europe. Her charms inspired her husband's secretary of Legation with a fatal passion. The baron was then Russian ambassador at Venice. This rendered her name still more celebrated; and she wrote a novel, in which she relates, with the deepest sensibility, the fate of the unfortunate young man who committed suicide for her.

This work, intitled "Valerie" (her christian name), was written with an enthusiasm which already announced an ardent and disturbed mind. At the commencement of the Revolution, Madame K. visited and resided in the south of France, with her daughter-in-law, Sophia de Krudener (since married to a Spaniard), and her two children. A year after, she returned to Germany, and from that period to 1805, or 1806, history is silent respecting her. At that epoch she appeared again in the scene, not as the brilliant Prussian ambassadress, but as the penitent Magdalen. She now conceived herself to be a messenger of the Almighty, and possessed of an irresistible calling.

Valerie stated her mission to be, to establish the reign of Christ on earth. Never were so much generosity, grace, and zeal, united to such an ardent perseverance, as in this ultra-Evangelical mission. How-

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ever, the monarchs of the earth were displeased with her street teaching. Dismissed with rudeness from the states of the king of Wirtemberg, she found hospitality for herself and her company of the faithful, in the dominions of the elector of Baden. By degrees, she became herself one of the powers of Europe. The cabinets of princes leagued against her predictions, and she marched from kingdom to kingdom by means of negotiations; for it was not every state that would admit this *imperium in imperio*. The events of the world followed their course, and Napoleon fell. Valerie considered this a propitious moment for that conversion of mankind which she had so courageously undertaken. To Paris she followed the emperor Alexander, whom she called The Lord's anointed, and whom she seriously believed chosen by heaven to be the regenerator of the world: there, giving herself up entirely to the delirium of her disordered imagination, she left no means untried to make proselytes. In her mystic conferences, in which a young Genevese, named Empeytas, seconded her, she explained the ancient prophecies, and those of the north, and called to her aid visions, voices from heaven, and day dreams and night dreams.

The powers of the earth went three times a week to these theurgic and mysterious assemblages, where the purple of the Autocrat of the North humbled itself before the words of this woman. David (by this name she designated her Lord's anointed, the emperor Alexander,) quitted Paris, and she followed him. From this period, her life was a series of trials and tribulations.

Her friends in Germany had forgotten her; her faithful flock had abandoned their leader. She was forbidden to enter France; she wandered from one Swiss canton to another, tormented and persecuted by the magistrates, who would let her have no rest. At length the canton of Argovie offered her an asylum: aided by M. Empeytas, she

preached a long time at Aran and its vicinity; thousands of the faithful hastened from the borders of the lakes and mountains, to eat the bread of life from the hands of the founder of the new worship. The prophetess standing on an hillock, often preached for five or six hours in the open air; and these long improvisations, and journeys, the absence of sleep and the want of food, had no effect on the health of Valerie. But unfortunately for the baroness de Krudener, human laws declared themselves in direct opposition to the divine laws announced by the prophetess. The flock was dispersed, the oracles of the humble Pythonissa were declared seditious, and she was obliged to return to her own country. There she languished under an interdiction from her guardian friend and disciple, "David," to teach or preach; her followers no longer were permitted to form a body; and as the flame of fanaticism requires constant feeding, her followers fell gradually away, and she was suffered to expire in the Crimea, almost alone and forgotten.

Her powers of persuasion were very great, and many who went to laugh, remained to pray. To Madame Krudener is owing, we believe, the conversion of M. Benjamin de Constant, and the work on religion he is now publishing. Such was the awe her words sometimes inspired, that her hearers, and M. Benjamin de Constant with the rest (it is said), fell flat on their faces in her presence.

Lately, in Westminster, Mr. Benj. Price, many years secretary to the Westminster library, and well known in the literary circles of the metropolis. Mr. Price had at various times been engaged in contributing to periodical journals. About three years since he attempted to revive the Westminster library, in Charles-street, St. James's; but after many fruitless attempts the society was dissolved. He possessed a thorough acquaintance with modern books, and hence his quali-

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fications as a librarian were considerable. He contributed largely to "Public Characters of all Nations," 3 vols. and assisted in the editorship of many other compilations.

Lately, in Gutter-lane, Cheap-side, Mr. John Arliss, celebrated as one of the most elegant printers of his time. Mr. Arliss likewise possessed considerable taste in embellishing juvenile works with wood engravings, and in conjunction with Mr. Whittingham, may be said to have contributed largely to the revival of that beautiful art. A few years since, when residing in Newgate-street, he established the Pocket Magazine, which attained, and still enjoys, a large circulation. Besides his concern in Newgate-street, he had previously been engaged in business in partnership with Messrs. Whittingham, Huntsman, Knevett, &c.; but like Didot, the celebrated printer of Paris, the profits of Mr. Arliss's speculations did not keep pace with the approbation of the public. For some years past, he had also been in ill health; and through this, with other untoward circumstances, he left a family of five children totally unprovided for.

JANUARY.

1. In Wild-court, Drury-lane, under circumstances of peculiar distress, aged 76, Mr. Ralph Wewitzer, the veteran actor, having scarcely a bed to lie upon. When the boy who attended him came with his breakfast, he was leaning on his hand, quite dead, and his countenance was quite calm. He died indebted to his landlady 14*l.*, the payment of which she never urged during his illness; but after his death, hearing that he had relations, she determined on having her money, or at least the value of it. A handsome coffin was provided, it is understood, by the performers of Drury-lane, in which the remains of the unfortunate actor were de-

posited, and every arrangement made for the funeral, when the landlady urged her demand, and a man was placed in possession. Information was forwarded to one of Wewitzer's relations in Finsbury-square, and ultimately the body was taken from the coffin, and conveyed in a shell to that neighbourhood for interment, which ceremony was performed on the 8th; the coffin and furniture remaining at the lodgings. The deceased was confined to his bed for the last nine months unable to move.

Mr. Wewitzer was born in London of Swiss parents, where he was brought up as a jeweller, which business he exchanged, at an early period, for the vicissitudes of an actor's life. Having got some experience in his new profession, he made his *débüt* at Covent Garden Theatre, as Ralph, in the Opera of "The Maid of the Mill," which character he sustained for the benefit of his sister, who, about the year 1785, was held in some estimation both as an actress and singer. It may be observed, as something singular, that his Christian name happened to be the same as that allotted to his character in the piece. Wewitzer's exertions were crowned with success, and indicated so much promise of utility in his profession that he was engaged by the house, where he soon distinguished himself as a Comedian, by his whimsical but just representation of Jews and Frenchmen. He next repaired to Dublin for a short time under the management of Ryder, and on his return resumed his situation at Covent Garden, where he remained till the year 1789, when unfortunately he was induced to undertake the management of the Royalty Theatre. On the failure of that concern, he became a member of the Drury Lane Company, with which he continued to perform, with the exception of some few seasons, till the close of his theatrical career. He played at the Haymarket Theatre for several

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summer seasons; was the original Jew in "The Young Quaker," and by his performance of it contributed much to the success of the piece. He was considered as the inventor of these pantomimes "The Gnome," acted at the Haymarket 1788, never printed, and "The Magic Cavern," 8vo. 1785. He was also the author of "The Royal Pedigree of his Majesty George III. from Egbert," 8vo. 1812; and "School for Wits, a New Jest Book," 12mo. 1814. The labours of his profession, while he was able to continue on the stage, and his infirmities after he left it, prevented him from affording his literary talents due cultivation. In his latter years he was an annuitant on the Covent Garden Theatrical Fund.

1. At Stratton, capt. Robert Smith; in the 89th year of his age. He was at the battles of Minden and Warburgh, and afterwards at Gibraltar, during the memorable siege of that place.

3. At Islington Green, George Sturdy, esq. one of the sworn clerks of the court of Chancery.

4. Of apoplexy, his majesty Ferdinand IVth, king of Naples and the two Sicilies. The Nuncio, the ambassador from Spain, the Austrian minister, and the French chargé d'affaires, were introduced with all the council into the chamber of the king. His majesty was lying on his back, with his mouth open, but his features unaltered; the left hand, which was uncovered, shewed some marks of extravasated blood. The guards at the palace, and other public places, were doubled, as a measure of precaution, but the public tranquillity was not disturbed for a single moment.

He was born Jan. 12, 1751, and ascended the throne Oct. 5, 1759, on his father's becoming king of Spain. He married April 7, 1768, the archduchess Maria Caroline, daughter of Francis I, and aunt to the present emperor of Austria, who died Sept. 7, 1814. He had issue by her, 1. Francis Janvier Josef, duke of Calabria, father of the

duchess de Berri; 2. Maria Christina, married to Charles Felix, king of Sardinia; 3. Maria Amelia, duchess of Orleans; 4. Leopold, prince of Salerno; who married Maria Clementina, daughter of the emperor of Austria.

4. At Richmond, Surrey, aged 73, Adam Bell, esq. late of the victualling department, Deptford.

5. John Sivewright, esq. of Tarristock-square.

— Aged 100 years, Ann Paul, of Skipsea, near Brough.

— At Stirling, the rev. Dr. Small.

— At Richmond Green, Thomas Walmesley, esq. aged 56.

— At Smyllan Park, Scotland, sir William Honeyman, of Groomsy, bart.

6. At Stepney Green, Edward Powell, esq. aged 67.

— At Ipswich, in his 56th year, Thomas Green, esq. He had been educated for the bar, but was induced by the easiness of his circumstances to withdraw himself from its toils. He was the author of the following works:—"The Methodian, or a Poetical Olio, London, 1786," 12mo.; "An Examination of the leading Principle of the new System of Morals, as that Principle is stated and applied in Mr. Godwin's Enquiry concerning Political Justice, London, 1798," 8vo.; second edition 1799; and "Extracts from the Diary of a Lover of Literature, Ipswich, 1810;" 4to.

7. Of apoplexy, Robert Ross, esq. of the Stock Exchange.

— In Lowther-street, Whitehaven, aged eighty, Joshua Dixon, M. D. The town of Whitehaven is indebted to him for many improvements necessary to its health and comfort. The Dispensary was the fruit of his exertions; and from its establishment in 1783, up to the day of his death, he acted gratuitously as physician and chief manager. The unfortunate, the poor, the sick, all were ever welcome to counsel, pecuniary assistance, and medical skill. He was the author of a great many useful tracts and essays,

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acknowledged and anonymous, but his principal work was the "Life of William Brownrigg, M. D." 8vo. 1809, in which he incorporated an historical essay on coal mines, particularly those in his neighbourhood. In 1822 he published a tract, entitled, "The Church Catechism illustrated."

8. Elizabeth, wife of Charles Raymond Barker, esq. of Blandford-street, Portman-square.

9. At his house in Leicester, Caleb Lowdham, esq.

— At Stanmore, Middlesex, Richard Oswald Mason, esq. in the 56th year of his age.

10. Mrs. Sarah Robinson, wife of John Robinson, esq. of Park-street, Westminster.

— Richard Harrison, esq. M. D. aged 40, at his house in Argyle-street.

— At Newport, in the Isle of Wight, at his mother's, dowager lady Holmes, after a lingering illness, aged 38, sir Leonard Thomas Worsley Holmes, bart. member and recorder for that borough, commandant of the Isle of Wight Yeomanry cavalry, and an acting magistrate for the county of Hants. Such was the respect paid to his memory, that as soon as his death was announced, all the shops and the greater part of the private houses in Newport were closed. He was the eldest son of the rev. sir Henry Worsley Holmes, LL. D. by Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Leonard lord Holmes; born July 1787. On the death of his father, the 8th baronet, April 7, 1811, he succeeded to the title; and June 5, 1813, married Anne daughter of John Delgarno, esq. and niece of Leonard Troughear, lord Holmes (which title became extinct in 1801); by whom he had issue three daughters but no son: in consequence, this ancient baronetcy (one of the earliest creations of James I. in 1611) becomes extinct.

— At Twickenham, aged 65, Mary, wife of Thomas Dickson, esq. of Fulwell Lodge, Twickenham.

10. At Papworth Hall, Cambridge, Charles Madryll Cheere, esq. M. P. for the borough of Cambridge.

— At Worle, Mr. Joseph Bishop, of Banwell, Somersetshire, aged 103 years. He was the father, grandfather, and great-grandfather of 180 children, of whom 115 are living at this period.

— At Chelsea, aged 64, Thomas Smith, esq.

11. Mr. William Stevenson, steward of the earl of Darnley.

12. At Clifton, Caroline Mary, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Peat, esq. of Calcutta.

— At his house in Bentinck-street, George Rankin, esq.

14. John Stone, esq. many years of his majesty's Customs.

— In Finsbury-square, John Henry Hecker, esq. in his 77th year.

— At his house, in Upper Gower-street, aged 84, George Dance, esq. R. A. F. A. S. and auditor of the royal academy. He was son of George Dance, esq. an eminent architect and clerk of the works of the city of London, who built the present Mansion House in 1739, Shoreditch and St. Luke's churches, &c. and died in 1768; in which year the late Mr. Dance succeeded, by purchase, to his father's office, in which he was succeeded in 1816 by his favourite pupil, William Montague, esq. by appointment of the court of common council. Mr. Dance's youngest brother, was the painter, Nathaniel Dance, who on his marriage with the great Yorkshire heiress Mrs. Dummer, took the name of Holland, and was created a baronet in 1800. He died in 1811. In 1794, Mr. George Dance was elected fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. From 1795 to 1797, he was one of the council of the royal academy; and in 1798 we first find him auditor. Mr. Dance was for some years professor of architecture at the royal academy, but never lectured.

In 1811 appeared the first volume and in 1814 a second, of "A Col,

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lection of Portraits sketched from the Life, since the year 1793. By George Dance, esq. and engraved in imitation of the Original Drawings, by William Daniell, A. R. A." large folio.

Mr. Dance was the last surviving member of the original forty royal academicians. His remains were interred in the vault of St. Paul's cathedral, in what is called the artists' corner, near to those of sir Christopher Wren, and his late friend Mr. Rennie; an appropriate situation, as he was allied in genius to both of those illustrious ornaments of the country.

15. At Clapham, Joseph Stevens, esq. in the 87th year of his age.

— At his seat, Killester, county, Dublin, in his 49th year, the right hon. Thomas Gleadowe Newcomen, viscount Newcomen baron Newcomen of Moss-town, county Longford, a baronet, a governor of the counties of Longford and Mayo, and M. R. I. A. His lordship was born Sept. 18, 1776; succeeded his father, the right hon. sir William Gleadowe Newcomen, in the title of baronet, Aug. 21, 1807; and on the decease of his mother, Charlotte, in her own right viscountess Newcomen, May 16, 1817, to the honours of viscount and baron Newcomen. The late viscount having left no issue, the titles of viscount and baron Newcomen become extinct, being the twenty-seventh peerage of Ireland which has failed since the union in January, 1801. The baronetage is extinct also.

Lord Newcomen's estates devolve to his sisters; viz. 1. Jane, married to Charles Gordon Ashley, esq.; 2. Teresa, married first to sir Charles Turner, bart. of Kirkleatham, in Yorkshire, and secondly, to Henry Vansittart, esq. nephew of lord Bexley; 3. Charlotte; 4. Catharine, married to Charles Newcomen, esq.

His lordship was the chief partner in Newcomen and Co.'s bank, Castle-street, Dublin; which, in consequence of his death, stopped

payment. The whole of the unsettled estates are subject to the debts of the house.

16. At Burwood Park, Surrey, sir John Frederick, bart. lieutenant-col. of the 2nd Surrey militia. This family is descended from sir John Frederick, lord mayor of London in 1662. The late baronet was the only surviving son of sir John Frederick, 4th bart. by Susanna, daughter of sir Roger Hudson, of Sunbury, county of Middlesex, knight, who died June 29, 1787; was born March 18, 1749, and succeeded to the title on the death of his father, April 9, 1783. In the parliaments of 1796, 1802, and 1806, he was returned one of the knights of the shire for Surrey. At the general election in 1807, he declined offering himself; when Mr. H. Sumner was returned. The elegant house at Burwood was built by this worthy baronet, in a park, which, with additional purchases made by him, contained 300 acres without any road or foot-path over it, before a late inclosure, by which 150 more were added to it.

Sir John married, in 1783, Mary, youngest daughter and co-heiress of Richard Garth of Morden, esq. and by her (who died December 1794) had issue the present baronet, five other sons, and five daughters.

— At Banff, Bathia, wife of George Robinson, esq. late provost of Banff.

17. Aged 29, the rev. Peter Walthall, M. A. rector of Whitston, Cheshire, eldest son of Peter Walthall, esq. of Darley Dale.

— At Tort Pitt, Chatham, captain John Pollock, 5th reg. aged 28.

18. At his house, in Bream's-buildings, Chancery-lane, in his 54th year, Mr. John Cox, principal in the firm of Cox, Barnett, and Co. copper-plate printers. To the careful superintendence and taste of this gentleman, is owing much of the graphical beauty of many of the splendidly decorated works which have appeared during the last thirty years. In his office were printed

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the plates of the large works published by the society of antiquaries, the dilettanti, and other societies; the topographical and architectural works published by Taylor, and a large portion of the valuable publications of Messrs. Britton, Cooke, Neale, and others. To his correct taste and accurate judgment is also owing the superior style of execution in which the portraits by Lodge have been lately produced. The examination of each impression of this noble series of portraits was the last active occupation in which he was engaged.

His information upon the architecture of his own country, and upon antiquarian subjects in general, was very extensive, and his taste highly cultivated. His library was exceedingly curious in many points in relation to these subjects, but it was particularly rich in old divinity and biography. Mr. Cox also possessed a correct and refined taste in music: and he had been in the habit, for above fifteen years, of meeting a few select friends at each other's houses every fortnight during the winter season for the purpose of practising the works of Handel.

18. In Park-crescent, Portland-place, in his 71st year, William Fairlie, esq. formerly of Calcutta, whose memory will be ever greatly respected, and his loss most sincerely lamented, by all who knew him in India and Britain.

19. In the 77th year of his age, Nathan Salamons, esq. of Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury-square.

20. At Lavenham, Suffolk, in his 78th year, the rev. James Buck, M. A.

— In Upper Norton street, lord Herbert-Windsor Stuart, son of the late, and uncle of the present marquess of Bute. He was the third child of John, first marquess of Bute, by his first wife, Charlotte-Jane, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Herbert viscount Windsor, and was born May 6, 1770.

21. At Bruges, Thomas Roger

Palmer, second son of sir William Henry Palmer, bart.

21. James Yeo, esq. of Hampton-court Palace. He was father of the late gallant and distinguished officer, commodore sir James Lucas Yeo, K. C. B.

22. In his 49th year, the very rev. William Mageniz, D. D.

— In Regent-street, John Woodmeston, esq. of the royal marines, in the 52nd year of his age.

23. At his house, in Park-row, Bristol, Benjamin Charley, esq.

— Harriett, wife of J. J. Wilkinson, esq. of Seymour-place, Euston-square, and of the Temple.

24. At Lower Edmonton, Middlesex, captain Ebenezer Clark, aged 51.

— At Chalons, in his 56th year, the right hon. Sackville Tufton, earl of Thanet, baron Tufton of Tufton, and a bart. hereditary high sheriff of Westmoreland, and lord of Skipton, in Craven. He was the eldest son of Sackville, 8th earl of Thanet, by Mary, daughter of lord John Sackville, 2nd son of Lionel, 1st duke of Dorset, and sister to the 2nd duke, who died in Sept. 1778; was born June 30, 1769; and succeeded to the family honours and estates on the death of his father, April 10, 1786.

During his minority, his uncle, the late duke of Dorset, was his guardian. After a preliminary education at home, his lordship visited several parts of the continent, and stayed a considerable time at Vienna, where he became acquainted with a most elegant and accomplished lady, of high rank and quality, who accompanied him to England. This lady, Ann Charlotte de Bojanovitz, descended from a noble family in Hungary, he married Feb. 28, 1811. She died Feb. 15, 1819, leaving no issue.

As a great landholder, lord Thanet was, especially in Kent, amongst the foremost in making agricultural experiments and improvements which tended materially to the advantage of the community. As a landlord, he deserved and obtained

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the respect and esteem of his tenants, and was much beloved by the poorer classes. His lordship was in the habit of residing great part of his time at his seat at Hothfield, in Kent, where he was distinguished for his hospitality and benevolence. He used frequently to visit the markets, particularly the stock-market at Ashford, at which he was accustomed to converse familiarly with several of the butchers attending there. After the death of his countess, lord Thanet ceased to be a regular resident in that county, only coming occasionally to his family seat, and passing much of his time upon the continent, chiefly at Paris.

The trial and conviction of lord Thanet, several years ago, in the court of King's-bench, for an assault committed in the court at Maidstone, at the period of the trial of O'Connor, Quigley, and others, and his subsequent imprisonment in the tower of London, are circumstances well known; but it was afterwards understood that his lordship was not the individual who really committed the assault. It is said there was a mistake in the witnesses as to identity, and that his lordship knew who the person was that actually struck the blow, but refused to betray him.

24. At Gravesend, John Brown, esq. of the hon. East India Company's service.

25. At her house in Park-street, in the 81st year of her age, Mrs. Harriot Bagot, last surviving daughter of sir Walter Bagot, bart. of Blothfield, Staffordshire.

— At Streatham, aged 85, James Palmer, esq. late treasurer of Christ's hospital, which office he resigned in 1823. He held it 24 years, having been elected in 1799.

26. In Barnsbury-street, Islington, Alexander Tilloch, LL. D., M. R. I. A., M. R. A. S., Munich, M. G. S., M. A. S., S. S. A., Edinburgh and Perth, M. S. E. I. N., of France, &c. &c.

He was born 28th Feb. 1759, at Glasgow, where his father, Mr.

John Tilloch, who followed the trade of a tobacconist, filled the office of magistrate for many years. Alexander, being designed for business, received in the place of his nativity, an education which in Scotland is so much more accessible than in England. His habits were sedate and thoughtful, apparently arising from a conviction that he knew but little, and had much to learn. On leaving school he was taken to his intended occupation; but his intellectual powers began to expand themselves, and his views were elevated above any thing which a tobacco-warehouse could supply.

Ardent in the pursuit of knowledge, the occult sciences, in early life, at one time attracted much of his attention. When animal magnetism was introduced into this country, it was not without influence on his mind; and he was never disposed to treat judicial astrology with sovereign contempt. But he soon saw the folly of pursuing phantoms, and applied his talents to more useful pursuits.

He conceived that the mode of printing, then in use, was susceptible of considerable improvement. He accordingly hit upon the expedient, when the page was set up in type, of taking off an impression in some soft substance, in its comparatively fluid state, that would harden when exposed to the action of fire, so as to become a mould to receive the metal when in a state of fusion; and form a plate every way correspondent to the page whence the first impression was received. Thus with him was laid the foundation of the stereotype printing. He began his experiments in 1781, and, in 1782, having brought his plates to a state of comparative perfection, flattered himself with many advantages which would result from his successful efforts.

As he was not bred a printer himself, he had recourse to Mr. Foulis, printer of the University of Glasgow, to whom he applied for types to make an experiment in the new

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process: the experiment succeeded, and Mr. Foulis, who was a very ingenious man, became so convinced of its practicability and excellence, that he entered into partnership with him in order to carry it on. They took out patents in both England and Scotland, and printed several small volumes from stereotype plates, the impressions of which were sold to the booksellers without any intimation of their being printed out of the common way. A few years afterwards Dr. Tilloch discovered, that, although he had invented stereotype printing, yet he was but a second inventor, and that the art had been exercised by a Mr. Ged of Edinburgh, jeweller, nearly fifty years before. Circumstances of a private nature induced him to lay aside the business for a time, and others supervened to prevent him ever resuming it. It appears, nevertheless, from some circumstances which transpired at the Society of Arts at the Adelphi, some years afterwards, that Earl Stanhope was indebted to Dr. Tilloch for much of his knowledge in the process of making stereotype plates.

On returning to Glasgow, he entered into the tobacco business, in conjunction with his brother and brother-in-law; but not finding it answer their expectation, it was finally abandoned. From this he turned his attention to printing, and, either singly or in partnership, carried on this trade for some time in his native city.

Somewhat prior to this period of his life, he married; but the joys of connubial felicity were not long his portion. In the year 1783 his amiable partner was taken from him by death, from which time his days were spent in widowhood. The fruit of this union was one daughter, who still survives, and is the wife of Mr. Galt, a gentleman who has attained deserved distinction among the writers of the day, as the author of "The Annals of the Parish," "The Ayrshire Legatees," "The Spae

Wife," "Rungan Gilchristie," and other popular novels.

In the year 1787, Dr. T. came to the metropolis, where he spent the remainder of his days. In 1789, in connection with others, he purchased the "Star," a daily evening paper, of which he immediately became the editor, and continued so until within four years of his death; when bodily infirmities, and various engagements, compelled him to relinquish its management altogether. In this respectable paper his political opinions were mild and temperate.

Being forcibly struck, soon after his arrival in London, with the vast number of executions for forgery, Dr. Tilloch began to devise means for the prevention of the crime; and in 1790 made a proposal to the British ministry to that effect. His scheme, however, meeting with an unfavourable reception at home, he offered his invention to the commission d'Assignats at Paris, where its merits were very differently appreciated; but the political contentions of the time caused considerable delay in the negotiation. However, in 1792, one L'Amour, from the French authorities, waited on him, and they consulted together on the subject. On his return to Paris, some French artists were employed to make copies of Dr. Tilloch's plan; but in this they were finally unsuccessful, though their endeavours caused an additional delay. The commencement of the war in the beginning of 1793 caused a still greater interruption; but so anxious were the French Commissioners d'Assignats to avail themselves of Dr. Tilloch's invention, that L'Amour was directed to release some English smugglers, and to give them their vessel, on condition that, on returning to England, they would communicate to Dr. Tilloch a proposal for him to come to the continent, and impart his secret, offering him a handsome remuneration. By this time, however, the treasonable correspondence bill having passed into a law, he pru-

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dently declined all further intercourse with the French authorities on the subject.

The crime of forgery still continuing with unabated frequency, in the year 1797 Dr. Tilloch presented to the Bank of England, a specimen of a note, which, if adopted, would, he conceived, place the impressions on bank paper beyond the reach of imitation. Of this plan, and the fate which awaited it, we may gather some information from a petition, presented by him to the House of Commons in the year 1820; which stated, "That in the year 1797 your Petitioner presented to the Bank of England a Specimen of a Plan of Engraving, calculated to prevent the Forgery of Bank Notes, accompanied with a Certificate signed by Messrs. Francis Bartolozzi, Wilson Lowry, Thomas Holloway, James Heath, William Sharp, James Fittler, William Byrne, J. Landseer, James Basire, and other eminent Engravers, stating, each for himself, that 'they could not make a copy of it,' and that 'they did not believe that it could be copied by any of the known arts of engraving;' and recommending it to the notice of the Bank of England, as an art of great merit and ingenuity, calculated not merely to detect, but to prevent the forgery of bank notes.

"That the said specimen was executed in consequence of a written permission from Mr. Giles, then governor of the bank, and on a verbal promise from him, that your petitioner should be well remunerated by the Bank, if his specimen could not be copied, and at all events be paid for his trouble and expenses.

"That the Bank engraver (then a Mr. Terry) said he could copy it, and in about three months thereafter did produce what he called a copy, but which was, in fact, very unlike the original.

"That on the 4th of July, 1797, the said pretended copy was examined before a committee of the Bank

directors, by Messrs. Heath, Byrne, Sharp, Fittler, Landseer, and Lowry, all engravers of the first eminence, who all declared that the pretended copy was not any thing like a correct resemblance of the original, nor even executed in the same manner, your Petitioner's specimen being executed on, and printed from, a block in the manner of letter-press, but the copy being executed on, and printed from, a copper-plate in the common rolling press; and the said engravers signed certificates to that effect, and gave the same to your petitioner; and the other engravers, who were not at the bank when the examination was made, afterwards compared the pretended copy, and gave your petitioner a certificate similar to the last mentioned—all agreeing that the copy was no more like the original, than a brass counter is like a guinea.

"That, notwithstanding these certificates, the Bank rejected the plan offered by your petitioner, followed their old plan for upwards of twenty years longer, trusting to the infliction of punishments for their protection and that of the public, of the effects of which your petitioner will say nothing—and never paid your petitioner any remuneration for his expenses and trouble, both of which had been considerable.

"That on the appointment of a royal commission in the year 1818, to examine and report on the best means for the prevention of forgery, your petitioner laid before the said commissioners the forementioned specimen, accompanied with another executed for the purpose, and exhibiting some improvement; and stated to them, that, not being a professional artist, these specimens (notwithstanding their certified merit) could give but an imperfect idea of the perfection of which your petitioner's art was susceptible.

"That the said commissioners, from many specimens offered by different individuals, recommended

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the adoption of one offered by a Mr. Applegath.

"That the said plan of the said Mr. Applegath is, as your petitioner has been informed, and believes, in fact, the same with and differs not in the principle of execution from the plan offered by your petitioner twenty-three years ago; and therefore the preference thereto given appears to your petitioner to be an act of great injustice towards him, the original inventor."

The steam-engine was another subject to which Dr. Tilloch devoted his comprehensive mind; and it has been alleged that the improvements which goes under the name of Woolf's engine, were suggested and matured principally by Dr. Tilloch; nor did even age or sickness prevent his labours in order to render the steam-engine still more complete; for, among the list of new patents, there is one dated the 11th of January, only fifteen days before his death, "To Alexander Tilloch, of Islington, doctor of laws, for his invention or discovery of an improvement in the steam-engine, or in the apparatus connected therewith, and also applicable to other useful purposes."

Seeing, with regret, that there was but one periodical publication in London, in which the man of science could embody his own discoveries, or become acquainted with those of others; he established the Philosophical Magazine, the first number of which appeared in June, 1797. During the early periods of its existence, Dr. Tilloch was the sole proprietor, and such he continued until about four years since, when the name of Richard Taylor, F.L.S. was added to his own as joint proprietor. This work was under Dr. Tilloch's management, until he was compelled to desist from his labours by those debilities of nature which terminated in his death. Amidst these various avocations and duties, Dr. Tilloch found time to turn his attention to subjects of Theology. In *The Star*, during the early

years that it was under his management, he published numerous essays and dissertations on the Prophecies, some of which were on detached points, and others in continuation of a systematic train of thought and argumentation. These compositions were afterwards collected together by a gentleman in the North, and published in a volume, under the name of "Biblicus." Of these dissertations the author never lost sight; and it is highly probable, if his life had been prolonged, that the public would have seen the work, now sustaining the name of Biblicus, in a more enlarged form. At present the volume containing the above collection is exceedingly scarce. In the year 1823, Dr. Tilloch published, in one volume octavo, "Dissertations introductory to the Study and Right Understanding of the Language, Structure, and Contents of the Apocalypse." The great design of the author appears to be, to prove that the Apocalypse was written at a much earlier period than our more distinguished commentators suppose, and prior to most of the Epistles contained in the New Testament. In an advertisement prefixed to this work, the author informs his readers, that "about forty years have elapsed since his attention was first turned to the Revelation; and the contents of that wonderful book have, ever since, much occupied his thoughts." In a subsequent paragraph of the same advertisement, he alludes to another work on the Apocalypse at large, which he then had in hand, and which included the dissertations that first appeared in the columns of *The Star*. The last work which he ever engaged to superintend, was "The Mechanic's Oracle," now publishing in numbers at the Caxton Press.

In his religious views, Dr. Tilloch was what in common estimation would be deemed somewhat singular, but his opinions were generally understood to be of the Sandemanian kind. The few, with whom he

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associated, assume no other name than that of Christian Dissenters. They profess to conduct themselves according to the directions of Scripture; and for the government of their little body appoint two elders, who are elected to their office, and receive no remuneration. Their place of worship is a room in a house in Goswell-street-road, where they meet every Lord's day, sing, pray, read the Scriptures, and offer praise to God, when one of the elders, or some other brother under his direction, gives an exhortation generally from some passage of scripture that has been read. The sacrament is also regularly administered every week. Of Dr. Tilloch's uniformly virtuous and amiable character it is scarcely possible to speak too highly. From the year 1789 his name was constantly before the public; and through this long march of thirty-six years, it never contracted a single stain.

26. At Bath, John Burnett, esq. formerly of the British factory at St. Petersburg, aged 72.

27. At Spring-bank, Worcester-shire, lady Mostyn, wife of sir Edward Mostyn, of Talacre, bart. (see p. 10.)

29. At Cornwall-terrace, Regent's Park, Kennett Mackenzie, esq.

— In Marlborough-place, Brighton, aged 63, the rev. Pakington George Tomkyns, LL. D.

— At Kensington, Amelia, widow of captain John Warburton.

30. At Grosvenor-place, Bath, Richard Bendyke, esq.

31. At Great Shaddow, Essex, in the 81st year of his age, Walker Urquhart, esq.

— At her house in Beaumont-street, Miss F. Doveton.

FEBRUARY.

1. At Bromley, Middlesex, John Buttleworth, esq. in his 74th year.

— At Kells, county of Meath, aged 109 years, Mark Begg, esq.

3. At Bath, Martha Fraser, third daughter of Richard Litchfield, esq.

3. At Brighton, sir George Shee, bart. of Lockleys, in the county of Herts.

4. At Hastings, Major James Sharp, of Kincarrathie, Perthshire.

5. At Hackney, Mrs. Lydia Watson, relict of the late W. Watson, esq. of Homerton, aged 72.

6. At his house in Brunswick-square, Robert Morris, esq.

7. At his father's, major-general N. Forbes, Sloane-street, captain Charles Forbes.

— G. P. Carr, esq. of Lower Edmonton, aged 70.

8. At Winchester, Mrs. Hannah Martin, at the advanced age of 109 years.

9. In Upper Phillimore-place, Kensington, Mrs. Hartle, relict of the late colonel Hartle.

10. At his house at Darrinane, in the county of Kerry, in the 98th year of his age, Maurice O'Connell, esq.

11. At Waterford, Roger Cashin, esq. aged upwards of 105 years.

— At seven o'clock, his highness Frederick the IVth, duke of Gotha. By his death, the male line of the branch, descending from duke Ernest the Pious, which has reigned nearly 200 years, is extinct; and the dominions of the house fall to the collateral branches of Hildburghausen, Cobourg, and Meiningen, who have accordingly published a proclamation to that effect.

12. At Chester, aged 63, the rev. Thomas Maddock, M.A. prebendary of Chester, rector of the Holy Trinity in that town for nearly forty years, and rector of Northenden in the same county. He was of Brazenose college, Oxford, where he took his degree of M.A. In 1786, he was instituted to the rectory of the Holy Trinity, on the presentation of the earl of Derby; in 1803, he was collated to a prebend in Chester cathedral, by the then bishop of Chester (Dr. Majendie, now bishop of Bangor), and in 1809, he was presented to the rectory of Northenden, by the dean and chapter of Chester. He was

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the last surviving son of the late rev. Thomas Maddock, M.A. formerly one of the rectors of Liverpool.

12. John Humphreys Parry, esq. barrister-at-law. He was returning at night from Pontonville, to his house in Burton-street, when, meeting with a bricklayer of the name of Bennett, whom he had previously seen at the Prince of Wales tavern in North-street, a scuffle ensued, the consequence of which was a fall, producing a concussion of the brain. He died in a few minutes after he had been brought back to the tavern; and a coroner's jury gave a verdict of "Manslaughter against William Bennett." Mr. Parry was born in 1787, near Mold, in Flintshire. His father, who was rector of Llanfarns, sent him at a proper age to the grammar school at Ruthin; and on his removal, placed him in the office of his maternal uncle, Mr. Wynn, a solicitor at Mold. He subsequently entered himself a student of the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar in 1811. As a barrister, he went the Chester circuit, and for some time practised with every prospect of success; but becoming possessed of property by the death of his father, and being too much attached to the social pleasures of the metropolis, his practice gradually dwindled, till at length he lost all connection with the bar. His latter years were in great measure devoted to literary pursuits; he was the author of several poems inserted in the "Welch Melodies," and was the projector of "The Cambro-Briton." About six months before his death he published the first volume of a biographical work, entitled "The Cambrian Plutarch," and he had lately been appointed to superintend the Welch portion of the great National History, about to be published by government. He married a daughter of Mr. Thomas, a respectable solicitor of Llanfyllin, in the county of Montgomery, and left two sons

and three daughters almost without provision.

13. W. W. Prideaux, esq. of Portland-square, Plymouth, aged 28.

— Arthur Skeene Loftie, esq. late of Canterbury, in the 78th year of his age.

17. At Falmouth, Michael W. Tray, esq.

— At his house, Islington, the rev. W. Draper, in his 80th year.

— Henry Wrottesley, esq. M. P. for Brackley.

20. Mary, wife of Charles Widder, esq. of Champion-hill, Camberwell.

21. At Wimbledon House, Samuel Maryat, jun. esq. aged 25 years.

— Aged 74, Catherine, wife of Benjamin Hodges, esq. of Cadogan-place.

22. In Portman-street, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Mills, esq. of Great Saxham Hall, Suffolk.

— In Devonshire-street, Portman-square, aged 30, Eleanor-Anne, wife of captain John Franklin, R.N. one of the gallant officers of the Northern expedition. This accomplished lady was the youngest daughter of the late Wm. Porden, esq. an architect of considerable talents, which were displayed in the building of Eaton Hall (lord Grosvenor's), the king's stables at Brighton, &c. Miss Porden's education, which was private, and under the immediate direction of her father, was of a superior, and rather uncommon description. At a very early age, she discovered a genius for poetry. The work of this much lamented lady which was first known to the public, was called "The Veils, or the Triumph of Constancy," a poem in six cantos, highly estimated for its union of poetical grace and scientific intelligence; it was published in 1815. It was not till three years afterwards that she again appeared before the public, as the author of "The Arctic Expedition," an interesting poetic tribute to the gallant adventurers who were engaged

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in one of the most perilous enterprises by which the present age has been distinguished.

Another effusion of Miss Porden's muse was "An Ode on the Coronation of His most Gracious Majesty George the Fourth, in July 1821." Her grand work, "*Cœur de Lion, or the Third Crusade*," in sixteen cantos, 2 vols. 8vo., was published in June 1822. In the month of August 1823, Miss Porden gave her hand to captain Franklin, to whom she had been some time engaged, and who had then recently returned from the land expedition employed to assist in exploring the Polar Regions. Happy, but brief was their union. Mrs. Franklin, whose mind eagerly sought every kind of useful information, entered with great energy into the enterprising spirit of her husband; and, notwithstanding her devoted attachment to him, and the severe trials and dangers attendant on the expedition, she earnestly wished him to repeat the attempt, hoping that he might accomplish the object so much desired. With this delightful anticipation she looked forward to welcome his return; but, a pulmonary complaint, from which she had suffered nearly two years, reached its crisis about the time that captain Franklin received his orders to proceed on the expedition, and she was given over by her physicians five days previous to his quitting home. She expired exactly one week after having bidden him an eternal farewell; leaving a daughter, eight months old, unconscious of the loss of so truly valuable a mother.

22. At Hursley Lodge, Hampshire, aged 45, sir Thomas Freeman Heathcote, bart. He was the eldest son of sir William Heathcote, bart. and M. P. for Hants, by Frances, daughter and coheirress of John Thorpe, esq. of Embley, in that county. He was born Sept. 3, 1769; on the 27th of June, 1799, he married Elizabeth, only daughter of Thomas Edwardes Freeman, esq. of

Batsford, county of Gloucester, who died without issue, March 16, 1808. On the death of his father, the third baronet, June 26, 1819, he succeeded to the title. He sat in parliament both for Blechingly and Hampshire, but retired from representing the latter at the last election.

23. At his seat, Vicar's-hill House, near Lymington, Hants, John-Child Purvis, esq. admiral of the blue. He was descended from a very respectable Norfolk family; his grandfather, George, was post-captain, and at the time of his death a commissioner of the Navy Board. At the commencement of the war with France in 1778, he served on the American station as a lieutenant of the *Invincible*, bearing the broad pendant of commodore Evans, in which ship he returned to England; and on his arrival was appointed to the *Britannia*, a first rate, carrying the flag of vice-admiral Darby, with whom he remained until his promotion to the rank of commander.

On Aug. 19, 1782, captain Purvis being on a cruise off Cape Henry, in the *Duc de Chartres* of 16 guns and 125 men, fell in with, and after a smart action captured, the French corvette *l'Aigle*, of 22 guns and 136 men, of whom 13, including their commander, were slain, and 12 wounded. The British sloop had not a man hurt. For his gallant conduct on this occasion, captain Purvis was posted Sept. 1, following. On the commencement of hostilities against the French republic in Feb. 1793, he was appointed to the *Amphitrite* frigate, and subsequently to the *Princess Royal*, a second rate, in which latter ship he was ordered to Gibraltar to receive the flag of rear-admiral Goodall, and from thence proceeded with the fleet under lord Hood to the southern coast of France. On the 29th August the fleet entered the port of Toulon, and rear-admiral Goodall having been appointed governor of that town, captain Purvis received directions to take the *Princess Royal* as high up the

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N. W. arm of the harbour, and as near the enemy's batteries as possible. This being done, and the ship properly placed, not a day passed in the course of six weeks, during which she was so stationed, without an engagement with the republicans; and notwithstanding their works (being constructed with casks, sand-bags, fascines, &c.) were soon disabled, they invariably repaired the damages during the night, and again presented complete batteries on the ensuing morning. The Princess Royal was consequently much cut up, and had many men killed and wounded. The loss sustained by the enemy was also very considerable.

Captain Purvis assisted next at the reduction of St. Fiorenzo and Bastia. He likewise participated in the partial actions of March 14, and July 13, 1795. In the former the Princess Royal had 3 men killed, and 8 wounded. The *Ca Ira*, of 80 guns, one of the French ships captured on this occasion, surrendered to her, after being warmly engaged with several others of the British line. He was subsequently employed in the blockade of a French squadron consisting of seven ships of the line and five frigates in Gourjan Bay. The Princess Royal having returned to England, she was paid off in Nov. 1796; and captain Purvis soon after obtained the command of the London, another second rate, attached to the channel fleet. In this ship he remained near four years under the orders of admirals lords Bridport, St. Vincent, and Gardner, sir Henry Harvey, and lord Keith. Early in 1801 the London, in consequence of her easy draught of water, was selected to form part of the expedition destined for the Baltic; and captain Purvis was appointed to the Royal George of 100 guns, into which ship he removed off Ushant, and continued to command her until she was put out of commission, in April, 1802. The rupture with France in 1803, again called him into service, and

from that period until his promotion to the rank of rear-admiral April 23, 1804, he commanded the *Dreadnought* of 98 guns, and served under the orders of the hon. admiral Cornwallis in the Channel. On June 1, 1806, he hoisted his flag on board the *Chiffoné*, and proceeded off Cadiz, the blockade of which port lasted two years and seven months after his arrival on that station, one year of which it was conducted by himself during the absence of lord Collingwood in the Mediterranean. The rear-admiral continued at sea at one time, without even being driven through the Gut, or even letting go an anchor, for the space of nineteen months, during which period not a square-rigged vessel entered or quitted the harbour, except on one occasion, when several were allowed to proceed, having regular passes from England.

Towards the close of 1808, rear-admiral Purvis, on the receipt of intelligence that the French had possessed themselves of Madrid, proceeded from Gibraltar to Cadiz in the *Atlas* of 74 guns, in order to secure the Spanish fleet from falling into the hands of the enemy. On his arrival he found only one ship of the line, and a frigate in commission, and all the others in sad disorder in every respect. His first object was to obtain permission to fit the Spanish ships, and prepare them for sea; for which purpose he applied to the governor of Cadiz, the commandant-general of the Marine, and the governor-general of the province. The replies made to his letters were by no means satisfactory, except that from the governor-general, who assured the rear-admiral that he would without delay submit his proposal to the consideration of the Supreme Central Government of the kingdom. In consequence of this hesitation on the part of the Spanish authorities, much time was wasted before the ships could be fitted for service; however, the necessary orders being at length issued, and a large supply of cables and cordage

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brought from the stores at Gibraltar, all those which were deemed seaworthy were rigged and brought down from the Caraccas by the British seamen. The remainder were appropriated for the reception of the French prisoners, there being at that time confined in them and at the isle of Leon nearly 13,000 sailors and soldiers of that nation.

On the 25th of Oct. 1809, he was advanced to the rank of vice-admiral, and on January 23, 1810, having learned that the French had forced the passes, and were marching in great force towards Cadiz, he obtained the governor's consent to his blowing up the forts and batteries along the east side of the harbour; a measure which he had before proposed without effect. On March 7 following, during the prevalence of a heavy gale of wind, a Spanish three-decker and two third rates, together with a Portuguese 74, were driven on shore on the east side of the harbour, and there destroyed by the hot shot from the enemy's batteries. Fort Matagorda having been garrisoned by British soldiers, seamen, and marines, the French, on April 21, opened their masked batteries at Trocadero, and commenced a heavy fire on it and the San Paula, which ship had been officered and manned by the English. The latter was in a very short time on fire in several places, occasioned by the hot shot; but the wind being easterly, she cut her cables, ran to leeward of the fleet, and by great exertions the flames were extinguished. The fort was bravely defended by captain Maclaine of the 94th regiment until it became a heap of rubbish, when the garrison were brought off by the boats of the men of war. On the 28th of the same month, admiral sir Charles Cotton arrived at Cadiz, in the Lively frigate, on his way to the Mediterranean, to assume the command of the fleet on that station, vacant by the recent decease of the gallant lord Collingwood.

Admiral Purvis was twice married; first, about March, 1790, at Widley, near Portsmouth, to a daughter of Daniel Garrett, esq. of that town, by whom he had a son, who was promoted to the rank of post-captain in 1809; she died at his father's, July 1, 1798. He was united secondly, at Tichfield, Aug. 2, 1804, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late admiral sir Archibald Dickson, first baronet of Hardingham, Norfolk (and only child by his first wife Elizabeth), and relict of her cousin, captain William Dickson, of the 22nd foot, who died at St. Domingo in 1796.

23. The wife of John Farey, jun. esq. civil engineer.

26. At Hadley, captain Dury, Royal Artillery, eldest son of col. Dury, of that place.

— At Norwood, aged 53, John Wyatt Dobbs, esq.

28. After a lingering illness, at his seat at Billingbear, Berks, in his 75th year, the right hon. Richard Aldworth Griffin, baron Braybrooke, of Braybrooke, in Northamptonshire, lord lieutenant, custos rotulorum, and vice-admiral of Essex, high steward of Wokingham, recorder of Saffron Walden, provost marshal of Jamaica, and hereditary visitor of Magdalen College, Cambridge. His lordship was born July 3, 1750, and married in June, 1780, Catherine, youngest daughter of the right hon. George Grenville, who died November 6, 1796, leaving a numerous issue. He succeeded, in May 1797, to the barony of Braybrooke, and the Audley End estates, on the death of his relative, John lord Howard de Walden and Braybrooke, at which period he had been four times elected member for Reading; a distinction on many former occasions conferred upon his ancestors. His lordship was the representative of two of the most ancient families in the county, being descended paternally from the Aldworth's of Stanlake, and in the female line from the Nevilles of Billingbear. He is succeeded in

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his title and estates by the hon. Richard Neville, one of the representatives in parliament for the county of Berks.

MARCH.

1. In Russell-square; Willoughby Rackham, esq. of Lincoln's-inn.

2. At her house in Bolton-row, aged 77, Frances; relict of sir William Jerningham, sixth baronet of Cossey, Norfolk. She was the eldest daughter of Henry eleventh viscount Dillon, by lady Charlotte Lee, daughter of George, first earl of Lichfield (and grand-daughter of lady Charlotte Fitzroy, daughter of king Charles II.) She was married to sir William Jerningham in June 1767. He was the representative of one of the few remaining families of English gentry, prior in date to the conquest, and was descended on his mother's side from king Edward III. Sir William died in 1809, leaving by his widow, the present baron Stafford, * and Frances Georgiana, lady of sir Richard Bedingfield; besides two sons, since cut off in the flower of their age; viz. William, who signalled himself by his distinguished bravery in the Austrian service; and Edward, an English barrister, and secretary of the late British Catholic board, whose memory is affectionately cherished by all who knew him, and whose death was an irreparable loss to the members of his communion.

3. Frances, wife of Thomas Read Kempe, esq. M. P. for Arundel.

— In Dover-street, Piccadilly, lieutenant-general sir James Erskine, third baronet, of Torrie, county of Fife. The Erskines of Torrie are descended from the second marriage

of John earl of Mar, high treasurer of Scotland *temp.* James VI. and son of the regent. The late sir James was the second son of sir William Erskine the first baronet, by his second wife Frances, daughter of James Moray of Abercainey (chief of that name, and descended from the earls of Strathmore), by Christian his wife, daughter to Alexander earl of Eglinton. He entered the army February 26, 1788, as ensign in the 26th foot, and in January 1789, sailed for Canada; he obtained a lieutenancy in the 7th foot, Jan. 9, 1798, and in July following returned to England. He was appointed captain of an independent company, March 8, 1791, and removed to the 37th, Nov. 1, that year. He served in the campaigns of 1793 and 4 in Flanders, and was present at the battles of Cateau, April 26, 1794; in the action of the 10th of May, on the plains of Cysoing; in the reserve in the actions of the 17th and 18th of that month; and at the battle of Tournay. He received the rank of major, May 19, 1794; the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 133rd foot, Aug. 22; and was present at the actions near Bostel. In April 1795, he returned to England; was appointed lieutenant-colonel of 15th light Dragoons, Feb. 27, 1796; embarked for the Helder in Sept. 1799, and was engaged in the battle of Bergen, Oct. 2, following. Jan. 1, 1800, he obtained his brevet of colonel; and December 25 that year, was appointed aid-de-camp to the king. On the 5th of March, 1801, he married Louisa Paget, third daughter of Henry first earl of Uxbridge, and sister to the present marquess of Anglesey, K. G. He was removed to the lieutenant-colonelcy of 2nd dragoons, Feb. 10, 1803; was promoted brigadier general on the staff of Great Britain, March 3, 1804; and continued to serve on that and the Irish staff, till he received the rank of major general, April 25, 1808. He commanded a district in Scotland till April 1809,

* He succeeded to that barony as heir general in 1824, on the reversal of the attainder of William Howard, viscount and baron Stafford. The viscountcy, conferred on the said William Howard, is now extinct, from default of heirs male, to whom it was limited.

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when he quitted England for Portugal, in command of a brigade of cavalry.

5. In his 64th year, Mr. Charles Bell, of Brunswick-street, many years printer of the Times newspaper.

6. At Camberwell, Eliza Jekyll, wife of rev. George Henry Storie, of Thames Ditton and Camberwell, and formerly rector of Stow, Essex, daughter of the late lieut.-colonel Chalmers.

In Great Pulteney-street, Samuel Jackson, esq.

7. In Montagu-street, Portman-square, aged 85, Andrew Allen, esq.

— In Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, after a very long and harassing illness, John Young, esq. Mezzotinto engraver to his majesty; keeper of the British Institution, and honorary secretary of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution. As an artist, in his own department he possessed first-rate talents. One of his best works is a mezzotinto print, from a picture by Mortimer, representing the memorable contest between Broughton and Stevenson, sir William Wyndham's coachman. His outline engravings of the Stafford and other distinguished collections of paintings, are also highly creditable to the skill of their delineator. He was engaged, by the permission of his majesty, in a similar work on the pictures at Carlton-palace.

8. The rev. Peter Elmsley, D.D. He was born in 1773, and educated first at a school at Hampstead, and afterwards at Westminster. His extraordinary proficiency in classical learning caused him to be placed in the sixth or higher form at this seminary; but he was precluded by his age from becoming a member of the foundation. He went to Oxford, where he was unsuccessful in an attempt to obtain a fellowship at Merton. He left the university of Oxford with none of its rewards or emoluments, but with a reputation for deep and extensive learning, which no under-graduate had for many years obtained.

Mr. Elmsley took orders not long afterwards, proceeded M. A. in 1797, and was presented in 1798, by W. J. H. Blair, esq. to Little Horkesley, a small chapelry in Essex, which he retained to his death, but the whole emoluments of which, when he ceased to reside there, he bestowed on his curate. He never had any other preferment in the church. On the death of his uncle, Mr. Peter Elmsley, the well-known bookseller, he inherited an independent fortune, which left him at liberty to devote his mind to those literary researches which were its resource and delight, especially to Greek philology, which he soon chose as his favourite province. The events in the life of a man of letters, thus independent in fortune, and tranquil in character, cannot be expected to furnish much information. Mr. Elmsley resided for some time at Edinburgh, and became intimately acquainted with the distinguished young men who set on foot the Edinburgh Review in 1802. To this publication he contributed several articles on Greek literature; the Critique on Heyne's Homer in the 4th number, on Schweighauser's *Athenæus* in the 5th, on Bloomfield's *Prometheus* in the 35th, and on Porson's *Hecuba*, in the 37th. In the Quarterly Review he wrote an article on Markland's *Supplices*, and some others. The only known instance of his taking up the pen for the purpose of publication, on any but a philological subject, was in a critique of lord Clarendon's *Religion and Policy*, in the 38th number of the Edinburgh Review. His more ostensible contributions to classical literature are well known: an edition of the *Achæanes* in 1809; of the *Oedipus Tyrannus* in 1811; of the *Heraclidæ* in 1815; of the *Medea* in 1818; of the *Bacchæ* in 1821; and lastly of the *Oedipus Coloneus* in 1823. These publications established his fame throughout Europe as a judicious critic and consummate

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master of the Greek language. Aware of the uncertainty of conjecture, he was always diffident of correcting the text without authority; which is the more remarkable, because, of one at least of the dramatists who chiefly occupied his attention, Sophocles, he entertained a very low opinion of the existing manuscripts, which he believed to have been all transcribed from, or corrected by, a Codex Archetypus, itself written about the 7th century, when the purity of the Athenian idiom had ceased to be understood. This judgment, however, was not hastily formed; no man submitted more patiently to the drudgery of collation, or was more anxious to avail himself of all the assistance which the great European repositories of manuscripts afford. It was in a considerable degree for this purpose that Mr. Elmsley visited France and Italy several times, and spent the entire winter of 1818 in the Laurentian library at Florence. Mr. Elmsley lived a few years, after his return from Edinburgh, in Gower-street; but in 1807 took a house at St. Mary Cray; sacrificing the allurements of London society for the sake of his mother and some other relatives, to whom a country residence was more eligible. He continued in the midst of a polished and hospitable neighbourhood, to whom his excellence of disposition and lively wit rendered him the object of high esteem and attachment, and in the enjoyment of a learned leisure, till 1816, when he set out on a tour to Italy. Familiar in an extraordinary degree with modern history, and all the information subsidiary to it, and endowed with a minute curiosity as to all the details of such subjects, he felt a strong relish for foreign travel. Seldom with a companion, still more seldom with a servant, he wandered through celebrated scenes, adding continually to his immense stores of accumulated knowledge, rather indeed through the eye than the ear; for he associated little with

foreigners, notwithstanding his accurate acquaintance with the French and Italian languages. He returned to England in 1817, and then took up his abode at Oxford, which he now determined to make his permanent residence. In 1818 he went again to Italy; and after returning in the spring of 1819, was easily persuaded to accept a sort of commission from our government, jointly with sir Humphrey Davy, to superintend the development of some of the papyri found at Herculaneum. It will be remembered, that more sanguine hopes were entertained than the experiment realized, that the skill of the chemist might overcome the obstacles which had hitherto prevented those interesting volumes from being unrolled. But as it was of high importance that no time should be unnecessarily wasted in an operation which must, on any supposition, be tedious, Mr. E. was relied upon to direct the choice of manuscripts, as soon as, by partially laying them open, the contents and character of each should be determined. The experiment, as is well known, proved wholly abortive; and Mr. Elmsley returned to England in 1820; but having imprudently exposed himself too much to the heat, he was seized with a severe fever at Turin, from which, it is probable, the subsequent failure of his constitution was to be dated. Though for some time nothing occurred materially to alarm his friends, he was more frequently indisposed than before; and from the date of a tour he took in Germany, during the summer of 1823, the apparent commencement of an organic disease of the heart might be traced, which ultimately deprived the world of this eminent scholar. After his return from Italy he lived almost wholly at Oxford; he took the degree of doctor in divinity, became principal of Alban-hall, and Camden professor of history in 1823, and was expected to succeed to the next vacant canonry of Christ-church.

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Though Dr. Elmsley was chiefly known to the public as a Greek critic, it was by no means in this department of learning that his abilities and acquirements were most extraordinary in the eyes of his friends; and some of them have frequently regretted that he should have confined himself, in what he meant for the world, to so narrow a walk as that of collating manuscripts, and attempting to restore the text of a few tragedies. He certainly did not over-value the importance of this very limited province of philology, which the conspicuous success of one great scholar has rendered perhaps too exclusively fashionable among those who aim at a reputation for classical learning; yet, from whatever cause, he was content to pass several years in a species of labour, which, to say the least, did not call into action the full powers of his mind, or impart to others his immense stores of general knowledge. He was probably the best ecclesiastical scholar in England; more conversant than any one with all the history of religious opinion, and with all the details, however trifling, connected with the several churches of Christendom. Few priests of that of Rome could better know their own discipline and ceremonies, which he could explain with a distinctness and accuracy altogether surprising, and characteristic of his retentive memory, and the clear arrangement of his knowledge. He was almost equally at home in the civil institutions and usages of different countries, and in every species of historical information, never pretending to knowledge that he did not possess, but rarely found deficient in the power of answering any question. This comprehensiveness and exactitude of learning was united to a sound and clear judgment, and an habitual impartiality.

9. At Stoke Newington, in the 82nd year of her age, Mrs. Anna Letitia Barbauld, daughter of the late rev. John Aikin, D. D., and

widow of the rev. Rochemont Barbauld. This distinguished lady, whose fame was second to none among the female writers of her country, was born at Kibworth, in the county of Leicester, on June 20th, 1743. She was indebted to her father for the solid foundation of a literary and classical education. In the year 1756, she accompanied her family to Warrington, in Lancashire, where her father was appointed one of the tutors of a dissenting academy. She published, in 1772, a volume of poems, which immediately gave her a place in the first rank of living poets. The next year, in conjunction with her brother, the late John Aikin, M. D., she gave to the world a small but choice collection of miscellaneous pieces in prose. On her marriage, in 1774, she went to reside at Palgrave in Suffolk, where her "Early Lessons and Hymns in prose for children," were composed—master pieces in the art of early instruction—monuments at once of her genius, and of the condescending benevolence which presided over its exercise. In 1785, Mr. and Mrs. Barbauld quitted Palgrave, and after a tour on the continent, and some months passed in London, they settled at Hampstead. Some pamphlets on public topics, printed anonymously, but marked for hers, by a style of almost unrivalled brilliancy and animation, and a poetic epistle to Mr. Wilberforce on his exertions for the abolition of the slave trade, were the principal efforts of her pen during the succeeding years. In 1802, she and Mr. Barbauld fixed their abode at Stoke Newington, whither they were attracted by her affection for her brother, and desire of enjoying his daily society.

A selection from the *Guardian*, *Spectator*, and *Tatler*, introduced by an elegant essay; another from the manuscript correspondence of Richardson, with a life of the author and a view of his writings prefixed; and a collection of the best English

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novels, with biographical and critical prefaces, served in succession to amuse her leisure. A higher effort of her powers was, the poem entitled *Eighteen Hundred and Eleven*, which appeared early in the ensuing year. This was the last of her separate publications; but she continued occasionally to exercise her poetical powers, which she retained in undiminished vigour, nearly to the latest period of her life. She sunk by a gradual decay, without any severe bodily suffering, and with perfect resignation and composure of mind. Mrs. Barbauld has left behind her many unpublished pieces, both in verse and prose.

10. At Knightsbridge, aged 2, Mary Ann Gregory, daughter, and on the 15th, aged 3, Thos. Wycliffe, third son of R. M. Stapleton, esq.

— Edmund Hay, infant son of Daniel Gurney, esq. and lady Harriet Gurney.

11. William Owen, esq. R. A. After a protracted illness of nearly six years, he was hurried out of the world by having laudanum administered to him in mistake for other medicine. Mr. Owen was a native of Wales, and came to London with the late Richard P. Knight, esq. The eminence which he attained in his profession was the natural result of his unwearied diligence, as he always endeavoured to do his best. As a portrait painter he was of the first class. His style was bold and vigorous, his arrangements often happy, and his eye for colour excellent. His accompaniments generally displayed the hand of a master; but his drawing was feeble when employed upon the heads and hands. That he did not succeed in displaying the graces of female expression must be attributed to this deficiency. In his academic duties he was greatly respected, and beloved by the students for the liberal manner in which he communicated his advice. He left a widow and an only son, the rev. William Owen, to deplore

his loss. Mr. Owen was originally a pupil of Catton's. His funeral was a private one, though attended by the president of the academy, and by the old friends of the deceased, Westmacott, Phillips, and Thompson.

12. At his seat, Fir-hill, near Droxford, Hants, aged 77, Charles Powell Hamilton, esq. admiral of the red. He was son of lord Anne Hamilton (so named from his godmother queen Anne), third and youngest son of James 4th duke of Hamilton, by his second wife Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Digby, lord Gerrard of Bromley; his mother was Mary daughter and sole heir of — Powell, esq.

— At Leamington, in his 47th year, the rev. Robert Bland, curate of Kenilworth. He was of Pembroke college, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. 1802. His published works are, *Edwy and Elgiva*, Poems, 8vo. 1808. *The Four Slaves of Cythera*, a poetical Romance, 8vo. 1809. *A Collection of the most beautiful Poems of the Minor Poets of Greece*, with Notes and Illustrations, and an admirable Preface, 8vo. 1813. *A Translation of the Memoirs, &c. of Baron de Grimm and Diderot*, in conjunction with Miss Plumtre, 2 vols. 8vo. 1813.

— At Knaresborough, Thomas Prest, esq. of Burton House, Masham, Yorkshire, in the 54th year of his age.

14. In his 22nd year, W. S. Tyner, esq. of St. John's college, Cambridge, son of the rev. W. Tyner, vicar of Compton, and rector of Upmarden, Sussex.

15. At Goodneston Farm, lady Bridges, relict of the late sir Brook Bridges, bart.

— At Coham, Devon, in the 62nd year of his age, the rev. William Holland Coham, M. A. rector of Halwell.

16 At Rye, Sussex, major Richard Hay, of the Bengal native infantry, aged 59.

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17. Thomas Shrawley Vernon, esq. of Shrawley, Worcestershire, high sheriff of that county.

18. Captain James Bullock, R. N. at Prittlewell, Essex.

— At his house in Great Ormond-street, aged 75, Thomas Edwards, esq.

— At Brighton, Mrs. Ready, wife of his excellency, lieutenant-colonel Ready, governor of prince Edward's island.

19. At Bologne-sur-Mer, Mrs. Helena Ross, widow of the late colonel Ross, of the Chatham division of royal marines.

— In his 78th year, sir Ralph Noel, bart.

21. At his house, in Great Cumberland-street, Nicholas Pearse, esq. of Loughton, in Essex.

— In Portland-place, aged 71, sir James Graham, first baronet of Kirkstall, Yorkshire, M. P. for Carlisle, and recorder of the ancient borough of Appleby. He was born November 18, 1753, the second son of Thomas Graham, esq. of Edmond-castle, near Carlisle, by Margaret, daughter of Thomas Coulthard, of Scotby, esq. He embraced the legal profession, and for many years practised as an attorney in Lincoln's-Inn. On the 17th of June, 1781, he married Anne, only daughter of the rev. Thomas Moore of Kirkstall. By this lady, who died Aug. 28, 1821, he had issue three sons and two daughters, of whom survive one son, Sandford, who has succeeded to the title, and one daughter, married to colonel Dalrymple, M. P. for Appleby. Sir James first entered parliament at the general election in 1802, as member for Cocker-mouth. He retired about July, 1805, by accepting the stewardry of the manor of East Hendred; but was re-chosen at the general election of 1806. He was created a baronet, Oct. 3, 1808. At the general election in 1812, he was returned for Carlisle, for which he sat during five parliaments till the period of his decease.

22. At his house, Bath-place, Peckham, George Maltley, esq. in his 62nd year.

— At Kerconnel, near Dumfries, W. Witham, esq. late of Gray's-inn, in his 71st year.

23. In the 84th year of his age, Thos. Hardwick, esq. of Kensington.

— Aged 76, the right hon. Frederick Irby, lord Boston.

24. At his house, in Upper Harley-street, Owen Portland Meyrick, esq. of Badorgan, Anglesey, and Morden-house, Surrey, in his 73rd year of his age.

— At Charlton, Kent, major general Miller, late of the royal artillery, in the 68th year of his age.

— At Edinburgh, John Manley Wemyss, esq. R. N. second son of colonel Wemyss, of Wemyss-hall, Fifeshire, in his 23rd year.

25. At his house, King's Road, Chelsea, Thomas Turner, esq. in the 85th year of his age.

26. In Grosvenor-square, aged 14 years, Emma Catherine, only daughter of sir George Bamfylde, bart.

— In York-buildings, Mary-le-bone, John Pollard, esq. in his 83rd year.

27. At Bath, in the 46th year of his age, the hon. and rev. George Herbert, fourth son of the late and brother of the present earl of Carnarvon. He was born Feb. 21, 1779; married September, 1, 1806, the daughter of Francis Head, esq. (who assumed that name in right of his mother Gabrielle, daughter and co-heir of sir Francis Head, of Hermitage, Kent), by whom he had issue a daughter, born in Feb. 1816. He was preferred by the bishop of Ely, in 1811, to the vicarage of Tibenham Norfolk; in the same year, by his brother the earl, to the rectory of Burghcleere, cum Newtown, Hants; and in 1814, by the bishop of Winchester, to the rectory of East Woodhay, cum Ashmansworth, in the same county. He was chairman of the Hampshire quarter sessions.

— Colonel Rawdon, after a short illness.

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27. At his seat Haigh-hall, Lancashire, aged 73, the right hon. Alexander Lindsay, sixth earl of Balcarras, county of Fife, seventh lord Lindsay of Cumbernauld, one of the sixteen representative peers of Scotland, a general, and colonel of the 63rd regiment of foot. He was born in 1752, the eldest son of James the fifth earl, by Anne, daughter of sir Robert Dalrymple of Castleton, knight. He succeeded his father in February, 1767, and entered the army on the fifth of July in that year as ensign of 53rd foot, which regiment he joined at Gibraltar immediately after. His lordship obtained two years leave of absence to travel on the continent; was allowed to pass over the rank of lieutenant, and was appointed to a company in the 42nd, Jan. 28, 1771, and to a majority in the 53rd, Dec. 9, 1776. He served three years in Canada and North America, under the late generals sir Guy Carleton and Burgoyne; was present at the action at Trois Rivières, June 1, 1776; and commanded the light infantry of the army at Ticenderoga and Hughbarton, July 7, 1777. On the heights of Saratoga and Freeman's-farm he commanded the advanced corps of the army, brigadier general Fraser being killed in the action of the 7th of October. The 8th of October his lordship was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 24th foot, which regiment he accompanied to the interior of the country, it having been included in the convention of Saratoga. On the death of lieutenant-general Fraser, the 71st regiment, consisting of two battalions, was formed into two separate and distinct regiments, viz. the 71st and the 2nd 71st, and lord Balcarras was appointed lieutenant-colonel commandant of the 2nd 71st, Feb. 13, 1782; that regiment was disbanded in 1783, and his lordship remained on half-pay six years and a half. He returned to England, and soon after his return was examined before a committee of the house of Commons relative to the events

which led to the unfortunate capitulation of Saratoga. He married June 1, 1780, Elizabeth, only child of his uncle, Charles Dalrymple, of North Berwick, esq. by Elizabeth, only daughter of John Edwin, esq. by Elizabeth, eldest daughter of sir Roger Bradshaigh, of Haigh, county of Lancaster, bart. (which estate, on the failure of the issue male of the Bradshaighs, devolved on Elizabeth, countess of Balcarras). By this lady the earl had four sons and two daughters: James, the eldest son, late M. P. for Wigan, has succeeded to his father's titles; Charles-Robert the second, is collector of customs at Agra in Bengal; Edwin, the fourth son, is in the E. I. C. service, at Madras; Elizabeth Keith, his lordship's eldest daughter, was married in 1816, to R. E. Heathcoate, esq. of Longton-hall, county of Stafford; his second daughter, Anne, was married in 1811, to Robert Wardlie, esq. of Balgarvie, county of Fife. Earl Balcarras received the rank of colonel, and a special commission to command in Jersey, Nov. 20, 1782; and was charged for one year with the correspondence and communications with the armies of la Vendée and les Chouans. He was first elected one of the sixteen peers for Scotland in 1784, and had been re-chosen for every parliament since that time except that which sat between 1796 and 1802. His lordship was promoted Aug. 29, 1789 to the colonelcy of the 63rd foot, which he retained till his death; and received the rank of major-general, Oct. 12, 1793. He continued on the staff at Jersey till he was removed to command the forces in Jamaica in 1794; when he was also placed at the head of the civil administration as lieutenant-governor, and invested with a general military superintendence over the St. Domingo districts nearest to Jamaica. He resided in that island during the whole of the Maroon war, which commenced in 1795; on its conclusion the assembly voted lord Bal-

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carra 700 guineas for the purchase of a sword. During his residence he purchased some plantation property. The rank of lieutenant-general was conferred on his lordship Jan. 1, 1798. The period of his continuance on the staff in the West Indies was six years and nine months; and he was advanced to the rank of general Sept. 25, 1803.

28. At his house, Pentonville, W. Church, esq. formerly of the Bank of England.

29. At Kentish-town, aged 69, Vincent Dowling, esq.

— In Park-street, Bristol, Joseph Orlidge, esq. of that place.

31. In Somerset-street, Portman-square, lady Leigh, the wife of Joseph Blagrove, esq.

— At Woburn-farm, near Chertsey, in the 62nd year of her age, Charlotte, the wife of vice-admiral Stirling.

— In the 45th year, the rev. John Marriott, M. A. rector of Church Lawford, Warwickshire.

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9. At St. German-en-Laye, in her 31st year, Francis Harriet, the wife of major-general Nugent.

4. At Watton, in the county of Gloucester, aged 87, G. C. Hopkinson, esq.

— At Hadham Palace, Herts, R. Jacob, esq. in the 75th year of his age.

5. In Fleet-street, in his 68th year, the rev. John Pridden, M. A. P.S.A. He was the eldest son of Mr. John Pridden, many years a well-known and respectable bookseller in Fleet-street, and was born Jan. 3, 1758. He received the early part of his education in St. Paul's school; and in 1777 was placed at Queen's College, Oxford; where, highly to his credit, he pursued his studies with little or no charge to his father. Having, by the perusal of every work he could procure relative to the History of London, acquired a knowledge of the various

exhibitions which are at the disposal of some of the incorporated Livery Companies, he applied for and obtained as many of them as, together with his exhibition from St. Paul's school, nearly paid the cost of his college education. Both at St. Paul's and at Oxford he was distinguished by regularity of conduct, and diligent application to his studies. The periods of vacation were constantly passed in pedestrian excursions, so numerous, that not a single cathedral in the kingdom, or any town particularly worthy notice, were unexplored; and having a taste for antiquities, and a ready pencil, his sketch-books were filled with accurate drawings of what appeared to him best worth preserving. In 1781 he took the degree of B. A.; and, having been ordained shortly afterwards, commenced his clerical duties in 1782 as afternoon lecturer of Tavistock-chapel; which in the November of that year he relinquished, on being elected to the 4th minor-canonry in the cathedral church of St. Paul (which he afterwards, in 1803, exchanged for the 6th minor canonry.)

In July 1783 he was presented by the dean and chapter of St. Paul's to the vicarage of Heybridge juxta Maldon in Essex. In the same year he undertook the curacy of St. Bride's, Fleet-street, for a short time as assistant to Mr. Applebee, then far advanced in years; after whose death Mr. Pridden was for about 20 years the diligent curate of one of the largest parishes in London, the vicar being all the time non-resident. For many years, every Sunday in Lent, he attended in St. Bride's vestry, after the afternoon service, to catechize the children of such of his parishioners as chose to send them for that purpose; and presented at his own cost copies of the Common Prayer and other religious books to the most deserving. In 1785 he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; and the first fruits of his proficiency in topographical

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research, appeared in a letter to Mr. Nichols, dated March 1787, accompanied by several correct drawings; which, under the title of "An Appendix to the History of Reculver and Herne," was printed in the XLVth number of the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica." In number XL of the same work, is a neat plate, formed from his drawings, of Fotheringay church, &c. In 1788 he was elected by the governors of St. Bartholomew's hospital to the vicarage of Little Wakering in Essex. In 1789 he was appointed domestic chaplain to earl Powlett: and having taken his degree of M.A. at St. John's college, Cambridge, was collated, *de novo*, to his vicarage of Heybridge. In 1795 he was appointed one of the priests in ordinary of his majesty's chapels royal; and in the same year was presented by bishop Horsley to a minor canonry in the collegiate church of St. Peter, Westminster. In 1797 he resigned both his Essex livings on being presented by the dean and chapter of St. Paul's to the vicarage of Caddington in Bedfordshire; where he resided a considerable portion of the year, much esteemed as an excellent parish priest, and had the opportunity of cultivating a taste he possessed for planting, by forming a beautiful grove in a field. When the project for improving Snow-hill and Holborn-hill was in contemplation, Mr. Pridden, with no inconsiderable personal exertions, formed a plan for uniting the summits of Snow-hill and Holborn-hill by forming a level across the intermediate valley by a handsome bridge, under which the road from Black Friars to the great North road might conveniently have been carried. For this purpose, every inch of ground had been measured by himself, and every existing house surveyed, between the hours of four and six, of more than thirty mornings, and an accurate plan and design were communicated to a com-

mittee appointed for the purpose by the corporation of London; who, in their report on the subject, sanctioned by their surveyor the late George Dance, esq., highly commended the plan, but objected to the cost of it, though at least as great an expense was afterwards incurred for a very disproportionate improvement. Thanks to Mr. Pridden were unanimously voted by the corporation; and thus the business terminated. Another favourite idea of his, taken up when resident at Caddington, was the more effectual drainage of the Fens in the several counties of Northampton, Suffolk, Lincoln, Cambridge, Huntingdon, and the Isle of Ely, commonly called "The great Level of the Fens," which is under the direction of a highly respectable corporation, called "Governors of the Bedford Level." To this subject he paid great attention; and suggested several useful hints, which in various conferences he communicated to the proper officers of the corporation. During several successive years he inspected at intervals the churches in the Isle of Thanet, all of which are ancient, and most of them very curious. Neat drawings were made of all these religious edifices. The registers were examined; the remarkable epitaphs copied, and the numerous brass-plates rolled off, with a view to an improved edition of Mr. Lewis's "History of the Isle of Thanet." He also meditated a much improved "Margate Guide." But both these were abandoned from the pressure of professional and other important avocations. In 1812 he was presented by the dean and chapter of St. Paul's to the united rectories of St. George, Botolph-lane, and St. Botolph, Billingsgate; a preferment the more acceptable, as (though he was in some degree a pluralist) the whole of his appointments were comparatively small; and his constitution, originally robust, showed evident marks of approaching decay. He prided himself on the beautiful

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regularity of his hand-writing in his entries in the registers of his various parishes. Copious extracts from the early registers of Heybridge were communicated by him to Mr. Nichols for the "Illustrations of the Manners and Expences of ancient Times in England," 1797. In the progress of the "History of Leicestershire," a period of more than twenty years, Mr. Pridden frequently accompanied Mr. Nichols in his visits to the several churches in that county, and made drawings of all that he visited, many of which he contributed to the numerous embellishments of that copious County History; in which every church, with many of the monuments, public buildings, &c. are engraved, to the amount of nearly 500 folio plates. In 1794 he was persuaded by a late learned dignitary of the church, to undertake an index to the six volumes of the Rolls of Parliament. This laborious task he nearly completed, but in so minute and voluminous a manner, that it employed more than thirty years of his life, and deeply embittered the latter part of it. Mr. Pridden was twice married; first to Anne, daughter of his old friend and patron, Mr. Nichols; she died in 1815; and secondly, to Anne, daughter of another of his old friends, Mr. Deputy Pickwood, who survived him; but by neither had he any issue.

6. At Langenburg, in his 63rd year, his serene highness prince Charles Louis of Hohenlohe Langenburg, senior of the house of Hohenlohe, hereditary marshal of the kingdom of Wurtemberg, &c. He is succeeded by his eldest son prince Ernest Charles.

7. At Ham Common, Henry Wright, esq.

— At Naples, G. Saverio Poli, a man of considerable eminence in the literary world, director of the Military Academy of Naples, fellow of the Royal Society of London, and of several other learned bodies. Signor Poli was born at Molfetta

in 1746, and studied in the university of Padua: he was the friend of Morgagni, Facciolati, Polemi, Arduino, Valsecchi, and other eminent men. He was sent by the government of Naples to travel in Germany, France, and England, chiefly for the purpose of viewing the improved machinery in those countries. He was formerly tutor to the present king of Naples, who always treated him with the greatest respect and attention. His majesty, on his accession to the throne, addressed to signor Poli a most affectionate letter; and visited him a short time before his death. His Natural Philosophy has gone through ten editions.

8. At his residence, Rodney-street, Pentonville, James Smallman, esq. of Basinghall-street, aged 71.

— At Wilton Lodge, near Tanton, Ann, wife of Alexander Thomas Cox, esq. late of Putney, Surrey.

— At Richmond, Surrey, in his 83rd year, John Rawlins, esq. late of Englefield green.

— At her house, in Gay-street, Bath, Catherine Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late sir Charles Grave Hudson, bart. of Hanlip Hall, in the county of Leicester.

9. Bartlett Goodrick, esq. of Saling-grove, in the county of Essex, in the 72nd year of his age.

— In Clifford-street, in the house of her father, general Dunlop, M.P. Anna, wife of captain Davies, of the Grenadier Guards.

— At Antigua, in the 35th year of his age, captain Athill, bart. only son of Samuel Athill, esq. president and commander-in-chief of the said island.

10. In the 59th year of his age, Thomas Hankin, esq. of Stanstead, Hertfordshire.

11. At her house, in Camberwell-grove, in the 74th year of her age, Mrs. Kemble, widow of the late Edward Kemble, esq.

— At his house, Upper Bedford-place, W. Murdoch, esq.

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12. In Great Cumberland-place, sir George Buggin, in his 66th year.

— At his house, Cotmanden, Dorkin, John Hogarth, esq. in the 77th year of his age.

14. At his house, Widsow, Herts, Nehemiah Winter, esq.

— In his 67th year, Philip Gill, esq. of Midgham, Berks.

15. Lieutenant-colonel the hon. H. Percy, C. B. M. P. fifth son of the earl of Beverley.

— At his house, in Fitzroy-square, W. Page, esq. in the 71st year of his age.

— At his residence, Baineslade Lodge, Berkshire, John Stanbank, esq.

16. At the seat of the countess of Guildford, Putney Hill, that distinguished artist and accomplished scholar, Henry Fuseli, esq. M. A. and Royal Academician. He attained the age of 87, in perfect possession of his faculties, his mind remaining as completely vigorous and firm, as at any former period of his life. Mr. Fuseli was a native of Zurich in Switzerland; his father, John Caspar Fuessli, (for that is the true family name), was himself a very eminent portrait and landscape painter, who was early in life appointed painter to the court of Rastadt, and obtained no common share of emolument and reputation, both as an artist and as a writer on his art. Young Fuseli was, however, destined for the church, and for that purpose first educated at a school in or near his birth-place, where Lavater was his school-fellow; and afterwards at Berlin, under the tuition of professor Sulzer; where he is said to have imbibed an intense love of poetry, in which he subsequently made some essays in his native language. The writings of Klopstock and Wieland were the first incentives to his muse. His playmate and townsman, Lavater, accompanied him in a tour he made through the country; and the high opinion that celebrated man entertained of him, was shown by his

putting into Fuseli's hand, on his departure for England, a small piece of paper, beautifully framed and glazed, on which he found written, in German, "do but the third part of what you *can* do."—"Hang that up in your bed-room, my dear friend," said Lavater, "and I know what will be the result." The result did not disappoint him; their friendship only ended with life; and, on the part of the artist, was continued to Lavater's son with unabated fervor.

Mr. Fuseli came to this country about the year 1763, on the persuasion of the English ambassador at the Prussian court (either sir Andrew Mitchell, or sir Robert Smith). Literature was then his study, not his recreation; and he bore the character of a literary agent for promoting a free exchange of *belles lettres* between us and the continent. In 1765 appeared his first publication: "Reflections on the Painting and Sculpture of the Greeks; with Instructions for the Connoisseur; and an Essay on Grace in Works of Art, translated from the German of the Abbé Winckelmann," 8vo. The late Mr. Coutts, the late Mr. Cadell, and Mr. Joseph Johnson, of St. Paul's church-yard, were among the most intimate of his acquaintances; and through the interest of these respectable connexions, he obtained the situation of tutor to a nobleman's son, whom he subsequently attended on an excursion to Paris.

He had not been long in London, when he fortunately became acquainted with sir Joshua Reynolds, who discerned his kindred spirit, and repeatedly begged from him little unfinished sketches, which Fuseli, without yet having any distinct views as to his future occupation, would occasionally produce. The president was so much struck with the conception and power displayed in these efforts, that at last he said, "Young man, were I the author of these drawings, and offered ten thousand a year not to practise as an artist, I would reject it with

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contempt." This decided Fuseli's future walk in life.

In 1771, having seriously resolved to devote his whole time to the study of painting, he quitted England on a visit to Italy, accompanied by the poet Armstrong, whom he had known for some time previously. The vessel, in which the travellers embarked, was bound for Leghorn, but driven ashore at Genoa; and thence they proceeded to Rome. Here he made the works of Michael Angelo his constant study, and he ever continued an enthusiastic admirer of that painter's exquisite skill. Nor did the compositions of Raphael and the other pictorial treasures of Rome escape his critical attention; so that, on his return to England in 1778, his connoisseurship was almost without appeal; and indeed, his own performances had shortly after that time so risen into repute, that his only rival was West. During his stay at Rome, he associated much with Canova, and was made a member of St. Luke's Academy. His "*Œdipus and his Two Daughters*" was thence transmitted to this country for exhibition. It was about this time, that he suggested the original idea of the Shakspeare Gallery.

After his return to this country, he annually contributed to the exhibition of the Royal Academy. Between the years 1790 and 1799, he produced his "*Milton Gallery*," a series of 47 paintings upon subjects taken exclusively from the works of our divine bard. They were exhibited collectively in the latter year, and displayed the extent of his intellectual acquirements, his lofty but somewhat extravagant imagination, his fervent and eccentric fancy. None who witnessed it can ever forget the effect produced on them by that sublime exhibition. Every piece had its peculiarly striking merit: though some few were distinguished by a superiority over the rest, too evident to escape particular notice. The Lazar House was perhaps the most masterly effort.

It cannot be denied, however, that the imagination of Mr. Fuseli was more eccentrically vigorous than classically correct; that a scarcely practicable curve was sometimes mistaken for the *beau idéal* of grace, and distorted attitude for the action of energetic passion; that even his female features, and their proportions, had frequently too much detail for genuine beauty; and that elaboration sometimes supplied the place of expression. His parade of anatomical science led him occasionally into a species of caricature.

About 1798, when Barry seceded from the Professorship of Painting, Mr. Fuseli was chosen in his room. Having held this office until 1804, he was then, on being appointed keeper of the Academy, obliged to resign it, in consequence of a standing order of the Institution, that no person shall at the same time hold two offices in it. However, on the resignation of Mr. Tresham in the year 1810, he was unanimously re-elected to the office; and, though the order alluded to remained in force, the keepership was still preserved to him, and he held it till his death. In 1801 he published in 4to. some "*Lectures on Painting*, delivered at the Royal Academy of London." They contain many bold strictures on artists of long-established reputation, and even the most rigid of his fellow-connoisseurs do not thoroughly acquit him of fastidiousness.

His critical powers were again displayed in 1806 in a new and much enlarged edition of "*Pilkington's Dictionary of Painters*, with alterations, additions, and an Appendix," 4to.

Mr. Fuseli enjoyed excellent health, probably the result of his habitual temperance. He was a very early riser, and whether in the country or in town, in summer or in winter, he was seldom in bed after five A. M. He enjoyed the most perfect domestic felicity, and was, perhaps, one of the most affection-

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ately attached husbands that ever breathed. To his wife, who survived him, he left all he possessed.

His remains were brought to London on Sunday the 24th, and received at the Royal Academy by his executors, John Knowles, and Robert Balmanno, esqrs. The following day they were deposited in a private vault in the cathedral of St. Paul, close to that of his great friend and admirer, sir Joshua Reynolds. The procession proceeded from Somerset House about eleven o'clock, and arrived at the cathedral a little before twelve. The hearse, drawn by six horses, was followed by eight mourning coaches, and the procession was closed by the carriages (mostly drawn by four horses, with servants in state liveries) of the marquis of Bute, the countess of Guildford, lord Rivers, lord James Stuart, hon. colonel Howard, Mrs. Coutts, sir Edm. Antrobus, sir T. Lawrence, Dr. Symmons, Mr. Lock, Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Smirke, Mr. Wyatville, &c. &c.

16. At Ryslip, near Uxbridge, the right hon. lady Wodehouse.

— At his lodgings, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, lieutenant-col. John Fraser, of the 50th regiment.

17. At his house, in Abercromby-place, Edinburgh, major general Thomas William Kerr.

21. At Southampton, Jane, the wife of captain Henry Coxwell, of that place.

— At Penbedw, in Flintshire, in her 86th year, Frances lady Cotton, widow of the late sir Robert Salisbury Cotton, bart. of Combermere Abbey, in Cheshire.

22. At Ramsgate, aged 29, Julia Jemima, fourth daughter of the late William Hammond, esq. of St. Alban's Court, Kent.

24. At Teignmouth, Ann, the daughter of the late sir Frederick Leman Rogers, bart. of Blackford, Devon.

25. At Dingmale, Rosshire, Rose, wife of captain T. Munro, H. P. 42nd regiment.

26. At the Hot Wells, Bristol, Charles Perring, esq. of Modbury, Devon.

— In the 90th year of his age, the rev. archdeacon Butler, rector of Bentham and Whittington, domestic chaplain to his grace the duke of Devonshire.

— At Field House, near Whitby, Yorkshire, Christopher Richardson, esq. in the 73rd year of his age.

— At Abbey House, Bermondsey, James Riley, esq. in the 61st year of his age.

— In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, in his 83rd year, the right hon. James Grenville, first baron Glastonbury, of Butley, Somerset, a privy councillor, and a lord of trade and foreign plantations. His lordship was born July 6, 1742, the second son of James Grenville, esq. by Mary, daughter and heiress of James Smyth, esq. of Harden, Herts. His father was the third son of Richard Grenville, esq. of Wootton, by Hester, countess Temple; and was a lord of the Treasury, cofferer of the Household, privy councillor, &c. He was first elected to the House of Commons as member for Thirsk, on a writ dated Dec. 17, 1766, he then taking the place of his uncle, the hon. Henry Grenville, who was made a commissioner of the Customs. At the general election in 1768 the family appear to have lost their interest in that borough; for vice-admiral sir Thomas Frankland, bart. then returned without contest both members (himself and his brother), as he and his son have ever since. Mr. James Grenville, however, again entered the House in 1770, as member for Buckingham town, on the death of another uncle, the hon. George Grenville. In 1782 he was made a lord of the Treasury and a privy councillor. He was re-chosen for Buckingham at the general elections of 1784 and 1790; but in Dec. that year was induced to accept the stewardry of the Chiltern Hundreds for the purpose of succeeding to the representation

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of the county, and supplying the place of his first cousin the secretary of state, then created baron Grenville. He was again returned for Buckinghamshire at the general election of 1796, but retired in July, 1797, by again accepting the Chiltern Hundreds, and, Oct. 20 following, was himself advanced to the peerage by the title of baron Glastonbury of Butley, county of Somerset, with remainder to his only surviving brother Richard, a general in the army, and his issue male. Neither his lordship nor his brother were ever married, and his brother having died before him, April 22, 1823, the title is extinct.

27. At Paris, in his 80th year, or, according to another account, aged 84, baron Dominique Vivant Denon, so well known as director of the French Museum, and for his travels in Egypt. He was attending on the 26th of April at the sale of the valuable collection of paintings by the old masters, the property of M. Perrier. The concourse of amateurs, which this sale had drawn together, was immense, and rendered the room in which they were assembled so oppressively hot, that the baron, unable to endure it any longer, retired for relief to the fresh air. The day was chilly, and the sudden change of temperature produced an almost instantaneous effect upon him; he was seized with a trembling, and, getting into his carriage, proceeded immediately home: medical assistance was procured without delay, but the symptoms of approaching dissolution came on so rapidly as to convince the faculty that their aid was vain. In fifteen hours he was no more; a short illness thus terminating a long life. M. Denon was born in a small town in Burgundy, of a noble family; destined to shine in courts, he was at first appointed page of the chamber. The king, at an early age, appointed him gentleman in ordinary, and soon after, secretary of embassy; and in this quality he accompanied baron Talleyrand to

Naples, and, during the absence of the ambassador, remained as chargé d'affaires. In that post he had several opportunities of displaying superiority of talent. His wit and gaiety were proverbial; and the former more than his politics, having the misfortune to displease the queen of Naples, Marie Caroline, he retreated from Naples, and went to reside at Venice, where he was known as the chevalier Denon. His talents, his amiable disposition, and the elegance of his manners, gave him a ready introduction to the well known Madame Albrizzi; and he soon became one of her greatest favourites, and the soul of her delightful parties. She has drawn his portrait in all the flattering colours of an exalted and an Italian friendship. Devoted to the arts with a passion that knew no limits, his mornings were entirely occupied in Italy in improving himself in the study of the Fine Arts, and particularly in drawing. When the Revolution broke out he adopted its principles, at least in appearance. Selected by Buonaparte to accompany him to Egypt, he by turns wielded the sword and handled the pencil. His stock of gaiety never left him, even in the greatest reverses, and under the severest privations. Denon returned with Buonaparte to France, and prepared his great work "*Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt during the campaigns of General Buonaparte.*" Napoleon said one day, on looking over Denon's work, "If I lost Egypt, Denon has conquered it." Napoleon rewarded his attachment and superior talents, by appointing him director and administrator-general of the Museum and Medal-mint. No medals were allowed to be struck, of which the design and execution had not received the approbation of Denon. When it was proposed to erect a column in the Place Vendôme, in honour of the grand army and the battle of Austerlitz, which was to be composed of cannon taken from the enemy in that campaign, Denon

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was appointed to superintend its execution. The column of Trajan at Rome was intended as the type; but Denon has greatly surpassed his model. In casting the bronzes in basso-relievo, many imperfections occurred in the plates which puzzled M. Denon to remedy; he at length hit upon a plan which perfectly succeeded, and he fancied himself the happy inventor, or discoverer, of the secret. A less enlightened mind would therefore have felt mortified on finding that his secret had been known and practised above two thousand years. On the fall of Napoleon, Denon was maintained in his place by Louis XVIII; but on the return of the ex-emperor from Elba, he could not resist the ties of old affection and gratitude; and he, of course, lost his place on the second return of the king. He since lived in retirement, enjoying the *otium cum dignitate* in its fullest extent. His cabinet of rarities in works of art, and a choice but very numerous assemblage of Egyptian antiquities, drawings, paintings, and curiosities, which was open several days in the week, was the resort of strangers from all parts of the world; and his kindness and affability rendered him the most interesting object there. For the last seven years, he had employed the leisure moments disengaged from the offices of friendship, in the composition of a work on the History of Art, with between three and four hundred plates from his own cabinet. The subscription was closed in a short period after his intention was known. He resolved not to print one copy more than was subscribed for, and the number of subscribers was limited to five hundred. The baron was buried in the cemetery of *Père la Chaise*, attended by upwards of a hundred persons of the most distinguished literary eminence, as well as others of the highest military rank. His two nephews followed as chief mourners. An immense crowd of the poorer orders followed in the train, and their tears and

benedictions bore testimony to the sincerity with which his loss was deplored. The body was removed at twelve o'clock from his house on the *Quai Voltaire* to the church of St. Thomas Aquinas, which was hung with black on the occasion, and high mass performed with the utmost solemnity. There were twelve mourning coaches, and a considerable number of private carriages at the obsequies. A detachment of the garrison were present to render the deceased military honours. As he died unmarried, his property, which was very considerable, devolved on his two nephews; one of whom resided with him; the other is a colonel in the French service.

27. At Brussels, Sarah, the lady of rear-admiral Winthrope.

29. At her house, in Ringstead, Norfolk, lady Martin, in her 66th year, widow of the late sir Mordaunt Martin, bart. of Burnham, Norfolk.

— At Achnagairn, in the county of Inverness, John Fraser, of Achnagairn, esq. in the 84th year of his age.

30. At his house in Tilney-street, John Vernon, esq. of Buckhurst Hill, Berks.

— Francis Pierpont Burton, aged 18, eldest son of the hon. sir Francis Burton, K. G. H. nephew of the marquis of Conyngham.

MAY.

1. In the 72nd year of his age, William Taylor, esq. many years principal proprietor and manager of the King's Theatre.

— Esther Burgess, widow of the late Hugh Burgess, esq. of Mary-labonne.

— Atkins Edwin Martin Atkins, esq. of Kingston Lisle, near Wantage.

— At his house in Preston, Lancashire, John Gorst, esq.

— At the Vicarage, Runcorn, Cheshire, Sarah, relict of Theodore Perney, esq. formerly of Calcutta.

3. At Nice, lieut.-gen. Matthew Banne.

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3. In Grosvenor-street, in his 80th year, sir John Coxe Hippisley, first baronet of Warfield-grove, Berks, recorder of Sudbury, D. C. L., F. R. and A. S.

Sir John was the only surviving son of William Hippisley, esq. of Yatton, Somerset, by Anne, eldest daughter of Robert Webb, esq. of Cromhall, county of Gloucester (the representative of the ancient family of Clyfford House, Somerset); he was named Coxe, from his paternal grand-mother Dorothy, only daughter of William Coxe, esq. of East Harptree, Somerset.

He was a student of Hertford college, Oxford, and created D. C. L. July 3, 1776; he was early entered as a student, and became a bencher of the hon. society of the Inner Temple. In 1779 and 1780, being in Italy, he was engaged in many communications to government. At Rome, early in the latter year, he married Margaret, second daughter of sir John Stuart, bart. of Allankbank, county of Berwick. By this lady, who died at Brompton, Sept. 24, 1799, aged 44, he had one son, John Stuart (born Aug. 16, 1790), who has succeeded to his title, and three daughters, Margaret-Frances, married (July 6, 1805) to Thomas Strangeways Horner, esq. of Mell's Park, Somerset; Windham-Barbara; and Louisa-Anne. On his return in the following year, he was recommended by lord North, then at the head of the treasury, to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, by whom he was appointed to that service, with the advanced rank of four years. He resigned this employment in 1789, having held offices of great trust and importance in the kingdom of Tanjore during the war with Hyder Ally, and his son Tippoo Sultaun. Soon after his return to England, he was appointed recorder of Sudbury; and he was thereby introduced at the general election of 1790, into the representation of that borough. At the two following general elections, in 1796, and 1801, sir James Mar-

riott, and William Smith, esq. were returned, but at that of 1802 (Mr. Crespigny having transferred to sir John his interest in the borough, which, though it had been frequently defeated, was of great power), he was again elected, and continued to sit for Sudbury till 1819, when, having represented it in five parliaments, he retired.

In 1792 he returned to Italy, where he continued till 1796, employed in many important negotiations, the beneficial results of which were acknowledged in the most flattering manner, by his majesty's ministers.

In 1796, at the instance of the late king of Wirtemberg, he was engaged in the negociation of that prince's marriage with the princess royal of Great Britain, an alliance considered at the time as likely to be of great importance, his serene highness being the brother-in-law of the emperors of Germany and Russia. In consequence of the success of that negociation sir John Coxe Hippisley was created a baronet, of Warfield-grove, Berks, April 30, 1796. The reigning duke of Wirtemberg, by letters patent, granted to sir John and his posterity the right of bearing his ducal arms, with the motto of the great order of Wirtemberg, "*Amicitiae virtutisque fœdus*." This grant was confirmed by the king of Great Britain's sign manual, July 7, 1797, and commanded to be registered in the College of Arms. The arms of Wirtemberg are borne on the breasts of the baronet's supporters, which are eagles regardant rising sable. On the alliance taking place, sir John was appointed, together with the duke of Portland, lord Grenville, and Mr. Pitt, a commissioner and trustee of her royal highness's marriage settlement.

The benevolent and munificent act of his late majesty towards the unfortunate representative of the house of Stuart, and the expressive feelings of dignified gratitude with which the boon was accepted and

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acknowledged, are facts generally known and applauded. The distresses of the cardinal of York were originally notified to his majesty, in consequence of the letters addressed to sir J. Hippisley by the cardinal Borgia.

Sir John served as high sheriff of Buckinghamshire in 1800. In the same year he was named in the charter of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, one of the first managers of that corporation.

Sir John Hippisley married again (Feb. 16, 1801), at Whatley, Somerset, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Thomas Horner, of Mells Park, esq. and relict of Henry Hippisley Coxe, esq. M. P. for Somersetshire. By his second marriage, sir John acquired the mansion-house of Stone Easton, but had no issue.

On the installation of the duke of Gloucester as chancellor of the University of Cambridge, in 1811, he received the honorary degree of M. A. as of Trinity College. In 1816 he was treasurer of the Inner Temple. He was also a vice-president and a constant supporter of the Literary Fund Society, one of the principal promoters of the Literary Institutions at Bath and Bristol, a member of the government committee of the Turkey company, and a vice president and efficient member of the West of England agricultural society. He was for many years an active magistrate for Somersetshire, and none exceeded him in the zealous discharge of his judicial duties.

In his senatorial capacity he bestowed considerable attention on the state of Ireland, and the question of Catholic emancipation, in favour of which he published "Observations on the Roman Catholics of Ireland." 1806, 8vo.—"Substance of additional Observations intended to have been delivered in the House of Commons on the Petition of the Roman Catholics of Ireland," 1806, 8vo.—"Substance of his Speech in the House of Commons on the motion of the right

hon. H. Grattan, respecting the Penal Laws against the Catholics of Ireland, April 24, 1812," 8vo. — "Letters to the Earl of Fingal on the Catholic Claims," 1813, 8vo.

Sir John was also much interested on the tread-mill question, and in 1823 published an octavo volume, recommending the hand crank mill as a substitute for that machine. The work consisted of correspondence and communications on prison discipline, addressed to his majesty's secretary for the home department.

4. At his house in Curzon-street, Mayfair, lieut.-gen. A. Brown.

— At Brighton; lady Herne, wife of sir William Herne, of Maidenhead Bridge.

5. At Paris, the right hon. lady Charlotte Wynn Belasyse, eldest daughter of the right hon. Henry, late earl of Fauconberg.

— Lady Love, wife of sir John Love, bart. of the Hithe, Egham.

— At his house, in Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, John Powell Smith, esq. in his 71st year.

— John Walter, esq. of Lindsey-row, Chelsea, in the 82nd year of his age.

— At his house, in Russell-square, Thomas Roberts, esq. in his 77th year.

— In Somerset-street, Portman-square, Frances, widow of the late T. H. Barrow, esq. of the Island of Barbadoes, aged 81 years.

6. At South Lambeth, Mary, the wife of John Hodgson, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, aged 33.

7. At the residence of his father, near Enfield, Adam George Hogg, esq. of the hon. East India Company's service, in the 19th year of his age.

8. At his house in Seymour-street, London, aged 76, the right rev. John Fisher, D. D. lord bishop of Salisbury, chancellor of the order of the Garter, provincial precentor of Canterbury, and F. S. A.

This exemplary prelate was born in 1748, the eldest of the ten sons (eight of whom grew to man's es

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tate), of the rev. John Fisher, prebendary of Preston in the church of Salisbury, rector of Calbourn, in the Isle of Wight, and chaplain to Bishop Thomas, the preceptor of George the Third. He received the earlier part of his education at Peterborough, where his father was then vicar; and was thence removed to St. Paul's school, London. In 1766 he was admitted at Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. A. 1770. In 1773 he was elected a fellow of St. John's college, and in the same year proceeded M. A. In 1780 he proceeded B. D., and in that year was appointed tutor to his royal highness prince Edward, afterwards duke of Kent. In 1781 he was nominated chaplain to the king, and appointed one of the deputy clerks of the closet. In 1783 he was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. In 1785 his attendance upon prince Edward ceasing upon his royal highness going to Germany to finish his education there, he went to Italy for his health; and was recalled from Naples in 1786, on being appointed by his Majesty a canon of Windsor. September 5, in the following year, Mr. Fisher married Dorothea, only daughter of John Freston Scrivenor, esq. of Sibton-abbey, Suffolk, by whom he had one son and two daughters. Having proceeded D. D. in 1789, he resigned his canony in 1803, on being promoted to the see of Exeter. In the end of the same year he was appointed preceptor to the princess Charlotte of Wales. In 1805 he published "A Charge to the Clergy of his Diocese at his primary Visitations, in 1804 and 1805," 4to. The following year was printed his "Sermon preached at St. Paul's at the yearly meeting of the children educated in the charity schools of London and Westminster," 4to.; and in 1807 "A Sermon preached before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in the Abbey church, Westminster, on Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1807, being the day appointed for a General

Fast," 4to. The same year Bishop Fisher was translated to Salisbury. In 1818 was printed at Guernsey, a Sermon he had preached from Col. i. 24, at the consecration of St. James's church in that island.—He was an accomplished scholar and a sound divine; but the ordinary laborious duties of an extensive diocese, and the extraordinary and important avocations to which his attention was imperatively called for a considerable period, left him little leisure to employ his pen in literary pursuits. His superior merit, both as to ability and integrity, was admitted and proclaimed by the flattering attention he at all times received from his majesty king George the Third, than whom no one was better able to discern, or more willing to appreciate, what was truly and intrinsically valuable. Of the good opinion his Majesty entertained of the bishop, no stronger proof could be given than that he was selected to superintend the education of the princess Charlotte of Wales, the then presumptive heir to the throne.

9. Thomas Caldwell, esq. of Brentford, in the 56th year of his age.

10. At her house, in Charles-street, Berkeley-square, Frances, widow of Augustus Saltrey Willett, esq. aged 74.

11. At Bexley, in Kent, at the house of her son-in-law, Francis Dawson, esq. of the Royal Artillery, Margaret, relict of the late William Mercer, esq. of Clapham-common.

12. William Nurse, esq. of Pinner, aged 64.

13. At Knowle, Kent, after three days illness, aged 71, the right hon. Charles Whitworth, first earl Whitworth of Adbaston, county of Stafford, baron Adbaston, lord Whitworth of Newport Pratt, county of Galway, G. C. B. a privy councillor, lord of the Board of Trade and Foreign plantations, high steward of Stratford-upon-Avon, and D. C. L.

The Whitworths are an ancient Staffordshire family, which, in the beginning of the last century, pro-

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duced a nobleman celebrated for the number and importance of his embassies, who was created baron Whitworth of Galway, and died in the year 1725, leaving no heir to his title. The deceased earl was grandson of a younger brother of this nobleman, which younger brother, who was M. P. for Minehead, surveyor-general of his Majesty's Woods and Forests, and secretary of Barbadoes, settled at Leybourne, in Kent. His son, sir Charles Whitworth, knight, also M. P. for Minehead, married (June 1, 1749), the eldest daughter of Richard Shelley, esq. commissioner of the Stamp-office, and had issue by her three sons and four daughters. He was born at Leybourne Grange, but in 1776 removed with his father to Stanmore, sir Charles having, with his eldest son's consent, obtained an act of Parliament which enabled him to sell Leybourne to James Hawley, esq. whose son, sir Henry Hawley, bart. now resides at that beautiful seat. Earl Whitworth was educated at Tunbridge school, under Mr. Cawthorne the poet, and Mr. Towers, the translator of Cæsar and other Latin classics. Among his school-fellows were colonel James, of Tytham lodge, Kent, Christopher Hull, esq. of Sidcup, and the late lord Eardley. To the second of these he was *fug*; and, it is not a little remarkable that the third was created a baronet whilst at school, which occasioned a holiday and treat, &c. Soon after leaving this academy, Mr. Whitworth became an officer in the Guards.—His first diplomatic mission was to the Court of Poland, whither he was sent as minister plenipotentiary in 1786. After residing two years in Poland, Mr. Whitworth was recalled, and in Sept. 1788 nominated envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia. In 1793, when the English ministers determined to take part in the confederacy against France, it was thought proper to invest the ambassador at St. Petersburg with the

order of the Bath, to add dignity to his mission; and sir Charles Whitworth from this moment began to act a conspicuous part on this, now become the great theatre of European politics. A more intimate connexion than had hitherto subsisted became an object of mutual desire; a subsidiary treaty began to be hinted, and the death of Catharine alone prevented its completion. The zeal of her son and successor required but little stimulus to induce him to make a common cause with the chief potentates of Europe. He entered into the contest with a degree of enthusiasm worthy of the days of chivalry; while his general, Suwarrow, at the head of a chosen body of troops, conferred new lustre on the Russian arms. But the sudden reverse that occurred in Switzerland, added to some misunderstanding relative to Holland, and a coolness that took place between the two Imperial courts, were calculated to effect an alteration in the aspect of public affairs. This was completed by a domestic incident; for the introduction of an obscure actress produced a complete change in the politics of Russia, and all that had been achieved by the talents of our minister there was overturned by the arts of a cunning female.—On the return of the ambassador he was created, March 21, 1800, an Irish peer, by the title of baron Whitworth of Newport Pratt, county of Galway, and soon after, the critical situation of this country in respect to the northern states, all of whom complained of the conduct of England, requiring the intervention of an able diplomatist, lord Whitworth repaired to Copenhagen, in the character of plenipotentiary extraordinary. While his lordship commenced a treaty with the count de Bernstorff, his mission was backed, and his arguments supported, by a strong squadron, consisting of nine sail of the line, four bomb-ketches, and five gun-boats, which entered the Sound under the command of

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admiral Dickson. As such guests, however disagreeable, were not to be slighted, the prince royal, who had for some years taken upon himself the management of public affairs, immediately signified his wishes, in form of an invitation, that they should anchor in Elsineur roads. As the court of Denmark was at that period assured of support from the neighbouring states, her ministers held a high language, and, considering England as the aggressor, affected rather to demand than to yield submission. However, after a considerable time had elapsed in discussion, an adjustment at last took place, Aug. 29, 1800.

Lord Whitworth, on his return to England, found some relaxation necessary after the hurry of two long journeys, and the labour and fatigue incident to a tedious and intricate negotiation. He married April 7, 1801, Arabella Diana, widow of John Frederick, third duke of Dorset, and eldest daughter and co-heir of sir Charles Cope, second baronet of Brewern, county of Oxford, by Catharine, youngest daughter of sir Cecil Bishop, fifth baronet of Parham, Sussex (and afterwards second wife of the first earl of Liverpool). The treaty of Amiens, concluded March 27, 1802, was considered by some politicians rather as a cessation of hostilities than a definitive pacification. Lord Cornwallis, notwithstanding this, returned from the Congress welcomed by the well-merited applause of his countrymen. He was succeeded first by Mr. Jackson, then by Mr. Merry, and finally by lord Whitworth, who, having been made a privy councillor, was sent to Paris towards the latter end of 1802, as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary. On his lordship's arrival at Paris, he found himself, like his predecessors, surrounded by difficulties. The war had indeed ceased, but the hostility of the mind was not yet ended. A rivalry in commerce had succeeded to a rivalry in arms, and the

Custom Houses of the respective nations were in a state of direct hostility. A variety of circumstances tended to render this negotiation delicate in the extreme; such as the renunciation of Parma; the mission of Sebastiani; the occupation of Holland by a considerable army; the violation of the rights of the Swiss cantons; and, above all, the aggrandizement of France by means of fresh acquisitions. These, and a variety of other objects of equal importance, seemed to embitter this embassy, and to render it disagreeable to all engaged in it. On the other hand, the First Consul complained of the personalities with which the newspapers in London were filled, particularly one published in French, by the emigrant de Peltier; of the countenance given to the ex-bishops and refugees, particularly Georges, afterwards executed at Paris; of the book published by sir Robert Wilson, and a variety of other real or supposed injuries. But the retention of Malta was the chief object of dispute, and the ostensible cause of the war that ensued. After a number of previous conferences with Talleyrand, the minister for foreign affairs, Buonaparte at length sent for the English ambassador, in the beginning of 1803, and a long and important interview took place. The English ministry, however, persisted in the resolution of not evacuating Malta, although a categorical answer was in the mean time demanded by general Andréossy, the French ambassador at London. On this a rupture appearing to be inevitable, his Majesty, in March, 1803, sent a message to both houses of Parliament, stating the preparations making in the ports of France and Holland, and recommending the adoption of such measures as might be consistent with the honour of his crown and the security of his dominions. A subsequent interview between lord Whitworth and Buonaparte, instead of healing, appears to have widened the breach, and his

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lordship's prompt and dignified repression of the usurper's intemperate address before a full court and all the foreign ministers, is celebrated through Europe. Lord Whitworth, on his first interview with Mons. Talleyrand, remonstrated against the insult offered to him, as alike offensive "to his public and private feelings." He added, that he had repaired to the levee "to pay his respects to the First Consul, and present his countrymen, but not to treat of political subjects; and that unless he had an assurance from him that he should not be exposed to a repetition of the same disagreeable occurrences, he should be under the necessity of discontinuing his visits to the Thuilleries." Similar remonstrances were also made in the king's name, by order of the secretary of state for foreign affairs; but Malta again became the bone of contention, and *projets* innumerable were formed, presented, and debated, relative to the possession of that important island. At length the English minister, in consequence of positive orders from his Court, delivered in his *ultimatum*, and declared that if no convention on this basis was signed within a week, he had received instructions to terminate his mission, and return to London. As the Court of the Thuilleries would not accede to this, it was proposed by Talleyrand, as a *mezzo-termo*, to relinquish Malta to Russia; but difficulties occurred in respect to this plan, and lord Whitworth demanded the necessary passports for his departure. These were at length obtained, although not without great difficulty, and after three successive messages, and finally his lordship left Paris May 13, 1803. From this moment every idea of peace vanished, and in the course of three days an order of council was issued for reprisals, which, of course, produced a new war. After an interview with the cabinet ministers in London, lord Whitworth repaired to Knowle, where for some years his lordship chiefly resided, rendering

himself exceedingly popular by his attention and politeness to all descriptions of persons. His native county, in the course of the war, furnished large bodies of volunteers and yeomanry, and he himself was not wanting in his exertions to encourage their patriotic efforts. No sooner was the country menaced with a descent, than he raised and clothed at his own expence the Holmesdale battalion of infantry, composed of 600 men, and he frequently repaired to their headquarters at Maidstone, to inspect their condition.—On March 2, 1813, lord Whitworth was made a lord of the king's bed-chamber; on the 14th of June following he was created a peer of Great Britain, by the title of viscount Whitworth of Adbaston, county of Stafford, and in August succeeded the duke of Richmond as viceroy of Ireland. At the enlargement of the order of the Bath, in Jan. 1815, he was made one of the twelve civil knights grand crosses; and Nov. 25 that year was advanced to the dignities of baron Adbaston and earl Whitworth. He resigned the lieutenancy of Ireland in Sept. 1817, when lord Talbot was appointed to succeed him. As he never had issue, all his titles are extinct.

21. At Montreal, Seven Oaks, Julia Mary Herries, youngest daughter of the late colonel Herries, and sister of J. C. Herries, esq. M.P.

22. At his house in Buntingford, the rev. Abraham Kirkpatrick Sherston, aged 55.

—Aged 88, Mr. Domenico Corri, the celebrated musical composer. During the last six years a rapid decay of nature had been visible, and latterly fits of insanity had frequently occurred. He was to have been removed to the care of a doctor experienced in similar cases, when death removed him from the world. He expired suddenly, when apparently in the best health and spirits, and after eating heartily; it is supposed, in an apoplectic fit. He had been a remarkable abste-

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mious man, and had no illness except the gout during his long life. He was a pupil of Porpora, at Naples, from 1763 till his preceptor's death in 1767. He came to London in 1774, and in the same year produced an opera entitled "Alessandro nell' Indie;" but his name was not sufficiently blazoned to give his performance much éclat, or indeed to excite the attention it deserved. He settled in Edinburgh, but returned to London in 1788. In that year he published three volumes of English songs, with original accompaniments, a work which was moderately successful. In 1796, he entered into partnership with Mr. John Louis Dussek, in the Haymarket, and they were appointed music-sellers to the royal family. Mr. Corri published a great deal of his own music; but the works by which he is chiefly known in England, are his opera of "The Travellers," the Bird song in "The Cabinet," and a treatise on singing, in two volumes, called "The Singer's Preceptor." He was brother to Natale Corri, a singing-master of reputation at Edinburgh, uncle of Mad. Frances and Rosalie Corri, and father of Haydn Corri, pianist and singing-master of Dublin, Montague Corri of Manchester, performer at several theatres, and a fencing-master, and of Mrs. Moralt, late Mrs. Dussek, late of the Opera House.

23. At his house in Pulteney-street, Bath, aged 60, the right hon. James Caulfield Browne, second baron Kilmaine of the Neale, co. Mayo, eighth baronet, and a governor of the county of Mayo. He was the eldest son of John the first baron, by Alice Caulfield, second daughter of James, third viscount Charlemont, and sister of the first and celebrated earl of that name. He succeeded to his father's titles June 7, 1793, having married, on the 25th of July preceding, Anne, fourth daughter of the late right hon. sir Henry Cavendish, of Dove-

ridge Hall, Derby, bart. by Sarah baroness Waterpark. By this lady lord Kilmaine had issue four sons and one daughter; the eldest, John Cavendish, now lord Kilmaine, married Jan. 4, 1822, Eliza, daughter of David Lyon, esq. of Portland-place.

24. At Richmond, whither he had repaired for the improvement of his health, aged 58, sir John Grey Egerton, eighth baronet of Egerton and Oulton Park, county of Chester. He was born at Broxton, Cheshire, July 11, 1766, the eldest son of Philip Egerton, of Egerton and Oulton, esq. by his first cousin Mary, daughter of sir Francis Haskins Eyles, third baronet of Moor Park, Herts. He was married at Backford, Cheshire, April 9, 1795, to Maria, daughter of T. Scott Jackson, of London, esq. and re-married in June following by special license, at serjeant Adair's chambers, in Lincoln's-inn, she being under age and her mother re-married. This lady died without issue, and sir John remained a widower till his death.

From 1812 to 1819 he sat in parliament for the city of Chester; and on the death of Thomas Egerton earl of Wilton, and seventh baronet [the earldom was entailed on the second and third sons of earl Grosvenor], Sept. 23, 1814, succeeded to the baronetcy, as eldest son of Philip Egerton, second son and heir of John, second son and heir of Dr. Philip, fourth son and heir of sir Philip Egerton, knight. the fourth son of sir Rowland the first baronet, whose first and third sons died without issue, and whose second son, sir John the second baronet, was the direct ancestor of the deceased Thomas earl of Wilton, whose male line had become extinct on his death.

Sir John Grey having died without issue, he is succeeded in his title and estates by his brother, the rev. Philip Egerton, rector of Tarporley and the Higher Mediety of Malpas.

— In George-street Portman-

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square, Mary, the wife of — Courtenay, esq. of Buckland-house, in the county of Berks.

24. At Kingston in Barbadoes, whither he had been advised to go for the recovery of his health, John Ellis, of the Middle Temple, esq. barrister-at-law, M. A., F. S. A. and deputy recorder of Huntingdon.

— Horace Hone, esq. of Dover-street, Piccadilly.

— At her house, in Quarry-place, Shrewsbury, in the 85th year of her age, Mrs. Forester, relict of the late colonel Forester, of Ross Hall, Shropshire, and mother of lord Forester.

27. At his house, in Montague-place, colonel William Cowper, of the hon. East India Company's service.

— At Richmond, in the 20th year of his age, the right hon. lord Spencer Augustus Chichester, third son of the marquis of Donegal.

28. At her house in Grosvenor-square, lady Sophia Heathcote.

29. In Cavendish-square, Henrietta Sophia Jane, only daughter of sir Frederick Watson.

31. At his house in James-street Buckingham-gate, aged 82, George Chalmers, esq. F. R. S. and F. S. A., chief clerk of the office of the board of trade and plantations. He was a native of Scotland, and was educated at King's college, Aberdeen, principally under the celebrated Dr. Reid. He afterwards removed to Edinburgh, and studied law, which he practised in America, until the colonies declared themselves independent. Soon after his return to England, his extensive knowledge of commerce and colonial relations, introduced him to a connexion with the board of trade.—As an author, Mr. Chalmers's range of publications was very extensive. In history he produced "Political Annals of the United Colonies, from their settlement to the Peace of 1763," 4to. 1780; and "Caledonia, or a Topographical History of North Britain, 4to. vol. i. 1807, ii. 1810, and iii. 18...."—In Biography,

"The Life of Daniel De Foe, 1790," 8vo. which was prefixed to his edition of De Foe's "History of the Union." and to Stockdale's edition of his "Robinson Crusoe;" "The Life of Thomas Ruddiman, M. A." 1794, 8vo.; "The Life of Sir John Davies," prefixed to his Tracts; "The Life of Allan Ramsay," prefixed to an edition of his Poems, 1800; "The Life of Sir James Stuart," with his Works, 1805; "The Life of Gregory King," with his Political Observations, 1794; "The Life of Charles Smith," with his Corn Tracts; and, under the name of Oldys, a name well known to the literati of this country, in 1793, a Life of that bold, insidious, and baleful disciple, or rather master, of democracy and infidelity, Thomas Paine. He had previously issued, under his own name, a Letter addressed to Dr. Currie, on the same subject, which had excited great public attention. In political economy Mr. Chalmers published "An Estimate of the Comparative Strength of Great Britain, during the present and four preceding reigns, 1782," 4to.; 1786, 8vo.; "Opinions on interesting Subjects of Public Law and Commercial Policy, arising from American Independence, 1784," 8vo.; "Considerations on Commerce, Bullion, Coin, Circulation, and Exchanges, 1811," 8vo.; and "An Historical View of the Domestic Economy of Great Britain and Ireland:" in Criticism, "An Apology for the Believers in the Shakspeare Papers, which were exhibited in Norfolk-street, 1796," 8vo.; and "Supplemental Apology, 1799," 8vo.; and an Appendix to the same, containing the Documents in favour of the Opinion, that Hugh Boyd wrote Junius's Letters, 1800. As an editor Mr. Chalmers published a "Collection of Treaties between Great Britain and other Powers, 1790," 2 vols. 8vo. the "Works Political, Metaphysical, and Chronological, of the late sir James Stuart, bart. 1805;" the "Natural

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and Political Observations of Gregory King, 1804 ;" the " Corn Tracts of Charles Smith, in 1804 ;" the " Poems of A. Ramsay, 1800 ;" and the " Poetical Works of Sir David Lyndsay, of the Mount, Lion King at Arms, 1806," 3 vols. 8vo. Mr. Chalmers also published, an " Appeal to the Generosity of the British Nation on behalf of the family of the unfortunate Bellingham, 1812," 8vo.; and many anonymous pamphlets on the side of administration have been attributed to him. He was the writer of two very good papers in the " Looker-on," the one on Illicit Hopes, the other on the Equalization of Follies and Diseases.

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1. At Paris, M. de Souza formerly ambassador of Portugal, at Berliu, and Paris.

— At Nottingham, aged 78, the rev. Charles Wylde, D. D. rector of St. Nicholas Nottingham.

— At York-place, Edinburgh, the lady Elizabeth Finch Hatton.

2. At his house in Green-street, Grosvenor-square, Charles Walsham, esq. late of Ashted-lodge, Surrey, in his 72nd year.

— At the Rectory-house, Piccadilly, in the 76th year of his age, Gerrard Andrewes, D. D. dean of Canterbury, and rector of St. James's Westminster. This distinguished divine was born at Leicester, April 3, 1750, and was the son of the rev. Gerrard Andrewes, vicar of Syston and of St. Nicholas Leicester, and master of the free grammar school in that town. His mother was Isabella, daughter of John Ludlam, esq. of Leicester, whose uncle, sir George Ludlam, was chamberlain of London from 1718 to 1727. Dr. Andrewes's father was one of fifteen children, and his mother one of seventeen; yet he was the only remaining male of either grandfather. Dr. Andrewes was educated at Westminster school, where he was elected a

scholar in 1764, and whence he was elected a fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, in 1769. He proceeded B. A. 1773, M. A. 1779, S. T. P. 1807. In 1772 he returned to Westminster as an assistant master, and such he continued till 1784. One of his first clerical duties was that of an occasional assistant preacher at St. Bride's, Fleet-street; he was afterwards engaged at St. James's chapel, in the Hampstead-road. In 1780, when his friend sir Edmund Cradock Hartopp served as high sheriff of Leicestershire, Mr. Andrewes acted as his chaplain. In 1788 he was presented by lord Boringdon, whose tutor he had been, to the rectory of Zeal Monachorum, in Devonshire. On the 1st December in the same year, he was united to Elizabeth Maria, daughter of the rev. Thomas Ball, rector of Wymondham, Leicester; by this marriage he had three daughters, the eldest of whom was married to a son of John Baker, esq. formerly M. P. for Canterbury, the second died an infant, and the third died unmarried; his youngest child and only son married a daughter of Dr. Heberden. In 1791 he was chosen alternate evening preacher at the Magdalen; and in 1799 at the Foundling-hospital. In the latter year he preached in St. Paul's, at the anniversary meeting of the Sons of the Clergy, a sermon which he afterwards published. His efforts in the pulpit having excited the admiration of lady Talbot, and obtained her esteem, she presented him, in 1800, to the rectory of Mickleham, in Surrey. He was offered the rectory of Wormley, Herts, by sir Abraham Hume, bart., but the kind proffer was declined. He was most unexpectedly collated to St. James's August 10, 1802, by bishop Porteus, who, though personally unacquainted with Mr. Andrewes, had the uncommon fortitude to advance merit in opposition to the concerted intrigues of interest, and the formidable demands of power. His rectory of

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Mickleham having become vacant on his preferment, he was again presented to it, and instituted Sept. 7, 1802. In 1804 he published a plain, energetic "Sermon, preached at St. Nicholas, Deptford, June 6, 1803, before the Trinity Brethren." The substance of seven lectures on the Liturgy, which he delivered at St. James's in February and March 1809, occupies thirty-four pages of "The Pulpit, by Onesimus," vol. i. 8vo. 1809. In that year, through the influence of Mr. Perceval, then prime minister, he was elected dean of Canterbury; and he thereupon finally left Mickleham. In 1812, on the translation of bishop Sparke, he was offered by lord Liverpool, the bishoprick of Chester, but declined it on the plea of his advancing years. In the pulpit he was argumentative but not impassioned, conclusive but not eloquent, a good rather than a great preacher. He was often striking, but seldom moving. All that human information suggests or human ingenuity can devise, in aid of truth, elucidatory, or confirmatory, presented itself readily to his mind, and was impressed by him on the minds of his hearers. He was therefore fond of illustrating the evidences of religion; and of enforcing, from motives of propriety or expediency, the practice of the moral duties. Sometimes he rose into considerable animation; and he uniformly secured attention.

— In Gloucester-place, aged 86, sir William Weller Pepys, bart. He was descended from sir Richard Pepys, made lord chief justice of the King's-bench, in Ireland, in 1664. Samuel Pepys, secretary to the admiralty, whose lively memoirs are now entertaining the public, was also of this family. The deceased was son of William Pepys, esq. (sixth in descent from William Pepys of Cottenham, Cambridgeshire), by Hannah, relict of A. Weller, esq.; and brother to sir Lucas Pepys, the king's physician, who married in 1772 the late count-

ess of Rothes, and who was created a baronet in 1783. Sir William was a grand compounder for the degree of M. A. at Christ Church College, Oxford, December 17, 1766; he was formerly a master in Chancery, was created a baronet of London June 23, 1801, and was a vice-president of the incorporated Literary-fund Society. He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late right hon. Wm. Dowdeswell, chancellor of the exchequer, and had issue by her, three sons, William Weller, A. M. of Trinity College, Cambridge, who has succeeded to the title; Christopher Charles, of the same college, married June 30, 1821, Elizabeth, daughter of Wm. Wingfield, esq. of Lincoln's-inn; Henry, formerly fellow of St. John's-college, Cambridge, and now rector of Aspenden, Herts, married Jan. 27, 1824, Maria, daughter of the right hon. John Sullivan; and three daughters, Maria Elizabeth; Sophia Isabella, wife of rev. Thomas Whately, vicar of Cookham, Berks; and Louisa Anne.

3. At the residence of his son, at Walthamstow, Daniel Britten, esq. of Homerton, aged 76.

— At Pertenhall rectory, Bedfordshire aged 89 years and eight months, the rev. Thomas Martyn, B. D. F. R. S. rector of that place, perpetual curate of Edgware, Middlesex, and for sixty-four years professor of Botany in the university of Cambridge. He was the eldest of the three sons of John Martyn, M. D., also professor of Botany at Cambridge, and a physician resident at Chelsea, by Eutalia, youngest daughter of John King, D. D. rector of that place, and prebendary of York. He was educated under the rev. Mr. Rothery, at Chelsea, and thence admitted a pensioner, or in the second rank of under-graduates, of Emanuel College, Cambridge; but after taking the degree of B. A. in 1756, he removed to Sidney Sussex College, under the following circumstances. The buildings of that

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institution having become considerably dilapidated, some extensive repairs were required; but the finances necessary for their completion being dilapidated also, Dr. Parris, the master, was compelled to have recourse to the sequestration of several fellowships. When the evil was removed, a new society was to be formed, and, as young men properly qualified were not to be found in the college, aliens of the most distinguished merit were sought from other foundations. Mr. Martyn was accordingly invited to Sidney, and elected a fellow thereof, about the same time as the late master, Dr. Elliston, and the venerable Dr. Hey. Mr. Martyn proceeded M. A. in 1759; and in 1761, when his father, after having most ably filled the botanical chair for thirty years, resigning it, the son was chosen to succeed him; and on the election of Dr. Elliston to the mastership, he was appointed one of the tutors of the College. In both offices he exerted his talents with assiduity; as professor he read lectures in English instead of Latin, and subsequently voluntarily extended his duties to the illustration of the animal and mineral kingdoms as far as they are connected with Botany. In 1763, he published his first works: "*Plantæ Cantabrigienses*", or a Catalogue of the Plants which grow wild in the County of Cambridge, disposed according to the System of Linnæus; "*Herbationes Cantabrigienses*," or directions to the places where they may be found, comprehended in three botanical excursions; to which are added, Lists of the more rare Plants growing in many parts of England and Wales, 8vo.; and "A short Account of the Donation of a Botanic Garden to the University by Dr. Walker, Vice-Master of Trinity College, with rules and orders for the government of it," 4to. In 1764 he served proctor for the university; and in 1766 he proceeded B. D. In the latter year he published "*The English Connois-*

seur," 2 vols. 12mo., and in 1768 a "Sermon for the benefit of Addenbrooke's Hospital." In the same year he lost his father, and the two following were spent on a work which should perpetuate that father's memory. This was editing the doctor's learned "*Dissertations and Critical Remarks on the Æneid of Virgil*," containing among other interesting particulars, a full vindication of the poet from the charge of an anachronism with regard to the foundation of Carthage. To this work, which was published in 12mo, 1770, he prefixed a life of the author, and a complete catalogue of his works, accompanied by notices of other branches of his family, and numerous literary characters, as specified in "*Nichols's Literary Anecdotes*," vol. iii. p. 157. In 1771 he produced a "*Catalogus Horti Cantabrigiensis*," 8vo.; and in the following year a second edition, accompanied by his Botanical Lectures, and a plan of the Garden. In 1771 he was presented to the rectory of Ludgershall, Bucks, a living in the patronage of his own family, which he retained till 1785; and soon after he married Miss Elliston, sister to his friend the master of Sidney, and aunt to the manager of Drury-Lane theatre. This lady survives him, with one son, who has become a Moravian minister. The latter has, however, a large family, one of whom, regularly educated for the church, will probably be hereafter presented to Pertenhall. In 1773 appeared in 4to, "*The Antiquities of Herculanæum*," translated from the Italian, by Thomas Martyn and John Lettice, bachelors of divinity, and fellows of Sidney College, Cambridge. Vol. i. containing the Pictures. On this laborious work Mr. Martyn and his coadjutor (now D. D. and vicar of Peasemars, in Sussex) had been employed for five years. The original had been printed at the expense of his Neapolitan majesty, and his royal jealousy was unaccountably excited by the

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English translation, which he imagined was the production of the university of Cambridge as a body, and would injure the sale of his own work. His majesty accordingly was pleased to order, that, instead of the high price it was before sold at, the original, in order to undersell the translators, should be sold considerably under its prime cost. Nor did the translators meet with the encouragement they expected in their own country; so the work was discontinued, though it was announced in the preface to the first volume, that the translations and the engravings were at length finished. Mr. Martyn's next work was, "Elements of Natural History, 1775," 8vo. On the 23rd December 1776, he was preferred to the vicarage of Little Marlow, Bucks, by his pupil, admiral sir John Borlase Warren, bart. At this, or probably an earlier period, Mr. Martyn resided at Triplo, near Cambridge, engaged as private tutor to four or five young men of fortune. On August 6, 1777, the rev. Mr. Tyson wrote to Mr. Gough:—"Martyn is about a *Flora Cantabrigiensis*, to be published next spring. I have the sheets to make additions to, and to correct." Whether this work was actually published, or the materials incorporated in another work, does not appear. In 1785 he published in 8vo. a "Translation of Rousseau's Letters on the Elements of Botany, accompanied by additional Letters;" a second edition appeared in 1787. In the latter year he was presented by the earl of Coventry to the perpetual curacy of Edgware, which he retained till his death. In 1778 he edited "Thirty-eight Plates, drawn and engraved by F. Nodder, Botanical Painter to his Majesty, with explanations to illustrate the Linnæan System of Vegetables, and particularly adapted to the Letters on the Elements of Botany," 8vo. The professor occasionally attended on queen Charlotte in the gardens at Kew. About this time Mr. Martyn

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accompanied through France, Switzerland, and Italy, Mr. Hartopp Wigley, of Dalby-hall, Leicestershire, who was another of his pupils. These travels produced from the professor three publications: "A Sketch of a Tour through Switzerland," &c. 1787, 8vo.; a new edition (the ninth) of "The Gentleman's Guide in his Tour through France," &c. 1787, 8vo.; and a most useful "Tour through Italy," 1791, 8vo. The latter contains "full directions for travelling in that interesting country, ample catalogues of every thing curious in Architecture, Painting, Sculpture, &c.; some observations on the Natural History, and very particular descriptions of the four principal cities, Rome, Florence, Naples, and Venice, with their environs;" and a coloured Chart. After his return, Mr. Martyn resided about three years on his living at Little Marlow, and during that time issued his "*Flora Rustica*," 2 vols. 1792-4; and first published his "*Language of Botany*, being a Dictionary of the terms made use of in that Science, principally by Linnæus, with familiar explanations, and an attempt to establish significant English terms," 1793, 8vo. second edition 1796, third edition 1807. A "*Description of Hæmanthus Multiflorus*," with an engraving, appeared as a separate 8vo. pamphlet. From Little Marlow the professor removed to London, on accepting the honorary office of secretary to the society for the improvement of naval architecture. But Mr. Martyn's grand labour was a much improved edition of "*Miller's Gardener's and Botanist's Dictionary*," in 4 vols. folio, 1803-7, dedicated to sir Joseph Banks. To this he for the first time added "A complete Enumeration and Description of all Plants hitherto known, with their generic and specific characters, places of growth, times of flowering, and uses, both medicinal and economical; with the addition of all the modern improvements in Landscape Gardening, and in the

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culture of trees, plants, and fruits, particularly in the various kinds of hot-houses and forcing frames." At one time Mr. Martyn intended to reprint "*Stillingfleet's Miscellaneous Tracts*," but this was prevented by more important avocations. The task was, however, afterwards ably performed by Mr. Archdeacon Cox. In 1818 he removed to Pertenhall, the place of his decease, being presented to that rectory (a family living), by the rev. John King Martyn.

3. At Newcastle, advanced in years, Mary, daughter of J. Cook, esq. of Togston, and widow of Henry Scott, esq. merchant, brother of the lord chancellor and lord Stowell, who died December 8, 1779, aged 51. They had an only daughter, married July 8, 1794, to Joseph Forster, esq. of Seaton Burn.

5. In Conduit-street, aged 56, sir Henry-Carr Ibbetson, bart. of Denton-park, Yorkshire.

— At his seat, Langley-park, Buckinghamshire, sir Robert Bateson Harvey, bart., in the 78th year of his age.

— At his house, Cavendish-square, John Bourdieu, esq.

7. In Stratton-street, Caroline, eldest daughter of colonel and lady Caroline Wood, in the 22nd year of her age.

— At Cheltenham, in his 67th year, sir John Walsh, bart. of Warfieldworth, county of Berks.

8. At Woolwich, Sophia Mary, wife of B. W. Roberts, esq. surgeon-general Royal Artillery, and daughter of the late sir George Bolton, of Tutshill, Gloucestershire.

9. At the Borghese-palace, near Florence, after a long and painful illness, the princess Paulina Borghese, sister to Napoleon Buonaparte. She has left a will, in which, after deducting the legal part devolving to her mother, Letitia Buonaparte, she appoints her two brothers, the count of St. Leu (Louis), and the prince of Montfort (Jerome), her principal heirs. To Lucien she bequeaths only her pardon for his

treatment of her. The daughters of Madame Murat are to have 30,000 piastres each, except the countess Pepoli, who is married at Bologna. The eldest son of the count of St. Leu is to have her villa near the Porta Pia at Rome, and prince Borghese the use for his life of another villa near Viareggio, in the duchy of Lucca. Several cardinals, among whom are her uncle Fesch, Pacca, Spina, and Rivarola, and many gentlemen and ladies of Rome who used to frequent her societies, have remembrances bequeathed to them of more or less value. She has left also considerable legacies to Mad. Dumenil her companion, to M. Vamitelli her *homme d'affaires*, and to M. Gozzani, the agent of prince Borghese at Rome. A considerable capital is set apart, the interest of which is to be applied to enable two young men of her native town, Ajaccio, to study surgery and medicine. The value of the whole property is estimated at about two millions of francs.

9. At the house of H. Villebois, esq. Gloucester-place, Jane, wife of the hon. Mr. Lumley, of Sulham-house, Berks, in the 47th year of her age.

— In Artillery-place, Finsbury-square, in his 82nd year, the celebrated Abraham Rees, D.D. F.R.S. F.L.S. &c. He was the son of the rev. Lewis Rees, a dissenting minister, who contributed, during an almost unexampled length of active life, to promote the cause of nonconformity in North and South Wales. His great-grandfather was a Welsh clergyman. By his mother's side he was collaterally descended from the celebrated Penry, who died a martyr to nonconformity in the reign of queen Elizabeth. Having received a respectable degree of grammar learning in his native country, with a view to the ministry, to which his father had devoted him from his birth, he was placed in the Hoxton academy for dissenting ministers conducted by Dr. Jen-

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nings, the learned author of a work on Jewish antiquities, and Mr. (afterwards Dr. Samuel Morton) Savage. Here he made such proficiency, especially in the mathematics, that, a vacancy occurring in that department of tuition, he was appointed by the trustees of the institution to fill it, before his regular term of study was completed. In this arduous situation he gave so much satisfaction, that he was soon after chosen to the more responsible office of resident tutor, which he continued to hold for 23 years, to the credit of the academy and the great advantage of the dissenting cause. On his resignation the academy was dissolved, which he always lamented as an event most injurious to the interests of the dissenters, especially in and about the metropolis. For some time Dr. Rees officiated only as an occasional preacher. At length, in July, 1768, he was unanimously elected to succeed the rev. Mr. Read as pastor of the presbyterian congregation, St. Thomas's, Southwark; a connexion of which he was always accustomed to speak with pleasure. He remained in this situation 15 years, and the congregation flourished under his ministry. At the end of that term, he was invited to become minister of the congregation of Jewin-street, then assembling in the Old Jewry, in a place consecrated by the labours of a succession of eminently pious men, nearly the last of whom was the highly-gifted and learned Dr. Chandler. From various causes, the congregation had much declined, and it was judged (wisely as appeared by the event), that Dr. Rees would revive its prosperity. With this hope, and without any calculation of an increase of emolument, he accepted the invitation, and from 1783 to the period of his death, continued to labour with unquestionable and increasing success. During a period of some years he was engaged with his friend, the late eloquent Hugh Worthington,

in delivering winter evening lectures at Salters'-hall, by means of which his usefulness and reputation as a preacher were much extended. For a short time he was tutor of Hebrew and of the mathematics in the new college at Hackney, which was set on foot with great liberality and high expectations, but by the operation of many adverse causes soon declined and fell, to the mortification of its patrons and the lasting regret of the liberal dissenters. It was in 1781 that the first numbers of "*Chambers's Encyclopædia*," edited by Dr. Rees, appeared; and that edition was completed in four volumes folio, in 1786. He was about that time elected a fellow of the Royal Society; and at different periods his eminent attainments received similar tokens of respect from other public bodies. The university of Edinburgh conferred on him the degree of D. D. from the spontaneous recommendation of Dr. Robertson the historian, at that time principal. He was chosen a fellow of the Linnæan society soon after its institution. More recently he was made an honorary fellow of the Royal Society of Literature, and was besides an honorary member of some foreign literary and scientific institutions. Before embarking in the vast undertaking of a new Cyclopædia, Dr. Rees published several single sermons, some of which were the following: "A Sermon on the Obligation and Importance of Searching the Scriptures," 8vo. "The Advantages of Knowledge, a Sermon preached before the Supporters of the New College at Hackney," 1788, 8vo. "Two Sermons, preached at Cambridge on the Death of the rev. Robert Robinson," 1790. "A Funeral Sermon on the Death of Dr. Roger Fleximan," 1795. Another, "On the Death of Dr. Kippis," 1795. "The Privileges of Britain, a Sermon on the Thanksgiving Day," Nov. 29, 1798. "Economy illustrated and recommended, and a caution against Modern Infidelity,"

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in two Sermons," 1800, 8vo. "An Antidote to the alarm of Invasion," 1803. "Practical Sermons, selected from his pulpit exercises," 2 vols. 1809, 8vo. 2nd edition, 1812. "The Obligation and Utility of Public Worship, a discourse on the Opening of the Old Jewry Chapel in Jewin-street," 1809, 8vo. "The Principles of Protestant Dissenters stated and vindicated," 1812, 8vo. For many years Dr. Rees was a frequent contributor to the Monthly Review, in conjunction with his able and esteemed friend the late Dr. Kippis.—The first volume of the quarto Cyclopædia appeared in 1802; it was completed in forty-five volumes. This was a truly gigantic task for any individual, even with the able assistance derived from distinguished contributors. He had the gratification, however, to see it completed, and to enjoy the well-earned reputation which its able execution secured for him. The mathematical and physical sciences had engaged his chief study from his earliest years, and these he had cultivated with eminent success. In the branches of literature more immediately connected with his profession as a christian moralist and divine—in biblical and theological learning, in metaphysics and ethics—his attainments were extensive and profound: whilst on the other subjects of general literature he was well and deeply read.—Dr. Rees was a Protestant Dissenter on deliberate and rational conviction. He was ever the firm and zealous advocate of religious liberty, which he considered to be intimately allied in this country with the cause of nonconformity. As a member, and for many years the father, of the general body of London dissenting ministers, he was amongst the foremost supporters of every liberal measure, and the steady and inflexible assertor of their religious privileges. He was an active member of all the principal charitable trusts in his own religious denomination. He was a manager of

the presbyterian fund for about sixty years, and during nearly fifty years of that period, discharged the duties of secretary to that important institution with essential benefit to the various objects contemplated by its benevolent founders and supporters. Dr. Daniel Williams's Trust reaped also, for a long series of years, great advantage from his talents for business, which he devoted to the direction of its concerns with zeal and assiduity. Dr. Rees was the principal distributor, under his majesty's government, of the annual parliamentary bounty to indigent dissenting ministers. To his native country, Wales, he was a great benefactor. From funds of which he shared in the distribution, and from large sums annually placed at his own disposal by opulent individuals, who made him the channel of their unostentatious beneficence, he contributed a considerable proportion to relieve the pressing exigencies of Welsh ministers (without respect to their peculiar theological sentiments), whom he thought to be deserving of encouragement in their works of piety in their respective churches. In his occasional intercourse, as one of the representatives of the body of dissenting ministers, with his majesty's court and government, Dr. Rees was courteous, dignified, firm, and upright. He was honoured twice with being deputed by the dissenting ministers of the three denominations of Protestants, to present their address of congratulation first to king George III. and afterwards to king George IV. In the former case, lord Halifax, the lord in waiting, expressed a regret that Dr. Rees did not belong to the right church, for then his loyalty might have been personally rewarded. He did not possess all the qualifications that the multitude most esteem in a preacher; his were sterling merits: sound and strong sense, a clearly-defined subject, well-digested thoughts, scriptural language, manly confidence in

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the affections of his auditory, and marked but sober earnestness. He practised no arts in the pulpit—on the contrary, he expressed his abhorrence of affectation, trick, and meditated extravagance in a Christian minister. His discourses derived, in the public delivery of them, the greatest advantage from his fine and commanding person; from a countenance unusually expressive, beaming with intelligence, and glowing with holy earnestness and ardour; and from a voice of great power, well adapted to didactic address or pathetic expostulation. His theology he was wont to describe as the moderate scheme, lying between the extremes of opinion that prevail in the present day. Owning no human authority in religion, he yet avowed that he subscribed for the most part to the creed of the late Dr. Price.

13. The right hon. Mary Seymour, wife of Frederick N. Seymour, esq. and third daughter of the earl of Aboyne.

— At Twyford lodge, Hants, the residence of his brother, George Hoare, esq. sir Thomas Bertie, knt. aged 66, admiral of the Blue; and knight commander of the Swedish order of the Sword. He was the sixth child and fourth son of George Hoare, of London, formerly of Middleton Era, county of Durham, esq. by Frances, daughter of William Sleigh, of Stockton-upon-Tees, esq.; was born July 3, 1758. He first went to sea in 1773, in the Sea-horse frigate, in which vessel he first met, and became the messmate of the late lord Nelson and sir Thomas Trowbridge, with whom he enjoyed the strictest intimacy and an unbroken correspondence till their death. In 1777 Mr. Hoare was removed to the Salisbury, bearing the broad pendent of sir Edward Hughes, with whom he returned to England. On the 21st of May he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and appointed to the Monarch of 74 guns, captain Rowley. Whilst belonging to this

ship, lieut. Hoare introduced the life-buoy into the service. On the 27th of July, in the same year, the Monarch led the van division in the action between Keppel and d'Orvilliers. In December following, lieut. Hoare removed with captain Rowley into the Suffolk, and sailed from Spithead with a squadron to reinforce admiral Byron in the West Indies, joining that officer at St. Lucia, about the latter end of March 1779. In the action off Grenada, July 6, in the same year, the Suffolk sustained considerable damage, and a loss of 32 men killed and wounded. In December following, the boats of that ship, under the order of lieut. Hoare, destroyed two vessels close to the shore of Martinique. In March, 1780, lieut. Hoare accompanied admiral Rowley from the Suffolk into the Conqueror, which ship formed part of sir G. B. Rodney's fleet in the actions of April 17, and May 15 and 19. In these engagements the Conqueror had 18 men killed and 69 wounded. In the ensuing month of July, Mr. Hoare became flag lieut. to admiral Rowley, and in 1782 was made commander of a sloop. During the remainder of the war we find him actively employed on a variety of services, both on the coast of America and in the West Indies. He returned to England in 1783.—Mr. Hoare on the 20th May, 1788, married Catharine Dorothy, daughter of Peregrine Bertie, of Low Leyton, Essex, esq. (of the late duke of Ancaster's family), whose name he assumed, and has since borne alone, agreeably to the will of that gentleman. Captain Bertie was advanced to post rank, Nov. 2, 1790, and appointed to the Leda: that frigate, however, was soon after put out of commission, and he was not again called till the autumn of 1795, when he obtained the command of the Hindostan, 54 guns, then at Spithead, under orders for the West Indies, where he arrived with a squadron commanded by captain (now admiral) George Bowen. Captain Bertie was seized

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with the yellow fever whilst commanding at Port-au-Prince, and being invalided, he left the *West Indies* in an American ship in Oct. 1796. In March, 1797, after he had recovered his health, he was appointed to the *Braakel* of 54 guns, stationed at Plymouth. In Oct. he succeeded to the *Ardent* 64, vacant by the death of his old shipmate captain Burgess, who fell off *Camperdown*. The *Ardent* was employed under lord Duncan, in the blockade of the *Texel* fleet, until the expedition to Holland took place in August 1799. Captain Bertie then received orders to place himself under the command of vice-admiral Mitchell, who, on the 30th of that month, passed with his squadron through the *Nieuve Diep*, up to the *Vlieter*, near to which the Dutch fleet, consisting of eight sail of the line and four frigates, commanded by admiral Storey, were lying at anchor. The enemy were allowed one hour's deliberation to fight or to surrender: and the latter course having been agreed to in consequence of the disaffection reigning amongst the Dutch seamen, captain Bertie was ordered to take possession of the *Admiral de Ruyter*, of 68 guns, and afterwards to escort the whole of the prizes to the *Nore*, where he arrived on the 10th September. In the following month captain Bertie assisted at the evacuation of the *Texel*. He afterwards, in common with the other officers of the fleet, received the thanks of Parliament for his services in the above-mentioned expedition. The *Ardent* formed one of the squadron under the orders of lord Nelson, at the battle of Copenhagen, in which her commander particularly distinguished himself, compelling four of the Danish flotilla, one of which was the *Jutland* of 60 guns, to surrender. The *Ardent* received considerable damage, and sustained a loss of 29 men killed, and 64 men wounded. Captain Bertie again received the thanks of Parliament, and what was equally pleasing, the personal com-

mendation of his heroic chief. Early on the morning after the action, lord Nelson went on board the *Ardent* to thank her commander, officers and people, for their conduct and exertions on the preceding day, a compliment which was returned with six cheers on his lordship's leaving the ship. On the 9th of the same month, captain Bertie was appointed by the commander-in-chief, sir Hyde Parker, to the *Bellona* of 74 guns, in the room of sir Thomas B. Thompson, who had lost a leg in the battle; and he continued in the Baltic under the orders of lord Nelson and sir Charles M. Pole, until the 7th July following, when he left that station in company with the squadron sent home under sir Thomas Graves, part of which were ordered north about to Cork, and from thence proceeded off Cadiz, where captain Bertie remained employed in the blockade of the Spanish fleet till the termination of the war. The *Bellona* afterwards went to the West Indies, whence captain Bertie returned to England in June, 1802. On the re-commencement of hostilities, captain Bertie was appointed to the *Courageux* of 74 guns, in which ship rear-admiral Dacres soon after hoisted his flag, and in Jan. 1804 sailed from St. Helen's, accompanied by 170 sail of merchantmen bound to the West Indies. Four days after their departure, the wind, which had hitherto been fair, shifted to the S. W. and between the 15th and 28th, it blew one of the most tremendous gales ever experienced, dispersing the convoy and reducing the *Courageux* to a mere wreck, thereby compelling her to bear up for Plymouth, where she arrived with the remnant of her scattered charge on the 1st of February. From some family distress, captain Bertie was suddenly obliged, after the *Courageux* had been docked and nearly prepared for sea, to resign the command of her, and he remained without any other appointment until the latter end of Dec. 1805. He then obtained the command of

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the *St. George*, a second rate, attached to the Channel fleet, and continued in that ship until the general promotion of flag officers, April 28, 1808, which included and stopped with him. Rear-admiral Bertie was soon after appointed to a command in the *Baltic*, under sir James Saumarez. He proceeded thither in the *Rosamond* sloop, and on his arrival off Helsingborg, hoisted his flag in the *Orion* of 74 guns, from which ship it was afterwards shifted first into the *Vanguard* 74, and then into the *Dictator* 64. He returned to Yarmouth roads Jan. 6, 1809, having been driven from his station in the Sound on the last day of the preceding year by the sudden appearance of the ice and its great solidity. On the 20th March, the rear-admiral again sailed for the *Baltic* in the *Stately*, another 64 gun ship, and immediately on his arrival resumed his former occupation of blockading the island of Zealand, and affording protection to the coast of Scandia, and to the British and Swedish convoys passing through the Malmoe channel. From the heavy gales of wind which began to set in about the 12th Dec. 1809, rear-admiral Bertie found it advisable to quit his anchorage off Hoganis, nearly at the entrance of the Sound, and proceeded with the ships under his command to Gottenburgh, where he received orders from admiral Dickson to return to England express. On the 19th of Feb. 1810, finding his health to be in a very impaired state, he was obliged to strike his flag and come on shore. In the month of June 1813, rear-admiral Bertie received the honour of knighthood, and the royal licence and permission to accept and wear the insignia of a knight commander of the order of the Sword, conferred upon him by the late king of Sweden, in testimony of his merits and services. He was advanced to the rank of vice-admiral, Dec. 4, in the same year.

15. At Thorp Arch, Yorkshire, aged 73, the rev. Francis Wilkinson,

A. M. vicar of Bardsey, in that county, and of Paxton, Hants.

— At his house at Woodthorpe, near Wakefield, aged 63, the rev. Wm. Wood, minister of St. John's, in that town, and for many years a very active magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the West Riding of Yorkshire.

16. At his house, in Lansdowne-place, James Forsyth, esq.

— At Marchmont house, near Quebec, in his 75th year, the right rev. Jacob Mountain, D. D. lord bishop of Quebec, formerly of Calus college, Cambridge, where he proceeded in the degrees of B.A. 1774; M.A. 1777; D.D. 1793. His lordship was the second son of Jacob Mountain, esq. of Thwaite hall, in the county of Norfolk, and enjoyed in early life the honour of a particular intimacy with Mr. Pitt. At the time of his being selected by that statesman, in 1793, for the see of Quebec, he held the livings of Holbeach, Lincolnshire, and Buckden, Hunts, together with the Prebendal stall of South Kelsey in Lincoln cathedral, all in the gift of the present lord bishop of Winchester, to whom, when bishop of Lincoln, he was examining chaplain. He was the first Protestant prelate in the Canadas, where he presided over the Church, with apostolic zeal and piety, for 32 years. During this period he was, in concurrence with his Majesty's government, and the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the instrument, in the hands of Providence, of raising a regular episcopal establishment in the two Canadas, and promoting the formation of missions and the erection of churches, in all the more populous townships. In 1819 bishop Mountain preached the anniversary sermon of the Royal Humane Society, which he afterwards printed.

17. At Hanwell-paddock, the rev. John Bond, D. D. curate of that parish, a magistrate for Middlesex, and chaplain to the duke of Cambridge. He was formerly fellow of Corpus Christi college, Oxford,

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M. A. 1802, B. and D. D. 1812. He published, in 1807, "The Sennacherib of Modern Times, or Buonaparte an instrument in the hands of Providence," 8vo.; and in 1815 preached the Anniversary sermon of the Royal Humane Society.

18. At Posen, in Poland, aged 28, Peter Tuchan, a man of remarkably gigantic stature, and a native of Tula. He measured eight feet seven inches in height, so that the hands of the tallest man hardly reached his breast. He had no beard, that his voice was soft, and his feet weak; he was a very moderate eater, and it is said he was seven years old before he began to grow in such an extraordinary manner.

26. At North Curry, Somerset, aged 60, the rev. William Yonge Coker, vicar of that place, to which he was presented in 1820, by the dean and chapter of Wells; a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate for the county.

28. At Stockholm, aged 65, baron de Kantzow, his Swedish and Norwegian majesty's late minister to the united states of America, knight of the order of the North Star, and Marechal de la Cour.

29. At Penderton, Lancaster, aged 79, the rev. James Pedley, perpetual curate of that chapelry for 49 years. He was of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, M. A. 1795; and had been for upwards of 40 years an assistant master of the grammar school at Manchester.

30. At his chambers, in Christchurch, Oxford, aged 80, the rev. James Burton, D. D. chaplain in ordinary to the king, canon of Christchurch, rector of Over-Warton, county of Oxford, vicar of Little Berkhamstead, Herts, incumbent of the first portion of Waddesdon rectory, Bucks, and for many years a magistrate for Oxfordshire. This venerable and well-known divine was educated at Magdalen college, where he proceeded M. A. 1768, B. D. 1788, D. D. 1789, and became a fellow. He was presented to the rectory of Over-Warton, with the

annexed perpetual curacy of Nether Warton, by W. Wilson, esq. and T. Cartwright, esq. of Aynho, in 1771; to Berkhamstead in 1789, by the marquis of Salisbury; and to the first portion of Waddesdon in the same year, by the duke of Marlborough. In 1792 he succeeded Dr. Hemington as canon of Christchurch. He married the daughter of Robert Jenner, D.C.L. and regius professor of Civil law; by which lady, whom he survived many years, he had several children; all of whom are dead, except two daughters, one of whom is married to the rev. Edward Marshall, M. A. late fellow of Oriel college.

30. Suddenly, at Stanwell, the seat of sir J. Gibbons, bart. the rev. Henry Kett, late fellow of Trinity college, Oxford, and of Charlton, county of Gloucester. The reverend gentleman had preached at Stanwell, on the preceding Sunday, and on the morning when the fatal accident occurred had, as usual, breakfasted with the family party in excellent spirits. About noon, the weather being hot, he proceeded to take a cold bath, when it is supposed that venturing out of his depth he was seized with cramp and sank to rise no more. His clothes were found on the bank, where he had undressed for bathing. He was born at Norwich in 1761, and received his education at the grammar school in that city, under the rev. Mr. Lemon. In 1777, at the age of sixteen, he was admitted a commoner of Trinity college, Oxford, and was chosen scholar the following year. Mr. Kett took the degree of A. M. Nov. 26, 1783, soon after which he was elected fellow, and appointed one of the College tutors. Among some of his first pupils he numbered the present duke of Beaufort, and his next brother lord Charles Somerset, and in the discharge of the important duties of his office, for a very long space of years, united the character of friend with that of tutor. He early commenced his theological studies,

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nor did he give them up on taking orders. He was appointed Bampton Lecturer, in 1790, and the University had no reason to be sorry for their choice. These lectures were published the following year, dedicated to the bishop of St. Asaph, and a second edition, "with corrections and additions," appeared in 1792. It was not only in defence of the doctrines of Christianity that Mr. Kett distinguished himself; he was equally solicitous to show that their precepts influenced his practice. About the period of his being Bampton lecturer, he exerted himself, in conjunction with other friends, in rescuing Dr. John Uri, a native of Hungary, one of the best Oriental scholars in Europe, from indigence and distress. This gentleman had been sent for from the university of Leyden to Oxford, and had been employed during the vigour of his faculties in making a catalogue of the Oriental manuscripts in the Bodleian library; but growing infirm and old, without relations or friends in his own country, he was discharged by the delegates of the press. By the benevolent interference, however, of Mr. Kett, of Mr. Agutter, now secretary of the Asylum, Mr. Smith, master of Pembroke college, and Dr. Parr, a handsome subscription was raised for his support; and the venerable scholar was placed in a situation of comfort in Oxford, where he passed the remaining part of his life. In 1787 Mr. Kett engaged with Mr. Monro, formerly of Magdalen college, and Dr. Horne, afterwards bishop of Norwich, in a periodical publication, under the title of "Olla Podrida," to which several other distinguished scholars contributed. Their essays were re-published in a collected form, and are replete with humour, good sense, and acute observation. In 1793 he published a small collection of "Juvenlie Poems," stating that "most of the verses in this collection have appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine." The author was afterwards very desirous

to suppress them. When the poems first appeared, the playful muse of Mr. Thomas Warton supplied the following epigram :

Our Kett not a poet!

Why how can you say so?

For if he's no Ovid,

I'm sure he's a *Nuso*.

See his portrait by Dighton.

On the 13th of July, 1793, he took the degree of B. D.; and in October he was a candidate for the poetry professorship against the rev. James Hurdis, fellow of Magdalen, but lost his election by a majority of 20, polling 181 against 201. In the year 1798 Mr. Kett published "History the Interpreter of Prophecy; or, a View of Scriptural Prophecies, and their Accomplishment in the past and present Occurrences of the World." The Journal of "A Tour to the Lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland, performed by Henry Kett, B. D. in August, 1798," was published by Dr. Mavor in his *British Tourist*. It is not very long, occupying only forty duodecimo pages. This was one of many similar tours, which Mr. Kett was accustomed to make during the long vacation. At the beginning of the Revolution he visited France, intent on observing the changes then in progress. In 1802 appeared "Elements of General Knowledge, introductory to useful Books in the principal Branches of Literature and Science; with Lists of the most approved Authors, including the best Editions of the Classics; designed chiefly for the junior Students in the Universities, and the higher Classes in Schools." This work, which is the result of Mr. Kett's studies for many years, contains much valuable information compressed within a moderate compass. He also published, "Logic made Easy, or a short View of Aristotle's Method of Reasoning," 12mo. 1809; "Emily, a Moral Tale," 3 vols. 12mo. 1809 and 1812; "A Sketch of the Life of Henry Headley, Scholar of Trinity college,

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Oxford, prefixed to his *Beauties of English Poetry*," 2 vols. 12mo. 1810; "The Beauties of Christianity, by R. A. de Chateaubriand, with a Preface and Notes," 3 vols. 8vo. 1812; "The Flowers of Wit; or, a collection of Bon Mots, Ancient and Modern," 2 vols. 12mo. 1814.

Lately, drowned, with six sailors, by the swamping of a boat at the mouth of the Tiber, aged 18, Chas. Dudley Ryder, Midshipman of his Majesty's ship *Naiad*, and second son of the bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, by Sophia, daughter of Thos. March Philipps, esq.

At Aix les Bains, in Savoy, in her 10th year, Charlotte Augusta Caroline, only daughter of sir Charles Lemon, 2nd bart. of Carelew Cornwall, by lady Charlotte Strangways, youngest daughter of Henry Thos. 2nd earl of Ilchester.

JULY.

1. In Grosvenor-place, Camberwell, Isaac Buxton, M. D. formerly physician to the London Hospital, and to the Surrey Dispensary, and lecturer on the practice of Medicine. He was originally a Dissenting clergyman. He published, in 1809, an "Essay on the Use of a regulated Temperature in Winter Cough and Consumption."

3. At Dunwich, aged 68, Snowden Barne, esq. LL. B. lord treasurer's remembrancer in the Court of Exchequer, a bencher of the Inner Temple, and fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. He was the third son of Miles Barne, esq. of Sotterby Hall, Suffolk, was educated at Westminster School, and proceeded thence to Trinity Hall in 1774, where he took the degree of LL. B. in 1781, and in 1786 was elected fellow. He was called to the Bar in 1781, and for some years went the Western Circuit; but not making that progress in his profession, which, from his abilities and information, might have been expected, he virtually relinquished it in 1798. At the general election in 1796, he

was returned to parliament by the family borough of Dunwich, which he continued to represent during five parliaments, till the dissolution in 1812. On the formation of the ministry in 1807, which succeeded that of which lord Grenville was the head, he was offered by Mr. Perceval the place of secretary to the Treasury; but not considering himself equal to the exertion which that situation required, after a few hours deliberation he declined the acceptance of it. In 1809, however, on Mr. Perceval's becoming prime minister, he was appointed a lord of the Treasury, and held that office till 1812; when, on the assassination of that gentleman, he was moved thence to the Board of Customs, of which he was nominated deputy chairman in 1819, on the retirement of Messrs. Roe and Luttrell. In the beginning of 1822, he had a stroke of the palsy, from which he in a great degree, but by no means completely recovered, and the effects of which rendered it necessary for him to resign his situation at the Custom House in 1823. Without possessing any very splendid talents or very extensive learning, Mr. Snowden Barne was universally considered as an extremely sensible and right-minded man, a most agreeable companion, full of anecdote, and intimately acquainted with all that had been passing in the world during the eventful times in which he lived. In the performance of his official duties at the Treasury and in the Custom House he was steady, diligent, and attentive.

4. In Grosvenor-place, the right honourable Thomas Powys, baron Lilford of Lilford park, county of Northampton, and of Atherton and Bewsey, county of Lancaster. He was the eldest son of Thomas first lord Lilford, by Mary daughter of Galfridus Mann, of Brocton Malherbe, and niece of sir Horatio Mann, bart. K. B. ambassador to the court of Florence; was born April 8, 1775; and received his education at St. John's College, Cambridge, where

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he obtained the degrees of B. A. 1797, and M. A. 1802. On the 5th of December, 1797, he married Henrietta-Maria, eldest daughter and heiress of Robert-Vernon Atherton, of Atherton Hall, county of Lancaster, esq. and by her (who died August 11, 1820) had issue, Thomas Atherton, present baron Lilford, and eleven other children, six daughters and five sons.

5. Edward Meyrick, esq. thirty years apothecary to the Westminster Hospital.

6. In Stockwell-place, aged 72, the wife of John Hodgson, esq.

7. At Stratford-green, the wife of Dr. Edmund Fry, letter-founder, Type-street.

— In Stafford-place, Pimlico, aged 76, G. White, esq.

8. Aged 74, Miriam, widow of G. Levien, esq. of Great Prescott-street, Goodman's-fields.

10. In Keppel-street, Russell-sq. Emma Maria Elizabeth St. John, widow of Henry Beauchamp, twelfth baron St. John of Bletsoe. She was the second daughter of the elder Samuel Whitbread, esq. of Cardington, Bedfordshire; and was married to his lordship December 2, 1780. She had issue by him four daughters (married to the rev. John Forster, Mr. Sergeant Pell, Mr. Sergeant Vaughan, and the rev. Thomas Bedford), and one son, who died in 1791, at the age of seven. On his lordship's death in 1805, the title passed to his brother, the late lord, who was succeeded by his son in 1817.

17. At his house in St. James's-square, in his 60th year, William Beauclerk, eighth duke of St. Alban's, earl of Burford, baron of Hedington, and baron Vere of Hanworth, county of Middlesex, hereditary grand falconer of England, hereditary registrar of the Court of Chancery, and lieutenant of the Royal Navy. He was the second son of Aubrey fifth duke of St. Alban's, by Catherine, daughter of William Ponsonby, earl of Besborough; was born December 18, 1766.

On the 20th of July, 1791, he married first, Charlotte Carter, daughter of the rev. Robert Carter Thelwall, of Redbourn, who died October 19, 1797, without issue. He married secondly, March 4, 1799, Maria Janetta, only daughter of John Nelthorpe, esq. of Little Grimshy-house, county of Lincoln, by whom, who died Jan. 17, 1822, he had issue 12 children. On the death of his nephew, Aubrey, the 7th duke, who died an infant, Feb. 19, 1816, the late duke succeeded to the titles; and is himself succeeded by his eldest son William Aubrey de Vere, earl of Burford.

18. Aged 8, Anna Maria, eldest daughter of viscount Folkstone (eldest son of the earl of Radnor), by his second wife Anne, third daughter of sir Henry Paulet St. John Mildmay, third bart.

— In Barton-street, Westminster, Catherine, wife of Arthur Easton, esq. of the Board of Control.

— Miss Pritchard, of Upper Dunstable House, Richmond.

19. Aged 89, Francis Edmunds, esq. of Charles-street, Berkeley-sq.

21. Aged 44, Henry Harrison, esq. of Keppel-street, Russell-square.

— Aged 65, John Smith, esq. of Nottingham-terrace, St. Mary-le-bone.

22. At Hampstead, Cornelius Dixon, esq. of Bedford-street, Bedford-square.

23. Aged 62, John Church, esq. of Bedford-place, Bloomsbury-sq.

24. Joseph Hague Wagstaff, esq. of Highgate.

— Aged 38, Mr. Dennet Jacques, stationer, of Chichester, librarian to his grace the duke of Richmond, and P. G. S. for the county of Sussex.

25. At Camberwell, aged 79, Joseph Gough, esq.

27. At Holbrooke, near Horsham, Charlotte Elizabeth Bentinck, second daughter of admiral sir James Hawkins Whitshed, K. C. B.

28. Aged 21, Wm. Pratt Clagett, esq. youngest son of the late Horatio Clagett, esq. of Clapham-rise. He

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was drowned by the upsetting of a boat off Broad-stairs.

29. In Grosvenor-street, aged 32, John Weyland, esq. of Wood Eaton, county of Oxford.

— In her 91st year, Mrs. Mary Lynes, the lady to whom the late James Bindley, esq. A.M. and F.S.A. and who was fifty years one of the commissioners of the Stamp office, left in trust his valuable and most rare collection of books, prints, and medals. In memorial of fifty years' friendship, she erected an elegant monument to his memory in the New Church in the Strand, where also her remains are deposited. She has left sums to very many charitable Institutions.

30. At the Marine Parade, Brighton, John Meyer, M.D. many years an eminent physician in Broad-street buildings, London. Dr. John Meyer was born at Lindau, an imperial city of Germany, on the lake of Constance, on the 27th of December 1749. He was the eldest son of Mr. Daniel Meyer, the principal in the firm of Meyer, Hey, and Co. bankers, at Vienna. He was early in life destined for the medical profession, and in order to pursue the requisite course of studies went to the University of Strasburgh, where he remained under the instruction of the ablest professors of that time, and after the usual examinations, was admitted to the highest degree in medicine. From Strasburgh he went to Vienna, where there was a wider field for practical knowledge, and was introduced to the hospitals of that city under the auspices of the late baron Joseph Quarin, who had long been a physician of great experience and reputation; and such was his opinion of Dr. Meyer, that he soon engaged his assistance in his private practice. After passing some time at Vienna, and visiting other medical schools on the continent, Dr. Meyer arrived in London, and attended the medical lectures and hospitals, particularly Guy's, under Dr. William Saunders, then physician to that hospital. But

these pursuits being interrupted by the illness of his father, Dr. Meyer returned to Vienna. He afterwards spent two or three years at Paris, revisiting England in 1780, in which year he married an amiable lady, now his relict. He then travelled through Italy, and again prosecuted his studies at Vienna until 1784, when he finally determined to settle in London, and after the usual forms, became a licentiate of the College of Physicians. He now commenced that practice, which he carried on with the highest reputation and success, until within a few days of his decease, when he resolved to retire from public life. As a step to this, he had engaged a house, for three months, on the Marine Parade at Brighton, and after taking a kind leave of many of his patients, left his house in Broad-street buildings, apparently in good health, but had scarcely arrived at his new habitation, when an internal inflammation, beyond the reach of cure, terminated a long and useful life, on the 30th of July last. He had nearly reached the seventy-sixth year of his age.—He became soon sensible of his approaching departure, and took an affecting leave of his relatives and friends with calmness and composure. Such was his happiness in domestic life, that during the space of forty years he had slept from home but once. Dr. Meyer was not only eminent for skill in his profession, but had a lasting taste for general reading; for the theory and practice of music; but particularly for the study of the Greek and Roman classics. Not a day passed, even during the periods of his greatest practice, in which he did not contrive to spend an hour among his favourite ancients, and his library was amply stored with the best editions. His correspondence with eminent scholars abroad made him well acquainted with the advancing state of classical criticism, particularly among his countrymen.

30. At his lodgings, West Parade, Cowes, isle of Wight, after a linger-

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ing illness, occasioned by rheumatic gout, in his 55th year, the right hon. William Craven, earl of Craven, county of York, viscount Uffington, baron Craven of Hempsted Marshal, Berkshire, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of Berkshire, recorder of Coventry, trustee of Rugby School, and a lieutenant-general in the army. His lordship was the eldest son, but third child, of William sixth baron Craven, by Elizabeth, second daughter of Augustus, fourth earl of Berkeley; was born September 1, 1770. On the death of his father, September 26, 1791, he succeeded to the family title; and his mother in the following month married the margrave of Anspach and Bareuth. In 1793 his lordship was appointed to an ensigncy in the 43rd foot; and the same year to a lieutenancy in an Independent company, and to a company in the 80th. In the following year he was appointed major of the 84th and lieutenant-colonel, for which last he is said to have given a larger sum than was ever paid before. In this year he served in the campaign in Flanders, and was present at the siege of Nimeguen, and some less important affairs; he subsequently served in the West Indies, and was present at the capture of Trinidad. He was also removed from the 84th to the Buffs, and from the latter to the 40th foot. On the first of January, 1798, he was appointed aide-de-camp to the king, and received the brevet of colonel. In 1799 he served at the Helder, was in most of the general actions; and subsequently served in the Mediterranean. On the 18th of June, 1801, he was elevated to a viscounty and earldom by the titles of viscount Uffington, county of Berks, and earl of Craven, county of York. In 1803 he was appointed colonel of the 9th battalion of reserve; on January 1, 1805, received the rank of major-general, and served on the staff of Great Britain from the commencement of the war till 1809. He received the rank of lieutenant-general June 4, 1811. On

the 12th of December, 1807, his lordship married Louisa, second daughter of John Brunton of Norwich, gentleman, an elegant actress of Covent Garden Theatre. By her he had issue the present earl, born July 18, 1809, and three other children, two sons and a daughter. In November, 1815, his lordship had the honour of entertaining his present majesty, then prince regent, at his house, Coombe Abbey, in Warwickshire.

31. At Cannon Hall, Hampstead, aged 70, G. Collings, esq. a magistrate of Middlesex.

Lately, In Upper Seymour-street, aged 81, Georgiana Harriet, infant daughter of the hon. and rev. Richard Carleton (brother of lord Dorchester), by Frances Louisa, second daughter of Eustace Horton, esq. of Catton Hall, Derbyshire.

At Clifton, near Bristol, lord Henry Seymour Moore, joint muster-master-general in Ireland, only brother and heir presumptive of the marquis of Drogheda. He was the second son of Charles, late and sixth earl and first marquis of Drogheda, by Anne, daughter of Francis first marquis of Hertford, and K. G. He married, September 28, 1824, Mary, second daughter of sir Henry Parnell, of Rathleague, Queen's County, bart. and M. P. for Queen's County, by Caroline-Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John first and late earl of Portarlington.

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1. In Great Queen-street, aged 77, Peter Ludgate, esq. a magistrate of Middlesex.

— At Knole, in Kent, the duchess dowager of Dorset. Her grace was Arabella Diana Cope, daughter of sir Charles Cope, of Orton Longueville, bart. by Catherine fifth daughter of sir Cecil Bishop, of Parham, county of Sussex, bart. (who afterwards married Charles first earl of Liverpool). She married on the 4th of January, 1790, John Frederick Sackville, third duke of Dorset,

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nephew of Charles, second duke, and son of John Philip Sackville (second son of Lionel Cranfield, first duke of Dorset) by Frances, fourth daughter of John earl Gower. By this nobleman, who died July 19, 1799, her grace had issue George John Frederick, fourth duke, and two daughters, both nobly allied. On the 7th of April, 1801, her grace married Charles earl Whitworth, G. C. B. D. C. L. the distinguished diplomatist, who died recently. See p. 248. The expenses of her grace's funeral were estimated to amount to 2,000*l*. The interior of the churches of Knole and Sevenoaks, in Kent, were hung with black; and, besides 160 of the tenants, 22 horsemen attended the remains of this distinguished lady to the grave.

3. At his house at Grandpont, Berkshire, near Oxford, in the 81st year of his age, sir William Elias Taunton, knight, town clerk of Oxford, and deputy lieutenant of the county. He was the son of the rev. Elias Taunton, M. A. sometime fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, rector of Sowton, Devonshire, and a portionist of Bampton, Oxon; of which latter county he was a justice of the peace. Mr. Taunton was bred up to the profession of the law, and his father residing at Bampton, he was at an early age articled to the late William Stephens, esq. of the neighbouring parish of Kencot, whose practice lay very little in the proceedings of courts of justice, but consisted principally of conveyancing, and of stewardships and receiverships for noblemen and gentlemen. Mr. Taunton, at the age of 22, settled himself at Oxford as an attorney, and in March, 1766, was admitted a member of the council chamber of that corporation. From his talents and application to business, he very speedily attained to great eminence in his profession; he received appointments to many of the College stewardships, and to most of the public law situations in the county and city; among others

to the clerkship of the peace of the county, which he executed for nearly fifty years, until his resignation in 1815. In 1795 he stood a severe contest for the office of town clerk of the city, and succeeded. He was twice married; first, to Frances, daughter of Stephen Grosvenor, gent. descended from a branch of the ancient family of that name, and, secondly, to Charlotte, daughter of the rev. Thomas Hawkins. By his first wife he has left eight surviving children; William Elias, a king's counsel and recorder of Oxford, Thomas Henry, Daniel, both attorneys at law; George, in holy orders, and fellow of Corpus Christi College; Frances, married to the rev. Henry Smith; Eliza Charlotte, married to William Warren, of Truro, esq.; and Ann. During his life sir William Taunton made a considerable benefaction to the city of Oxford, the trusts of which, by his will, he has declared to be for the benefit of a limited number of the widows of poor freemen.

5. At Kensington Gravel-pits, the widow of the late Dr. Callcott.

6. At his chambers in the Albany, in his 32nd year, after a severe and painful illness of a fortnight, sir Frederick Henniker, bart. of Newton Hall, Essex, B. A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, and lately appointed by lord viscount Maynard, the lord lieutenant of the county, colonel of a battalion of the Essex local Militia. He was born Nov. 1. 1793, and was the eldest son of the late hon. lieutenant-general sir Brydges Trecothick Henniker, bart. who died July 3, 1816. He received his education at Eton, where he made no inconsiderable progress in classical literature. He subsequently pursued his studies at St. John's College, Cambridge; and on quitting the University, impelled by a desire of visiting foreign countries, he directed his course through France and Italy, to Malta, and thence to Alexandria and Upper Egypt, Nubia, the Oasis, Mount Sinai, and through Palestine to Jerusalem, making his return by

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Smyrna, Athens, Constantinople, and Vienna. The result of his observations were published in 1822, in an octavo volume, entitled, "Notes during a Visit to Egypt, Jerusalem, &c." which in an easy and familiar style contain many amusing particulars of his travels, adventures, and perilous escape. He was severely wounded by handitti, and left for dead, when descending from Jerusalem to Jericho.

6. At Oxenheath, Kent, aged 70, **sir William Geary, bart.** director of Greenwich Hospital, many years representative in parliament for Kent. He was the second and eldest living son of **sir Francis, first baronet**, by **Mary**, only child of **admiral Philip Bartholomew, of Kent, esq.** On the death of his father in 1796 he succeeded to the title, and having come into possession of a large property in right of his mother, settled at Oxenheath Park, one of the most delightful spots in England, finely surrounded by woods, interspersed with hop plantations, as well as cherry orchards, and at no great distance from the banks of the Medway. In 1796 he aspired to be a member for the county in which he had taken up his residence; and accordingly presented himself as a candidate, at the same time with **sir Edward Knatchbull**, and **Filmer Honeywood, esq.** The contest continued during nine days, at the end of which he was second on the poll, having 4,418 votes. **Filmer Honeywood, esq.** the unsuccessful candidate, and several of the electors petitioned against **sir William's** election. On the 5th of May, 1797, the chairman of the committee which tried the election reported to the House, that **sir William** was duly elected, and that the petition was not frivolous or vexatious. In 1797, when he declared his dissent from **Mr. Grey's** plan of parliamentary reform, "as being too nearly allied to Universal Suffrage," **sir William** suggested a plan of his own, which was to divide the country into districts, each of which might send one

member to parliament, who could be elected at little or no expense by those who paid poor's rates to the amount of 10*l.* or 20*l.* He considered the election by ballot "as the only radical cure to the many evils we experienced, more especially as it led to a good and substantial melioration." In 1802 he once more offered his services, and having polled 4,085 was again returned, the books having been kept open during the same period as before. **Filmer Honeywood, esq.** the unsuccessful candidate in the former election, was returned with him to the exclusion of **sir E. Knatchbull**, the former successful candidate. On the 15th of January, 1810, he married **Mrs. Dering**, daughter of **Richard Neville, of Furnace, county of Kildare, esq.** and relict of **Edward Dering, esq.** eldest son of **sir Edward Dering, bart.** and had issue a son, born Nov. 20, 1810, and another son, born in April 1816.

6. At Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, aged 69, **John Lens, esq. M. A.** his majesty's ancient sergeant-at-law. This gentleman received his College education at **St. John's, Cambridge**, where he proceeded **B. A.** 1779, **M. A.** 1782. By the charter of **Downing College, Cambridge**, dated 1800, he was named one of the fellows; which produced him a salary of 100*l.* a year. He had been esteemed as an elegant scholar and a perfect gentleman before he left his College, where he had attained the honour of being chief wrangler. About the year 1776 he commenced his professional career in the metropolis, and in November 1807 was appointed counsel to the University of Cambridge, on the resignation of the hon. **Spencer Perceval**. On the 15th of June 1820, he had the misfortune to lose his wife. He arose by due degrees into high estimation as a learned and eloquent pleader, not with any of that theatrical vehemence and affected sensibility which are too often found among the candidates for legal celebrity, but by the gradual development of great intellectual powers,

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combined with a thorough knowledge of law and of mankind; and, however ardent in support of a cause, he always maintained that impressive amenity of manners which characterised the gentleman as well as the powerful advocate. It is well understood that he might have obtained high honours in his profession, but he was above all ostentation, and declined whatever offers of that nature were made to him, as well on the ground of political consistency as of his connexions in private life. He had, a year or two ago, been visited by a severe malady, which required chirurgical assistance, and he was attended by the most eminent medical professors of the day. He bore the operation that was deemed necessary with the patience and fortitude which might be expected from a calm, firm, and resolute mind; but the disease, and the nature of the operation, gave a shock to his constitution, from which he never recovered, and induced him to resign all professional pursuits. He was gentlemanly in his appearance and manners, and placid in his countenance. The following character of this lamented gentleman is extracted from a poem entitled "The Bar."

Lo! learned Laws—as contrasts always please,
Like a calm summer lake reposed at ease,
Till warm collision, like a mighty wind,
Uplifts the depth and volume of his mind;
Then, as if roused from slumber, o'er his ground,
He roars not with a torrent's thundering sound;
Nor like a shallow stream "runs dimpling on,"
Till in faint murmurs all its strength be gone,
But gently swelling from its copious source,
Like a vast river, rolls with steady force,
Bank full—yet ne'er o'erflowing its right course;
Or if, perchance, the truant stream should stray,
It warms and fertilizes on its way,
And strews with many a leaf and classic flower
All that was wild and barren waste before.

But greater, nobler qualities than these,
Are his, who never fawns, or stoops to please,
Who with stern independence for his shield,
To hollow-soul'd ambition scorns to yield,
For power or place, or paltry selfish ends,
Ne'er sells his conscience, nor deserts his friends,
But stands (nor sighs for proffer'd honours past)
Unshaken and consistent to the last.

Rare virtues these! above all price or praise,
And seldom found in these degenerate days;

Yet these for *one* the muse may proudly claim,
And with their splendid rays emblazon *LEWIS*'s name.

7. Aged 34, Juliana Frances, wife of rev. Henry Dawson, second son of William Dawson, esq. of St. Leonard's Hill, Berks. She was second daughter, third and youngest child of sir Robert John Buxton, first bart. of Shadwell, Norfolk, by Juliana Mary, second daughter of sir Thomas Beevor, first bart. of Hethel, Norfolk.

— Aged 46, Michael Augustus Hely Hutchinson Donoughmore Nixon, esq. cousin to the earl of Donoughmore and lord Hutchinson. — In Argyle-street, aged 38, Henry Harding, esq.

8. In Lower Seymour-street, aged 87, Amelia, widow of sir Edward Lloyd, first bart. of Pengwern, county of Flint. She was the fourth daughter of sir W. Yonge, K.B. and fourth bart. of Colliton, Devon, by his second wife Anna, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas, sixth lord Howard of Effingham. Sir Edward Lloyd had no issue by this lady or his former wife, but, by a special remainder, the title, on his death in 1795, descended to his nephew, the present bart.

9. In the East India-road, aged 56, captain John Hepburn, many years in the Jamaica trade.

14. At Burton-upon-Trent, Myrtilla, wife of sir J. D. Fowler.

— At Biddesdon House, Wilts, the seat of his nephew James Hagne Everett, esq. in his 83rd year, after an illness of a few days, John Gale Everett, esq. of Heytesbury, brother of the late Thomas Everett, esq. formerly M. P. for Ludgershal.

16. At Streatham Paragon, aged 72, Samuel Hayward, esq. many years deputy of Bread-street ward.

— At West Malling, aged 85, lieutenant-col. Francis Downman. This officer entered the Royal Artillery in June 1757; in 1758 he was with the army, at that time commanded by the duke of Marlborough, at the destruction of the French shipping and stores at St. Maloes;

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he was at the demolition of the works and batteries of Cherbourg, and afterwards at the unlucky affair at St. Cas, commanding the only two six-pounders that were on shore. He sailed for the West Indies the same year with the army under the old general Hopson; was with the troops that made a landing on Martinique, and was very actively employed in the reduction of Guadeloupe, where he remained till the peace of 1763. He went to New York in June 1764, remained there till November of the same year, when he was ordered with a small detachment of artillery to Pensacola, in the gulf of Mexico. He remained there till the end of the year 1777, at which time he was ordered to St. Augustine, in the gulf of Florida, where he remained till Jan. 1782. He then sailed to New York, continued there till August, and arrived in England in November of the same year. After some service in Scotland he was ordered to New York; he joined the army under general Howe; was constantly at the head of Elk till the entrance of the army into Philadelphia, and principally engaged in taking the Delaware frigate, and the destruction and taking of Mud Island in the Delaware. He was the only English officer with the troops under count Dunop at the unfortunate attack on the works at Red Bank, on the Jersey shore. In November 1778, he was ordered to sail with the army under general Grant for the West Indies; and was employed in the reduction of St. Lucie. He sailed from Grenada and arrived in England the end of the year 1784. On the 1st of March, 1794, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

19. At Kentish-town, aged 60, William West, esq. many years an eminent solicitor in Gray's-inn.

20. At Streatham, Jane, wife of Ralph Fenwick, esq.

— Aged 69, Elizabeth, wife of Robert Loxham, esq. of Hale-end, Walthamstow.

— In Portland-place, of apoplexy,

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aged 72, the right hon. William Waldegrave, baron Radstock, of Castletown, Queen's County, admiral of the red, K. G. C. B.; president of the Naval Charitable Society, commissioner of the Church and Corporation land-tax; a vice-president of the Asylum, and of the Mary-le-bone General Dispensary; and also a vice-president of several other benevolent institutions. He was the second son of John third earl of Waldegrave, by lady Elizabeth Gotwer, sister of Granville, first marquis, and aunt of the present marquis of Stafford*; and was born July 9, 1758.—Having gone through the inferior gradations of service in the Mediterranean and Western seas, he was promoted to the command of the Zephyr sloop about 1775, and on the 30th of May, 1776, advanced to the rank of post-captain in the Rippon of 60 guns, bearing the broad pendant of sir Edward Vernon. The climate of the East Indies not agreeing with captain Waldegrave's health, he returned to England, and immediately on his arrival was appointed to the Pomona of 28 guns. In this ship he captured the Cumberland American privateer of 20 guns, and 170 men. This was an important service, for the enemy's vessel had been particularly destructive to our trade. Some months after he removed into la Prudente of 38 guns and 280 men, and after making a voyage to the Baltic, was attached to the Channel fleet. On the 4th of July, 1780, captain Waldegrave having been sent by sir Francis Geary to cruise off Cape Ortegal, in company with the *Licorne* of 32 guns, fell in with, and, after an obstinately contested action of four hours, captured, la *Capricieuse*, a new French frigate, pierced for 44 guns, but mounting only 32, with a complement of 308 men, above 100

* Lord Radstock's uncle, James, second earl, married Maria, daughter of sir Edward Walpole; she afterwards became consort to the duke of Gloucester, brother of George 3rd, and died in August 1807.

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of whom, including her commander, were either killed or wounded. Upon taking possession of the prize she was found in so disabled a state, owing to her gallant defence, that upon the report of a survey held by the carpenters of the British frigates, captain Waldegrave ordered her to be burnt. *La Prudente* bore the brunt of the above action, and was consequently a greater sufferer than her companion. She had four midshipmen and 13 seamen killed, her second lieutenant, one midshipman, and 26 men wounded. The *Licorne* had only three men slain and seven wounded. In the spring of 1781 captain Waldegrave accompanied admiral Darby to the relief of Gibraltar, and towards the close of that year he assisted at the capture of a number of French transports that were proceeding with troops and stores to the West Indies, under the protection of M. de Guicher. After the American war, captain Waldegrave visited Paris, Marseilles, Constantinople, Smyrna, and several of the islands in the Archipelago; and made a tour of the greater part of Greece. In the armament of 1790, he was appointed to the *Majestic* of 74 guns; and in 1793 to the *Courageux* of the same force, which accompanied lord Hood to Toulon; at the surrender of which place, on the 28th of August, the disembarkation was completed under the immediate protection of two frigates, supported by the *Courageux* and three other line-of-battle ships. On the 4th of July, 1794, he was advanced to the rank of rear-admiral, a short time previous to which he had been nominated a colonel of marines. His promotion to a flag obliged rear-admiral Waldegrave to return to England by land. He subsequently held a command in the Channel fleet. On the first of June 1795, he was made a vice-admiral, and towards the end of the same year he again sailed for the Mediterranean. During the succeeding spring he was sent with five ships of the line to negotiate with the Tunisians. He

afterwards joined sir John Jervis, who, on the 14th of February, 1797, with fifteen sail of the line, encountered and defeated a Spanish fleet consisting of twenty-seven ships, seven of which mounted from 112 to 180 guns. Upon this occasion vice-admiral Waldegrave received a letter from sir John Jervis, in acknowledgment of the very essential services he had rendered. Soon after that glorious event, he was nominated governor of Newfoundland, and commander-in-chief of the squadron employed on that station. This appointment he held for several years, during which he devoted his whole attention to the welfare of that island, and obtained very particular approbation. When sir John Jervis was raised to the peerage, and the other flag-officers under his command were created baronets for their conduct in the battle off Cape St. Vincent, the latter rank was offered to vice-adm. Waldegrave; this, however, he declined, as being inferior to that which he then held as an earl's younger son. He received the freedom of the city of London for his distinguished services, and on the 29th of Dec. 1800, previous to the Union, was created a peer of Ireland by the title of baron Radstock. His lordship was promoted to the rank of admiral, April 29, 1802, from which time he was not employed. At the public funeral of the gallant Nelson, lord Radstock attended the body by water from Greenwich, and was one of the supporters of the chief mourner, the late sir Peter Parker, admiral of the fleet. He was nominated a G. C. B. Jan. 2, 1815. His lordship married at Smyrna, in 1785, Cornelia Jacobs, second daughter of David Van Lennep, esq. chief of the Dutch factory at that place, by whom he has had a numerous issue. Two of his sons are in the navy; the eldest of whom, captain the hon. George Granville Waldegrave, C.B. succeeds to the title.

21. At Pentonville, in his 35th year, Mr. Thomas Reid, surgeon in

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the Royal Navy. Mr. Reid was born and educated near Dungannon, in the county of Tyrone, Ireland. He was actively employed for many years in various parts of the world, from which he made occasional contributions to the public Museums of Great Britain. His conversational powers were of the highest rank, and his literary talents of no common order. He was the author of an interesting volume on his voyages to New South Wales, and of a work entitled "Reid's Travels in Ireland."

22. In Bulstrode-street, Manchester-square, aged 69, the right hon. Richard Hely Hutchinson, earl of Donoughmore, viscount Suirdale, baron Donoughmore. The earl was the eldest son of the right hon. John Hely Hutchinson, principal secretary of state in Ireland, by Christiana, daughter of Lorenzo Nixon, esq. of Murry, county of Wicklow, and niece and heir of Richard Hutchinson, esq. of Knocklofty, county of Tipperary, who was created baroness Donoughmore, Oct. 16, 1783. He was born Jan. 29, 1756, succeeded to his mother's title at her death, June 24, 1788; was appointed lieutenant-col. commandant of the late 112th foot, receiving full pay, July 21, 1794; and was created viscount Donoughmore, Nov. 7, 1797. On the 1st of January he received his appointment as colonel; and on the 29th of December following was advanced to the earldom with special remainder to the heirs male of Christiana baroness Donoughmore by the right hon. J. H. Hutchinson, and elected a representative peer of Ireland for life. On the 30th of October 1806, he was appointed major-general; and on the 1st of January, 1812, received his commission as lieutenant-general. From 1781 to 1802 he was a commissioner of the Customs in Ireland. In May 1806 he was appointed a member of the privy council and joint postmaster general in Ireland; which latter situation he resigned on Mr. Perceval's accession to power. His lordship raised the late 112th foot,

and commanded the Cork Legion during the rebellion in Ireland.

23. At Camberwell, aged 86, Martha, widow of Thomas Rich, esq. of Bermondsey.

— In Albemarle-street, lady Elphinstone. She was the youngest daughter of Cornelius Elliot, esq. of Woodlie, county of Roxburgh. She was first married to J. G. Carmichael, bart., of Skirlin; and afterwards, July 31, 1806, to John lord Elphinstone, who died May 21, 1813. By him she had John, the present and 13th lord Elphinstone.

24. At St. Thomas's-square, Hackney, aged 80, Edward Pickard, esq.

25. At Kensington, Elizabeth, relict of J. Battye, esq.

— At Sidlesham, Benjamin Holmes, esq. of Barnsbury-place, Islington.

26. Aged 64, James Dent, esq. of Olapham.

27. At his lodgings in St. Peter-le-Bailey, Oxford, Constantine Demetriades, a person well known under the appellation of the *Old Greek*. The history of this man is extraordinary, exhibiting an instance of avarice and superstition, rarely, if ever, equalled. He was born at Athens in the year 1764, and, we believe, of parents in an inferior station of life; a circumstance, however, that proved no obstacle to the son's becoming an officer of religion. It was his boast, and an honour of which he was peculiarly jealous, that he was "Hieromonachos, or Pappas, consecrated in the five degrees of consecration in the four patriarchal Greek churches." He was at Breslaw in 1796, and at Berlin in the following year; where he met lord Elgin, and induced his lordship to bring him to this country. Between 1796 and 1803, he spent some time at Edinburgh. In 1803 he tried his fortune at Newcastle and Durham; the clergy of Durham manifested the greatest commiseration for him. In 1804 and 1805 he divided his time between the counties of Middlesex, Berks, and Buckingham, and in 1806 paid his first visit

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to Oxford. An University was of all places in the world most adapted to a mendicant like Demetriades; for he had no sooner tired out one set of benefactors than another succeeded, and the young men, caught by a few words of Greek, and the abject condition in which this native of a country endeared to them by every classical association, presented himself, rarely refused him assistance. In the summer of 1807, he made an excursion to Bath, Bristol, Salisbury, and Winchester; in that of 1809, to Cambridge. By the severest penury and most rigid self-denial, he contrived to scrape together sixpences, shillings, and half-crowns, to the amount of more than a thousand pounds. He left all he died possessed of to the four patriarchs of the Eastern Greek church at Constantinople, on condition that they offer up prayers every Saturday and Sunday for 100 years for himself, his father, mother, brothers, and sisters. His executor is a gentleman of respectability at Reading, in whose hands he had deposited money for his funeral expenses, which were not to exceed eight pounds; and also for his occasional wants, from which fund he drew with great sparingness and compunction, and only when he was unable to draw on the compassion of others. But for the humane visits and directions of some gentleman of this place, he would absolutely have been suffocated in filth, for he had no idea of that English virtue called cleanliness.—He had a great antipathy to any portrait being taken of him. This was effected, however, some time since, by stratagem; but he consigned all the parties concerned in the contrivance, more particularly the artist, to perdition, and excommunicated them in the names of all the saints of the Greek Church; which written excommunication he caused to be exhibited in some of the shops of the city of Oxford. He was about five feet high, always wore a long brown great coat, closely buttoned; and half-boots; walked

rather stoopingly, with a stick, and had a red blotchy face. Whatever he received was laid by, and not one penny, except eighteen pence a week for lodging, was ever expended by him for years. He lived upon the victuals given him by those who, perhaps, had at that moment no money to offer him; and even of late when confined to his bed, no power of remonstrance or persuasion could induce him to expend more than an occasional penny for a roll, or two-pence for a little brown sugar, of which he was immoderately fond, and upon which latterly he chiefly lived. Demetriades was buried in Oxford on Tuesday last, and attended to the grave by his executor and a gentleman of the University, who had taken considerable interest in him.

28. At the house of her grandson, in Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, aged 88, Mrs. Potts.

Lately, At Brougham Hall, the seat of H. Brougham, esq. M. P. on her journey from London to Scotland, suddenly, in the prime of life, lady E. Elliot, daughter of the first and late earl of Minto, by Maria, eldest daughter of sir James Amyand, bart.; and sister to the present earl.

—Colonel Campbell of Glenlyon. He was grandson of the laird of Glenlyon, who commanded the military at the massacre of Glenco. Colonel Campbell entertained the belief, then universal in the Highlands, that punishment of the cruelty, oppression, or misconduct of an individual, descended as a curse on his children to the third and fourth generation. In 1771 he was ordered to superintend the execution of the sentence of a court martial on a soldier condemned to be shot. A reprieve was sent, but the whole ceremony of the execution was to proceed until the criminal was upon his knees, with a cap over his eyes, prepared to receive the volley. It was then he was to be informed of his pardon. No person was to be told previously, and col. Campbell was directed not to inform even the

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firing party, who were warned that the signal to fire would be the waving of a white handkerchief by the commanding-officer. When all was prepared, and the clergyman had left the prisoner on his knees in momentary expectation of his fate, and the firing party were looking with intense attention for the signal, colonel Campbell put his hand in his pocket for the reprieve, and in pulling out the packet the white handkerchief accompanied it, and catching the eyes of the party, they fired, and the unfortunate prisoner was shot dead. The paper dropped through colonel Campbell's fingers, and clapping his hand to his forehead, he exclaimed, "The curse of God and of Glenco is here; I am an unfortunate ruined man." He desired the soldiers to be sent back to the barracks, instantly quitted the parade, and soon afterwards retired from the service.

SEPTEMBER.

1. At Kennington, aged 62, Wm. Webb, esq.

— Aged 63, Dorothy, second daughter of the late Wm. Wiseman Clarke, esq. of Ardington.

— The right hon lady Jane, wife of sir Walter James James, bart. of Langley hall, Berks; fourth and youngest daughter of Charles first and late earl Camden, by Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of Nich. Jefferys, of the Priory, county of Brecknock, esq.; and sister to the present marquis Camden, K. G. She was married to sir Walter, April 25, 1780, and had issue two sons and four daughters.

4. In his 70th year, Henry Woodthorpe, esq. town clerk of the city of London.

— At his seat, Castle Howard, county of York, Frederick Howard earl of Carlisle, viscount Howard—of Morpeth, baron Dacres of Gillesland, K. G. &c. His lordship was the eldest son of Henry, fourth earl of Carlisle, by his second

wife, Isabella, daughter of William, fourth lord Byron, who died Jan. 22, 1795; he was born May 28, 1748. Being intended for public life, he was early sent to Eton college, where he was the contemporary of Hare, Fox, and of the duke of Leinster. Here too he also formed a particular intimacy with Mr. Storer, who engaged his attention and rivetted his friendship so much, that they were considered the Pylades and Orestes of Eton. From Eton his lordship went to King's college, Cambridge, and afterwards repaired to the Continent, making a grand tour of Italy, France, &c. During his travels, he was, although not a peer of Scotland, elected one of the knight companions of the order of the Thistle, and was invested with the insignia thereof, Feb. 27, 1768, at Turin, the king of Sardinia representing his Majesty on that occasion. On the expiration of his minority, he returned to England, and, his father having died Sept. 4, 1758, took his seat in the House of Peers in 1769, and became one of the gayest noblemen of the capital. Possessing a small but elegant figure, in which symmetry was happily blended with agility and strength, he shone one of the meteors of fashion. At this period, his lordship and Mr. C. Fox were considered as two of the best dressed men of their times. He commenced his political career in 1777, by being appointed, June 13, treasurer of his Majesty's household, and sworn member of the privy council. In April 1788 he was chosen, on account of his acknowledged moderation, one of the commissioners to treat upon the means of quieting the disorders subsisting in his Majesty's colonies, plantations, and provinces in North America. With the rest of the commissioners, among whom were governor Johnstone and Mr. Eden, afterwards lord Auckland, he went to America; but he returned without being able to render any service to his country. On the 6th of November 1779 he was appointed

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a lord of Trade; on Feb. 9, 1780, made lord lieutenant for the East Riding of Yorkshire; and in Oct. following appointed viceroy of Ireland. On this occasion he was accompanied by his friend Mr. Eden, who, in the capacity of secretary, managed the interests of England in the Irish Parliament, at this peculiarly arduous and critical period. His administration was accompanied with many circumstances calculated to conciliate popular favour and improve the condition of an unhappy people. A national bank was established, and many excellent plans formed and bills passed for increasing the trade of Ireland. About the end of March 1782, an entire change of administration taking place, Ireland fell to the share of the duke of Portland, a nobleman at that moment one of the most popular men in the kingdom. This event occurred when lord Carlisle was negotiating the repeal of so much of the statute of George 1st as affected the legislative independence of Ireland, and was accompanied with some circumstances that rendered his recall particularly disagreeable. The Irish Parliament, however, on the 15th of April, passed a vote of thanks to him "for the wisdom and prudence of his administration, and for his uniform and unremitted attention to promote the welfare of this kingdom." Upon the demise of lord Rockingham, lord Carlisle received the honourable appointment of steward of the household; and he soon after obtained the more dignified one of lord Privy Seal. In 1789, during the disputes relative to the Regency bill, in consequence of the severe illness of his late majesty, lord Carlisle took an active part against the restrictions imposed on the heir-apparent, and when it came before the House of Peers, Dec. 23, 1789, his lordship, in a brief but elegant speech, asserted the claims of the prince of Wales. In 1793 he was honoured with the order of the Garter. In 1794 he published a "Letter to lord Fitz-

william, in reply to his Lordship's two Letters," and in 1798 a spirited tract entitled "Unite or Fall," for general distribution. At a very early period he cultivated a taste for poetry. Many of his compositions may be found in "The Foundling Hospital for Wit;" and, "The Asylum," both published by Mr. Almon. Four poems written by his Lordship were published in 1773 in a 4to volume; the first of these was an ode on the death of Gray; the second and third, verses destined for the monument of a favourite spaniel; and the fourth, a translation from Dante. The Ode appears to have been written in 1771, when the noble author had scarcely attained his twenty-third year, and contains a recapitulation of all the works of that rapture-breathing bard. The translation from Dante contains the story of count Ugolino. In 1783 appeared "The Father's Revenge, a Tragedy, and other Poems," 8vo; and a new edition, 4to, 1800. This tragedy is founded on an incident so interwoven with our passions, and followed by a punishment so disproportionate to the offence, that human nature shudders at the catastrophe. The scenery, consisting of palaces, gothic chapels, &c. with a view of mount Vesuvius in the back ground is grand, suitable to the occasion, and calculated to inspire awe; while the dramatic characters are formed to keep up the interest and prepare the mind for some important event. Some of his lordship's friends applied to Mrs. Chapone to prevail on Dr. Johnson to read and give his opinion of this tragedy, which he did in a letter to that lady, dated Nov. 28, 1783; printed in Boswell's Life, vol. II. p. 470. A limited impression of the 4to edition of this tragedy, decorated with engravings from the pencil of Westall, was circulated by the noble author among his friends. In 1800 appeared his tragedy of "The Step-mother;" in five acts. The plot of this is less involved than that of the former;

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but the catastrophe is equally shocking. In the one we behold a parent presenting the heart newly torn from the bosom of her lover to the agonized sight of a distracted daughter. In the other, we find a father and son, instigated by a cruel and revengeful woman, inflicting mutual death. In 1801 appeared a splendid edition, from the press of Bulmer, of the "Tragedies and Poems of Frederick earl of Carlisle, K.G." In 1804 he addressed some lines to the archbishop of York, on inclosing the tomb of archbishop Grey with a beautiful gothic railing of cast iron. In 1806 he published *Verses on the death of lord Nelson*; and in 1808 "Thoughts on the present condition of the Stage, and the construction of a new theatre," anonymous. His lordship also wrote some lines advising lady Holland not to accept of the snuff-box left her by Napoleon. In the "Hours of Idleness," published by lord Byron in 1808, his noble relative's works are said "to have long received the meed of public applause; to which, by their intrinsic worth, they were entitled." This forms a striking contrast to lord Byron's subsequent asperity. On his coming of age, lord Byron, wishing to take his seat in the House of Lords, wrote to lord Carlisle to introduce him. At that moment Byron was engaged in writing his satire "The English Bards," &c. and he introduced these lines into his manuscript:

"On one alone Apollo deigns to smile,
And crowns a new Roscommon in Carlisle."

Lord Carlisle, however, declining to introduce his relation into parliament, Byron substituted the following heartless sarcasm on his relation's age:

"No more will cheer with renovating smile
The paralytic pining of Carlisle."

And speaking of his tragedies, he says:

"So dull in youth, so drivelling in his age,
His scenes alone might damn our sinking stage:
But managers for once cried, hold, enough!
Nor drugg'd their audience with the tragic stuff."

In 1804 his lordship presented to

the dean and chapter of York, for the embellishment of their Minster, a beautiful window of painted glass, purchased during the troubles in France, from the church of St. Nicholas at Rouen. In 1811 his lordship presented to York Minster another beautiful window of stained glass in a pure gothic style. His lordship's Museum at Castle Howard abounded with antiques of all kinds, while the gallery, 160 feet long, contained a noble collection of pictures, medals, and spars, collected at a great expense. On the 12th of March 1770, his lordship married Margaret Caroline, daughter of Granville Leveson Gower, first marquis of Stafford. She died Jan. 25, 1824. By her he had issue George, present earl; and nine other children, six daughters and three sons.

5. At Stamford-hill, aged 85, Mr. Wm. Sanford.

— At Chelsea, aged 84, Frederick Matthew, esq.

— At Blandford Forum, aged 27, of pulmonary consumption, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Mason Chamberlin.

6. At Norwood, aged 61, Sarah, the wife of Thos. Scott, esq. banker, of the firm of Esdaile and Co. Lombard-street.

— At Ditchingham lodge, in his 82nd year, col. James Capper, formerly of the East India Company's service, and comptroller-general of the army and fortification accounts on the coast of Coromandel. He was the author of "Observations on the passage to India through Egypt and across the great Desert," 4to, 1784; "Observations on the Winds and Monsoons," 8vo, 1801; "Observations on the Cultivation of Waste Lands, addressed to the Gentlemen and Farmers of Glamorganshire," 8vo, 1805; "Meteorological and Miscellaneous Tracts applicable to Navigation, Gardening, and Farming," 8vo, 1809.

— At Portsmouth, on her return from France, aged 27, Emma Maria, wife of George Bosville Wentworth

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Stackpoole, esq. of Laugharne, Carmarthenshire.

7. At his seat, Weston, county of Stafford, in his 64th year, after a painful and lingering illness of nearly two years, the right hon. Orlando Bridgeman, earl of Bradford, viscount Newport, county of Salop, baron Bradford of Bradford, county of Salop, and a baronet. He was the third but eldest surviving son of Henry first lord Bradford, by Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Simpson, esq. : he was born March 19, 1762, and was educated at Cambridge. On the 29th of May 1788, he married Lucy Elizabeth Byng, daughter of George fourth viscount Torrington, by whom he had issue viscount Newport, who succeeds to the titles, three other sons and two daughters.

8. At Sotterley hall, Suffolk, in his 80th year, Miles Barne, esq. He was born in Grosvenor-square, May 22, 1746, O. S. the only son of the late Miles Barne, esq. by his first wife Elizabeth, sole daughter and heiress of Nathaniel Elwick, esq. of May-place, in the parish of Crayford, Kent, and some time governor of Madras in the East Indies. He served the office of high sheriff for the county of Suffolk in 1790, and in the following year was returned to parliament for the family borough of Dunwich, for which he continued to sit till the general election in 1796, when his second brother, Snowden Barne, esq. was chosen in his room. From that time he resided almost constantly at Sotterley, in retirement, seeing very few persons except his near connexions and relations. Though penurious in some points with regard to his own comforts, he was very liberal with regard to those of others, of which numberless and irrefragable proofs might be advanced. Having died a bachelor, he succeeded in his paternal estates, which are situated in Suffolk, and in the City of London, by his next brother of the half-blood, Barne Barne, esq. late commissioner of the Tax office; and he has devised those which he

inherited from his mother, to his youngest brother, the rev. Thomas Barne, chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty, and late rector of Sotterley.

9. At Aldeburgh, in her 76th year, the wife of John Tempest, esq. and only surviving sister of Henry the late duke of Buccleugh and Queensbury, and grandchild of the great duke of Argyle.

12. At Chelsea, at the house of her father-in-law, the rev. Thomas Clare, Mary Palmer Bishop, of Walton Oaks, Surrey, daughter of the late rev. Samuel Bishop, formerly head-master of Merchant-Tailors' school.

— At Richmond, aged 35, Mrs. Wellesley Pole Long Wellesley. On the 19th the remains of this amiable, unfortunate lady were removed from Richmond, on their way to Draycot, in Wiltshire, the seat of lady Tilney, there to be deposited in the family vault. His grace the duke of Wellington was to join the mournful procession on Thursday at Chippenham, within five miles of Draycot.

— Aged 65, sir Thomas Stepney, eighth baronet, of Prendergast, county of Pembroke, and groom of the bedchamber to his royal highness the duke of York. He was the younger of the two sons of sir Thomas, the sixth baronet, by Eleanor, only daughter and heiress of Thomas Lloyd, esq. He inherited the title in October 1811, on the death of his elder brother sir John (who was M. P. for Monmouth, and for many years envoy and minister plenipotentiary at the courts of Berlin and Dresden, and who died at Vienna); and married at Edinburgh, June 8, 1813, Mrs. Russell Manners. They had no issue; and the title is extinct. Sir John, the third baronet, having married Justina, daughter and heiress of sir Anthony Vandyke, the deceased sir Thomas was fifth in descent from that justly-celebrated painter.

13. At Brompton, aged 83, Mary, widow of Wilshire Emmett, of Wharton-place, Kent, esq. She was

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daughter of sir John Honeywood, 3rd bart. of Evington, Kent, by his second wife Dorothy, daughter of sir Edward Filmer, third bart. of East Sutton, Kent; and was aunt to the late sir John, and great-aunt to sir John Courtney, the present and eighth baronet.

13. At his seat, Cooper's-hill, Surrey, aged 63, Clotworthy Rowley, baron Langford of Somerhill, county of Meath, brother to Thomas marquis of Headfort. He was the third son of Thomas earl of Bective, by the hon. Jane Rowley, daughter of Elizabeth viscountess Langford. He married in 1794 his first cousin, Frances Rowley, niece and heiress of Hercules viscount Langford and baron Somerhill, in right of, whom he assumed the name and arms of Rowley, and by whom he had issue one son, who succeeds him, and two daughters. In 1800 he was created baron Rowley.

14. In Hans-place, Sloane-street, aged 71, Samuel Tolfrey, esq.

— In Leicester-square, aged 66, Joseph Knight, esq.

— In James-street, Buckingham-gate, Thomas Brodie, esq. many years employed in compiling an Index to the Journals of the House of Lords.

15. At the earl of Egremont's house in Grosvenor-square, aged 45, lady Harriet Marsham, second daughter of the late earl of Romney, by Frances Wyndham, daughter of Charles, second earl of Egremont. She was born April 6, 1780.

17. Aged 51, the celebrated chevalier Giovanni Maria Linquiti, director of the royal asylum for the insane at Aversa, whose name is so honourably known in Europe. He was born at Mulfitta, in 1774; was very early distinguished by his learning, and at first studied the law, but soon left it for a monastic life, in the convent of the Serviti. Being afterwards obliged, by political events, to lay aside his religious habit, and assume that of a secular priest, he was received as a friend in the house of the illustrious Berio,

marquis of Galsa, in whose library he had an opportunity of extending the sphere of his knowledge, especially in what relates to the physical and moral nature of man. But the origin of his great reputation is to be dated from the time of his being appointed to direct the royal asylum at Aversa. Linquiti was one of the first who perceived that insanity, a disease peculiar to the reasoning animal, man, having its origin in reason, never entirely departs from that origin; that the insane are not so in everything, or at all times; that we can and ought to try to restore their reason by reason, and that the chief, if not the only medicine in an hospital for the insane, is the luminous intelligence of the person who directs it. The principle which guided Linquiti in the treatment of lunatics was founded on their education; he began by considering them as sane, took care that every one should follow the usual exercises of his heart and condition, and established his new system of cure on the basis of occupation and amusement; occupation for the versatility of the ideas of the maniac, and amusement against the fixed ideas of the melancholy. The results of this method was so successful, that the new establishments of this description soon became celebrated throughout Europe.

18. In Guls-ton-square, suddenly, Mr. Aaron Cohen, a wealthy merchant of the Jewish persuasion.

19. At Tythegston hall, county of Glamorgan, aged 62, Henry Knight, esq. vice-lieutenant of that county, and late colonel of its militia. He was descended from Wilcock Turbervill of Tythegston, who lived in the 13th century. In the reign of Henry 8th the estate devolved to the family of Lougher by the marriage of Cecil Turbervill to Watkin Lougher of Newton, Glamorgan, from whose descendants in the female line the grandfather of Mr. Knight inherited the property. He received his education at Gloucester college school, and at Winchester;

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after which he became a member of Pembroke college, Oxford. On quitting the university he travelled through Italy, and acquired that correct taste which was displayed in the improvement of his residence.

22. In Devonshire-street, Queen-square, Henry Edward Church, esq. upwards of 43 years deputy secretary of bankrupts to the lord chancellor.

23. Four months after her arrival from India, Sophia, wife of the rev. J. Bailey, late of Dewsbury, and eldest daughter of the rev. J. Paring, of the same place.

24. At Trinity-college, Cambridge, the rev. Peter Paul Dobree, fellow of that college, and professor of the Greek language in that University. He was born in Guernsey in 1782, and was sent at an early age to Reading-school, under the care and direction of Dr. Valpy, who sent him to Trinity college, Cambridge. There are fellowships in Oxford for natives of Guernsey and Jersey; but Mr. Dobree had property which disqualified him for them. At Cambridge he distinguished himself by a depth and accuracy of classical learning, which raised him to the highest eminence. He was intimately acquainted with Porson, who set the highest value on his talents; and at the death of that great man he was considered as his natural successor. But he was at that time out of the kingdom, and the diffidence of his disposition would not permit him to become an active competitor for any honour. On the promotion of the late professor to the deanery of Peterborough, he was unanimously elected to the professorship. — He was preparing public lectures on the Greek language, in which the rich stores of his learning and genius would have been imparted to the students of the University, had his health been preserved. He has sufficiently established his character by his notes to Porson's *Aristophanica*, published at the expense of Trinity college in 1820. At the request of the same liberal society, he edited and cor-

rected in 1822, the *Lexicon of Phætius*. He was the author of several valuable articles in the *Classical Journal*. He had likewise collected materials for a new edition of *Demosthenes*.

25. At Turnham-green, aged 76, Mrs. Elizabeth Hector, of Gower-street, Bedford-square, widow.

— Aged 81, Thomas Wallis, esq. of Long-acre, and Camden-street, Camden-town.

27. In Kensington-square, aged 74, major John Samuel Torriano.

28. At Clapham-common, aged 36, Harriet, wife of Joseph P. Toulmin, of Lombard-street, banker.

— Diana, the wife of Dr. P. M. Latham, of Lower Grosvenor-street, and youngest daughter of the hon. major general Chetwynd Stapylton.

— Mrs. Catherine Sibley, of Bernard-street, widow of the late George Sibley, esq.

— Mary, wife of Benjamin Baily, esq. of Dalby-terrace, aged 37.

Suddenly, at his house in Shadwick-place, Edinburgh, in his 85th year, John Francis Erskine, earl of Marr. He was the eldest son of sir James Erskine, who died Feb. 27, 1785 (second son of James Erskine, of the Grange), by Frances only daughter of John, eleventh earl of Marr, who died June 20, 1776; was born in 1741. By act of parliament, which received the royal assent June 17, 1824, he was restored to the ancient and illustrious peerage of his ancestors. On the 17th of March 1770, he married Frances, only daughter of Charles Floyd, esq. governor of Madras, and by her, who died Dec. 20, 1798, had issue John Thomas, who succeeds to the title; and seven other children, four of whom are daughters.

At Brighton, Lady Mary Macdonald Constable, widow of the late sir Thomas Hugh Constable, bart. of Tixal, county of Stafford, of Burton Constable and Wycliffe, Yorkshire. She was the second daughter of John Chichester of Arlington, county of Devon, esq. by his second wife, Mary Macdonald,

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of Trindish, North Britain, and was married, June 17, 1791, to sir Thomas Hugh Clifford, first baronet who in 1821 took the name of Constable only by royal sign manual. She had issue sir Thomas Aston Constable, present baronet who succeeded his father, Feb. 25, 1823, and two daughters.

OCTOBER.

1. In Upper Belgrave-place, aged 63, Henry Elliot, esq.

— At Kilburn, Mrs. Mary Page, aged 85, sister to the late G. Harrison, Clarencieux, king at Arms. esq. Her remains were interred in the family vault at Hendon, Middlesex.

2. Aged 19, George Wicke, second son of Emanuel Goodhart, esq. of Langley-park, Kent.

— In Burlington-street, the infant son of lieut.-col. Cavendish.

4. In Wimpole-street, aged 35, Anne, wife of captain C. S. J. Hawtayne, royal navy, and daughter of the late commissioner C. Hope.

6. Lady Richards, relict of the late chief baron of the court of Exchequer.

— At the age of 68, Bernard Germain Etienne Laville, count de Lacepède. He was born at Agen, of a noble family, Dec. 16, 1756. Intended by his family for the career of arms, he entered the Bavarian service; but the irresistible impulse he felt for the study of natural history, made him abandon war for the sciences. At that period Buffon was in the zenith of his glory; science herself seemed lovely in his descriptions. Lacepède placed himself under that great master, and soon became his favourite and most distinguished pupil. Buffon and Daubenton obtained for young Lacepède the situation of keeper of the cabinets of the king's garden at Paris. He occupied this post when the revolution broke out. He had already published the "Natural History of Oviparous Quadrupeds and Serpents," which announced

the continuation of Buffon. His work was traced on a similar plan to that of the great master, but Lacepède's enthusiasm for him did not blind him to his defects. The principal object of Buffon seemed to be to strike his readers with admiration, and to amuse rather than to instruct. He contented himself frequently with the external character of a subject of natural history, without examining its internal organization. Comparative anatomy was then merely the skeleton of a science: though Aristotle had collected an immense number of isolated facts, and modern naturalists had made some progress towards a regular classification of a few orders. Comparative anatomy was in this state, when Linnæus and John Hunter appeared; they greatly extended the bounds of science, and opened a new field for the patient and indefatigable scrutinizer into the mysteries of nature. Lacepède was one of the first in France to appreciate the superiority of their system over that of his professor, and to introduce it into his work. But he had soon reason to find, that, even then, comparative anatomy was in a very imperfect state: it was reserved for M. Cuvier to collect the scattered fragments—to reject false theories—to form new ones consonant to those laws observed by the Great Eternal in the vast multiplicity of his creations—to embody those laws, and form of them a system at once beautiful and harmonious. The cabinet of comparative anatomy, at the Garden of Plants, is a splendid monument of his genius, learning, and immense observation. M. Lacepède duly appreciated the new system, and his later works prove that he profited by it. His *Natural History of Fishes*, 5 vols, 4to. 1798, is a proof of this. But the events of the revolution distracted his attention from science. He was elected, in 1791, president of the National Assembly; and it was in this character that he received the address of the Whig Club, with which the as-

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sembly agreed in political sentiment; and he proposed that "Letters of Naturalization should be granted to Dr. Priestley's son, on account of his father's house being burnt by the English fanatics for his known attachment to the French Revolution." M. Lapepède did well to renounce politics and attend to natural history, as he perhaps owed to it his personal safety during the horrors of the revolution. On the creation of the Institute he was elected one of its first members. He afterwards became member of the Institute of Bologna. Charged by government to give the necessary instructions to captain Baudin, on his voyage of discovery, Lapepède selected two young men of great merit, Bory de St. Vincent, and Peron, to accompany him. Buonaparte again tore M. Lapepède from his peaceful occupations, and we see him, successively—in 1799, member of the Conservative Senate; in 1801, president of the Senate; in 1803, grand chancellor of the legion of Honour; in 1804, senator of Paris; in 1805, decorated with the Grand Eagle of the legion. As president, it was count Lapepède's duty to address Napoleon on all occasions; devoted entirely to him, his eloquence sought new expressions to convey his admiration, and make it pass as the organ of the whole empire. In January 1814, when the crisis of the new monarch was approaching with rapid strides, he dared to utter the word, peace, at the head of the senate. His words are remarkable:—"We combat between the tombs of our fathers and the cradles of our infants. Obtain peace, Sire, and let your hand, so often victorious, drop your arms, after having signed the peace of the world." The political career of M. Lapepède ended with that of his master, and he returned again to his studies, which he ought never to have forsaken. In private life, M. Lapepède was esteemed and respected by all who knew him. The sciences were not the only objects

of his attention: passionately fond of the fine arts, and especially of music, he composed several symphonies and sonatas, which display considerable taste. He also published two novels, *Ellival* and *Caroline*, 2 vols.; and *Charles D'Ellival* and *Caroline de Florentino*, in 3 vols. He rarely touches the chords of the stronger passions, but excels in scenes of gentleness and love. His lectures at the Garden of Plants were numerous attended: the opening addresses of each course were particularly admired. He published several dissertations, and composed various articles in some of the periodical publications of Paris. He enjoyed general good health. His opinion of vaccination, as a preservative from the small-pox, was not in consonance with the general doctrine, and he unfortunately fell a victim to his error: he had never had the small-pox, when he took the infection some few weeks since; it was unhappily of a very malignant kind, and carried him off, to the great loss of science, and the regret of a numerous circle of acquaintance. His funeral was attended by deputations of the peers of France, the members of the Institute, and an immense concourse of persons in the first ranks of society.

9. At Ditchingham, in her 106th year, Mrs. Hannah Want. Throughout her long life she enjoyed a state of uninterrupted health, and retained her memory and perception to the end with a clearness truly astonishing. Till the day previous to her decease she was not confined to her bed; and on the anniversary of her 105th birth-day entertained a party of her relatives, who visited her to celebrate it. She lived to see a numerous progeny to the fifth generation, and at her death there were living, children, grand-children, great grand-children, and great great grand-children, to the number of 121.

13. In Southampton-row, Russell-sq., aged 72, Theodore Hunt, esq.

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13. Wm. Hanson Dearsly, esq. of Shinfield, Berks.

14. At his house at Hampstead, after a very short illness, in his 78th year, beloved and respected by all who knew him, John Baker, esq.

—In the New Kent-road, aged 74, James Longman, esq. formerly of the Bank of England.

16. At St. John's Wood, aged 61, Wm. M'Gillivray, esq. of Peine-au Ghael, in the Isle of Mull, and lately of Montreal, in Canada.

—At Montreuil, in France, aged 28, Robert William Fell, esq. of Caversham-grove, Oxfordshire.

17. After a long and painful illness, Miss Fell Harwood Curteis, of Devonshire-place.

—In Portman-square, Mr. Samuel Jacob, 47 years steward to the earl and countess dowager Harcourt.

19. Aged 25, Susan, wife of Mr. Edward Bailey, of Holborn. During a moment of delirium, caused by an inflammation of the brain, she took a quantity of sulphuric acid, which caused immediate dissolution.

—At Woolwich, aged 73, Mrs. Bonnycastle, widow of the late professor Bonnycastle, of the Royal Military Academy. She was the daughter of Mr. Newell, many years master of the famous Jerusalem tavern at Clerkenwell.

—At Florence, of apoplexy, the marquis Lucchesini, who has equally distinguished himself in literature and diplomacy.

—At Erskine-house, Renfrewshire, the hon. Caroline Henrietta Stuart, youngest daughter of lord Blantyre.

20. At Whitmore lodge, Sunninghill, aged 20, Charlotte, wife of Robert Mangles, esq. and third daughter of vice admiral Donnelly.

—At the house of his uncle, gen. Loftus, in Wimpole-street, lieut. William Thomas Loftus.

21. Of hydrophobia, aged 6, the youngest son of Mr. G. Harms, Angel inn, Fleet-market.

—At Islington, aged 74, the relict of Jon. Delver, esq. of Fell-street, whalebone merchant

21. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, on his way for embarking to England, Dr. Hill, of London-street, Fitzroy-square, London.

22. Lady Margaret Wildman, wife of capt. Wildman, 7th Hussars, and daughter of the earl of Wemyss and March.

23. In Sloane-square, Chelsea, aged 63, R. Thorp, esq.

—In Devonshire-place, the widow of Francis Latour, esq.

24. At his house, in Baker-street, London, aged 56, Walter Fawkes, esq. of Farnley-hall, Yorkshire. Mr. Fawkes was returned a member for Yorkshire at the general election in 1806, and retired from parliament at the dissolution in the spring of 1807. He served the office of high sheriff of the county of York, in 1823. On the 10th of Dec. 1813, he had the misfortune to lose his first wife. He married, secondly, Jan. 4, 1816, the hon. Mrs. Butler, daughter of J. Fernon, esq. of Clontorp castle, county of Dublin, and relict of hon. P. Butler, third son of the earl of Carrick.

25. At Camberwell, aged 53, Catherine Mary, wife of Henry Monro, esq.

—Mary, wife of E. Ledger, esq. of Blackheath.

—Charles Walker, esq. of Kensington-square.

27. At Munich, the celebrated composer, chevalier Peter Von Winter, chapel-master to the king of Bavaria.

30. Major William Martin, late of the 8th dragoons.

31. In Alfred-place, Bedford-square, aged 80, Mary, relict of L. Poignand, M. D.

—At Edinburgh, Emily, wife of Archibald Macbean, esq. Royal Artillery, and only daughter of William Johnstone, esq. of Muswell-hill, Middlesex.

Lately, At his seat, Killymoon, Cootho town, county of Tyrone, in consequence of a fall from his pony phaeton, which he had been driving near his demesne, sir John Stewart, bart. The horses took fright, and ran

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away with him; being enfeebled by long and severe indisposition, he had not strength to restrain them, and was thrown out on his head, which caused a concussion of the brain. He was promptly attended by several surgeons, but this great and good man never spoke after the fatal accident, though he lived for three days. Sir John had been returned six times for the county of Tyrone, and had been a member of the Irish and Imperial parliament for 40 years, during which time he was a steady, uniform, and zealous supporter of the constitution in Church and State. He filled the offices of counsel to the Revenue Board, Solicitor-general, and Attorney-general; and of him it was truly observed, by an aged statesman—"that he was one of the few men who grew more humble, the higher he advanced in political station." Sir John was married in the year 1790, to Miss Archdall, sister of general Archdall, M. P. for the county of Fermanagh, by whom he had two sons and a daughter. Hugh, the eldest, succeeds to the title and estates.

NOVEMBER.

1. Aged 75, Peter Thorne, esq. of Manor-house, Gunnersbury.

2. Aged 77, Isaac Aguilar, esq. late of Devonshire-square.

8. In Southampton-street, Covent Garden, Brookes Rynd, esq. late of St. Vincent.

9. At his residence, Christ-church, Spitalfields, aged 74, of which parish he had been many years vestry-clerk, Mr. William Raffles, father of the rev. Dr. Raffles, of Liverpool.

— In Norton-street, Portland-place, aged 82, Robert Sadleir Moody, esq. formerly commissioner for victualling his majesty's navy.

— Matthew Surtees, esq. of Henrietta-street, Brunswick-square.

10. In Carlisle-street, Soho, Mr. Antonio Galliassi.

11. In Wigmore-street, aged 57, James Langford Oliver, esq.

12. In Golden-square, aged 80, John Willock, esq. many years an eminent auctioneer, and justice of the peace for Middlesex.

— In Marsham-street, Westminster, at a very advanced age, and after a lingering illness, Mr. John Kennedy. For many years he had been head door-keeper at the House of Commons (a place of great emolument), and was well known to the several members, and to the frequenters of the lobby. In this situation he amassed a considerable fortune, and had large estates in his native county of Merioneth, Wales, being born at Gwynnes. He was an intimate favourite with the late chief baron Richards, with whom he used frequently to dine, and to whom he once intended to leave the bulk of his property. Though the situations of the two persons were so different, they were born neighbours; had been educated together, and, through after-life continued on the most friendly terms. The age and infirmities of Mr. Kennedy compelled him to retire from his situation at the latter end of the last session of parliament; but for several preceding sessions he had been unable to attend to its duties.

14. Aged 30, George Calvert, esq. surgeon; third surviving son of the late Charles Calvert, esq. of Oldham-street, and of Glossop-hall, in the county of Derby. The death of this gentleman is a loss to the profession of which it was anticipated he would have become a distinguished ornament, from the talent displayed in his recently-published treatise "On Diseases of the Rectum;" in his translation of the "Anatomie Generale, par M. Bichat;" and by the rare circumstance of the Jacksonian prize of the royal college of surgeons having been adjudged to him for three years in succession.

16. At Acton-lodge, lady Arabella Hervey.

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16. In Cork-street, the widow of the late general Vernon.

— At his seat at Enfield, aged 66, lieutenant-colonel Riddell. He was appointed lieutenant of the 66th foot April 19, 1798; captain Dec. 24, 1802; captain of 50th foot, May 26, 1803; major by brevet, Dec. 19, 1807, and lieutenant-colonel June 4, 1814. This officer had been many years on the staff in different parts of England, as an assistant quartermaster general.

— Near Mexico, in his 23rd year, the hon. Augustus Waldegrave, third and youngest son of the late admiral lord Radstock, G.C.B. While shooting, in company with Mr. Ward and Mr. Baring, the gun of the latter accidentally exploded, and killed him on the spot. He was educated at Brasenose college, Oxford, and took the degree of B.A. May, 1823, with distinction in *literis humanioribus*.

19. In Hyde-park barracks, aged 19, William Lloyd, esq. cornet in the Royal Horse Guards, eldest son of Wm. Lloyd, esq. of Aston, county of Salop.

— Aged 76, lady Eyre, widow of the late lord chief justice Eyre.

22. At Kensington, aged 83, Mrs. Ann Whittaker. She has bequeathed the Loughton-hall estate, and all her freehold property, together with her personals, amounting to 100,000*l*. to John Maitland, esq. late M.P. for Chippenham, with remainder to his nephew, E. F. Maitland, esq. high sheriff of Berkshire.

24. At Notting-hill, Kensington, aged 83, Evan Evans, esq. formerly of New Bond-street.

— At Lambeth, aged 84, Mrs. Elizabeth Bocquet.

— At Gloucester-place, Islington, aged 94, Mrs. Elizabeth Young.

28. At West Wycombe, James Hawes, aged 105. He was for many years huntsman to the late lord Despencer, and retained all his faculties, except his hearing, to the last.

— Of an aneurism of the heart,

at his residence in the Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, Paris, aged 60, general Maximilian Sebastian Foy. For eight days the disorder had made rapid progress. Two of his nephews, of the same name as himself, the one his aide-de-camp, and the other an advocate, did not quit his bed for a moment. "I feel," said he, in a dying tone, "a disorganizing power that labours to destroy me. I fight with the giant, but cannot conquer him." He scarcely slept at all, and even sleep fatigued him. The nearer the fatal moment approached, the more did his kindness manifest itself to those around him. Wishing again to breathe the pure air, and see once more the light of the sun, his nephews carried him in a chair to the window, which was open; but feeling himself sinking, he said to them—"My good friends, put me upon the bed; God will do the rest." These were his last words.

On opening the body after death, the heart was found twice as voluminous as in the natural state, soft, and gorged with coagulated blood, which it had no longer strength to put into circulation. Mirabeau, it will be recollected, according to the report of Cabanis, likewise sunk under a disease of the heart, augmented by the fatigue of the tribune, and the cares and anxieties inseparable from business. This officer was educated for the bar, but on the breaking out of the revolution, he entered the artillery, in which he was rapidly promoted. From the first campaigns of the revolution to the battle of Waterloo, he was in incessant action, and frequently distinguished himself. He was wounded in Moreau's retreat, at the battle of Orthes, and at Waterloo. His activity in Spain was well known to many officers of the English army. Though his fate was bound up with the military profession, he refused, previously to the expedition to Egypt, the appointment of aide-de-camp to Buonaparte, whose views he seems

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to have suspected; and he also opposed Napoleon's elevation to the supreme power. It is related of the general, that, after one of Buonaparte's victories, he was at a dinner of the officers; when, upon "the health of the emperor" having been given, he alone declined drinking it. In vain was he pressed on the point. "I am not thirsty," said he. By Buonaparte's abdication he lost a marshal's *baton*; but his military promotion, which then ceased, was compensated by popular honours and distinctions, which he could not have attained or enjoyed under the imperial government. Since his first admission to the Chamber of Deputies in 1819, he had been one of its most prominent orators; and in the last session he was the most powerful opponent of the ministry. Being one of the few members gifted with the talent of extemporaneous speaking, he was enabled to make or to repel attacks with promptitude and effect. The general left a widow and five young children; but so strongly has the public feeling been excited in their favour, that a subscription amounting to more than 20,000*l.* has been raised for their support. Portraits of the general have been engraved, medals have been struck in his honour, and a public monument is to be erected to his memory. His funeral was celebrated Dec. 6, at Notre Dame de Loretto. An immense crowd, computed at 100,000 persons, flocked to the cemetery. A considerable number of deputies, generals, and officers of all ranks, thronged the apartments. At a quarter past one the body was brought down into the yard of the hotel. Eight young persons presented themselves to carry it on their shoulders into the church. After divine service, the same persons again carried the corpse. Shortly after, the crowd made way to allow the children of the general, conducted by his domestics, to pass through them. The procession moved in the follow-

ing order:—A detachment of troops of the line in two platoons; a platoon of chasseurs of the National Guard; the mourning coach, drawn by two horses, in which was an officer; afterwards followed nearly 6,000 persons; a platoon of troops of the line at the head of the equipages. All the pupils of the schools of law and medicine joined the procession. The duke de Choiseul, notwithstanding his great age, went to the grave, and would have delivered an address, but was overpowered by his feelings, and compelled to abandon his intention. M. Royer Collard, although on the preceding day he had witnessed the interment of his distinguished brother, attended the funeral, but in the road to Père La Chaise he became indisposed and was conveyed to a house on the Boulevard. Among the followers were the viscount Chateaubriand, M. Lafitte, M. Gohier, formerly president of the Directory, Horace Verdet, marshals Oudinot and Marmont, general O'Connor, &c. The grave in which the late eminent individual was interred is near that of Camille Jordan. The minister of war's carriage was among those which attended the procession. Eloquent and pathetic addresses were delivered at the grave by Messrs. Cassimir Perrier, Ternaux, Mechin, and lieutenant-general Miollis. At the moment when the former said, "If general Foy died without fortune, the nation will adopt his widow and children," a host of voices exclaimed "Yes, we swear it, the nation will adopt them." All the theatres of Paris, and particularly those on the Boulevards, were nearly deserted in the evening. The National Guards on duty at the post of their staff on Thursday appeared with crape on the arm.

28. At Belvoir-castle, in consequence of an inflammation of the chest, aged 45, Elizabeth duchess of Rutland. Her grace so lately on Friday the 18th was engaged in inspecting the progress of the

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numerous workmen employed in completing the splendid decorations of the grand drawing-room at Belvoir, which it was intended should have been first opened on the occasion of the duke's approaching birth-day: she also took her accustomed exercise, and wrote several letters. In the evening symptoms of the disease, with which she was severely attacked a year ago, began to manifest themselves; but on the following day they appeared to have abated very considerably. At two o'clock on Sunday morning, Mr. Catlett, surgeon to the family, who sleeps in the castle, was hastily summoned to her grace's apartment, and found her state so extremely dangerous as to excite the most alarming apprehensions. Expresses were instantly sent off to Dr. Wilson, of Grantham, Dr. Pennington of Nottingham, Dr. Arnold of Leicester, and sir Henry Halford. The three first promptly obeyed the summons; sir Henry arrived at the castle from London at 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning, but the hand of death was already on the duchess; all the efforts of the faculty had been unremittingly exerted to arrest the progress of the disorder, but in vain. The duke never quitted the bed-side, till she had ceased to breathe. Her grace, born Nov. 13, 1780, was the fifth, but second surviving daughter of Frederick earl of Carlisle, who died Sept. 4 (see p. 277), by Caroline, daughter of Granville Leveson, the first marquess of Stafford. She was married to John Henry Manners, duke of Rutland, on the 22nd of April 1799, and had issue nine children, of whom three sons and four daughters survive. Of her elevated taste, Belvoir-castle will long remain a magnificent monument. From its first commencement, twenty-five years ago, in despite of momentary interruption from the fire in October 1816, until its recent completion, the duchess had selected all the plans for its erection. Nor were her active and useful exertions

restricted to the castle alone. The grounds, the villages, the roads in its vicinity, were improved through her agency. Every rational suggestion which had for its object the decoration and the embellishment of this beautiful domain, was adopted with eagerness, and zealously carried into effect under her personal and immediate superintendence. On several occasions she was complimented with premiums from the Society for the promotion of Arts and Manufactures, for her extensive plantations and acknowledged improvements in the breeding of cattle. On the 9th of Dec. the remains of the duchess were deposited in the family vault at Bottesford. Crowds of inhabitants of the vicinity had assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to their esteemed benefactress. Early in the morning the duke of Rutland arrived at Bottesford, and immediately proceeded to the house of the rev. Charles Thornton. The procession left Belvoir-castle at ten o'clock, and arrived at Bottesford about one. It was followed by a long train of carriages.

29. At Clapham, aged 78, Sarah, relict of the late William Cotterell, esq. late sword bearer of the city of London.

— At his chambers in the Albany, aged 70, William Ogilvy, esq. of Westhall county of Angus.

— Jacob Mocatta, esq. of Finsbury-square, aged 57, of the firm of Mocatta and Goldsmid.

30. At his brother's house, in Upper Wimpole-street, Edward Calvert, esq.

Lately, at Bristol, aged 75, John Nott, M. D. resident physician at the Hot-wells. He was born at Worcester, Dec. 24, 1751. At a very early period, while at school, he evinced his taste for poetic composition, in some happy translations from the Latin classics. He studied surgery first at Birmingham, under Mr. Hector; and then removed to London, to finish his education under the eye of sir Cæsar Haw-

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kins, with whose family he had become connected; he afterwards went to Paris, to profit by what might be learnt in the French school of surgery. In 1775, an invalid gentleman was intrusted to his care, with whom he continued two years on the Continent. On his return, he applied himself to his professional pursuits in London, where he proposed to settle; but his love of literature, and general knowledge, making him desirous of going again abroad, he went, in 1783, as surgeon on board an East Indiaman to China, and remained absent from England about three years. It was at this period that he learned Persian; his beautiful and faithful translations of some select Odes from Hafiz were a proof of the proficiency he made in that language. On his return to England, he declined entering into any medical engagements, that he might attend his brother and his family to the Continent, whither, on account of health, they were obliged to go. He came back in 1788; and then Dr. Warren urged him to graduate in medicine. He did so with distinguished honour; and soon after, at Dr. Warren's recommendation, attended the then duchess of Devonshire and lady Duncannon, as their physician, to the Continent. With that family he remained connected, more or less, till 1793; when he came back to the Hot-wells, the place of his predilection. During the last eight years of his life, he suffered from a painful state of paralysis, amounting to hemiplegia. This confined him almost wholly to the house. His mental faculties, however, were active; and he amused himself in revising his unfinished compositions, and in arranging plans for new works.

The following list of his works will shew the extent of his knowledge and the versatility of his talents:—“Alonzo; or the Youthful Solitary; a poetic tale,” 4to. 1772. “Basia; or a poetic translation of the Kisses of Johannes

Secundus,” 8vo. 1775. “Leonora; an Elegy on the Death of a Young Lady,” 4to. 1775. “Sonnets and Odes from the Italian of Petrarch,” 8vo. 1777. “Poems; consisting of Original Pieces and Translations,” 8vo. 1780. “Heroic Epistle in Verse, from Monsieur Vestris, in London, to Madame Heinel in France,” 4to. 1781. “Propertii Monobiblos; or that book of the Elegies of Propertius entitled Cynthis,” 8vo. 1782. “Select Odes from the Persian of Hafiz,” 4to. 1787. “A Chemical Dissertation on the Thermal Waters of Pisa and the Acidulous Spring of Asciano,” 8vo. 1793. “On the Hotwell Waters, near Bristol,” 8vo. 1793. “The Poems of Caius Valerius Catullus, in English verse, with the Latin Text versified, and Classical Notes,” 8vo. ii. vols. 1794. “Belinda; or the Kisses of Bonifonius of Auvergne, with the Latin Text,” 8vo. 1797. “The First Book of Titus Carus Lucretius on the Nature of Things, with the Latin Text,” 8vo. 1799. “The Lyrics of Horace, with the Latin Text revised;” 2 vols. 8vo. 1803. “Sappho, after a Greek Romance;” 12mo. 1803. “On the Influenza, as it prevailed in Bristol and its vicinity, in the Spring of 1803;” 8vo. 1803. “Petrarch; a Selection from his Odes, and Sonnets translated with Notes;” 8vo. 1808. “Select Poems from the Hesperides, or Works both human and divine, of Robert Herrick;” 8vo. 1810. “A Nosological Companion to the London Pharmacopœia;” 12mo. 1811. “The Gull’s Horn Book, by T. Decker; reprinted with Notes and Illustrations;” 4to. 1812. Besides these published works, Dr. Nott supplied many valuable articles to the Gentleman’s Magazine, and other literary and medical journals. Previous to his last illness, he had finished a complete “Translation of Petrarch’s Sonnets, Canzoni, and Triumphs, with copious Notes, as well historical as critical and explanatory; with a Life, and a Dissertation on the

DEATHS.—Dec.

Genius of Petrarch ;" which translation, had his life been spared, it was his intention to have published. Dr. Nott had also long contemplated a Poetic Version of Silius Italicus; and amused himself in translating select passages, during his last illness, but no great or connected progress was made in the undertaking.

DECEMBER.

1. In Bedford-place, Louisa Catharine, wife of Edmund Robert Daniell, esq.

2. At her son's house at Camberwell, aged 84, Mrs. Martha Jackson, relict of the late Mr. Thomas Jackson.

3. At Lisbon, Garnett Gould, esq. for many years an eminent British merchant in that city.

4. At Blenheim-house, in his 3rd year, Francis Astley, youngest son of sir Charles Harry Rich, bart.

— In Devonshire-place, aged 86, Mrs. Corbett, widow of the late Thomas Corbett, esq. of Darnhall, Cheshire.

— At his house, the College, in Derby, aged 80, Daniel Parker Coke, esq. descended from an ancient family at Trusley, in that county. He was the only son of Thomas Coke, esq. barrister at law, and Dorothy, daughter and heiress of Thomas Goodwin, esq. Daniel Parker, their only son, was born July 17, 1745. In the year 1762, he was admitted of All Souls College, Oxford. He was afterwards called to the bar, and for many years attended the Midland circuit. In 1775 he stood a contested election for his native town, against John Gisborne, esq. Mr. Gisborne was returned by a majority of fourteen votes; but in consequence of a petition to the House of Commons, Feb. 8, 1776, Mr. Coke was by the committee declared to have been duly elected. In 1780 he was returned for the town of Nottingham, jointly with Robert Smith, esq. now lord Carrington, and continued to

represent that place for seven successive parliaments, he retired from its representation in 1812, having held his seat in the house for thirty-eight years. Mr. Coke frequently took an active part in the House of Commons, particularly during the administration of lord North. At the close of the American war, he was appointed one of the commissioners for settling the American claims, but soon resigned that employment. He was for some time chairman of the quarter sessions for the county of Derby, from which situation he retired through infirmity in the year 1818, and from that period he declined all public business.

6. At his sister's, Lower Grosvenor-street, aged 21, captain Charles Robinson, a young officer who had only returned from India a few days. He was unfortunately addicted to walking in his sleep, and throwing himself from his bed-chamber window in the second story, was killed on the spot.

11. At Arignon, the hon. Mrs. Long, wife of captain Long, second daughter of lord Stanley, and granddaughter of the earl of Derby.

12. In Lower Grosvenor-street, Miss Chaytor, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Chaytor, D.D. prebendary of Durham.

— At her house in Lower Grosvenor-street, in her 92nd year, Elizabeth, dowager marchioness of Bath. She was the eldest daughter of William second duke of Portland (who died May 1, 1762), by Margaret Cavendish Harley, only daughter and sole heir of Edward, second earl of Oxford and Mortimer, and was born June 27, 1735. She was married to Thomas, first marquis of Bath, K. G. on the 22nd of May, 1759; by whom, who died Nov. 19, 1796, she had issue the present marquis of Bath and eight other children, six daughters and two sons.

15. In Curzon-street, aged 80, Archer Mearns, esq. formerly of the 3rd regiment of guards.

16. At Jersey, at his brother's

DEATHS.—DEC.

colonel Touzel, Richard Percival, son of the late Thomas Moulson, esq. of Chester, and nephew of the late Dr. Percival, of Manchester.

17. Mrs. Sarjeant, of King-street, Cheapside.

— At Hampstead, in her 81st year, Elizabeth, widow of the late John Baker, esq.

18. Mrs. Phillips, of Grove-cottage, Clapham.

22. In Duke-street, Westminster, aged 64, Nathaniel Atcheson, esq. F. S. A. solicitor. He published "Report of the Case, Havelock against Rookwood, argued and determined in the Court of King's Bench, on the validity of a sentence of condemnation by an enemy's Consul in a Neutral Port," 8vo. 1800. "A Letter on the present state of the carrying part of the Coal Trade," 8vo. 1802. "Report of the Case, Fisher against Ward, respecting the Russian Embargo, on British Ships," 8vo, 1803. "American Encroachments on British Rights," 8vo, 1803. Mr. Atcheson, by assiduity, knowledge, and sagacity, had raised himself into eminence as a solicitor, and enjoyed the respect and confidence of some of the most distinguished characters of the country. He was the original founder of the Pitt club.

23. In Hamburgh, aged 40, lieutenant James Heselden, R. N. of Barton-upon-Humber.

Lately, in Seymour-street, Portman-square, Anne, widow of admiral sir James Wallace.

— In her 92nd year, the dowager lady Rossmore, widow of Robert Cunningham, first lord Rossmore. Gifted with qualities of a superior order, she was for a long series of years the leader of the ton in the metropolis of Ireland.

29. At Brussels, whither he retired after the restoration of Louis XVIII., being included in the decree passed against the regicides, Jaques Louis David, the celebrated painter. This artist, who may be regarded as the chief of the modern French school, was born at Paris,

in 1756. At the age of eighteen he went to Rome, where he continued several years. Among his early performances of any repute were his "St. Roche healing the sick during a pestilence," and "Belisarius begging alms." In 1784 he again visited Italy, where he produced his "Horatii," which at once stamped his reputation, and seemed to create a new era in the art. The fame he thus acquired was increased by his picture of "Brutus and his sons," and the "Death of Socrates." Shortly after this period, he took an active part in the troubles of the Revolution; and during the Reign of Terror, was one of the most furious of the Jacobins, and voted for the death of the king. His pencil, too, was devoted to representing many of the political scenes and events of the day; and he gave a variety of designs for national monuments. Among these projects was one for a colossal figure representing the French people. On the fall of Robespierre, he was in great personal danger; and nothing but his great reputation as an artist could have averted his death on the scaffold. After an interval of complete inactivity he produced his picture of the "Rape of the Sabines," in 1799; and in 1804 was appointed first painter to the emperor, by whom he was commissioned to paint the ceremony of his coronation, and other subjects. After the return of Napoleon from Elba, he received particular notice from him. As an artist, David has the merit of having rescued painting from the insipid unnatural style which had so long prevailed in France; but in attempting to restore classical design and simplicity, he exaggerated them into coldness and theatrical affectation. Latterly he altered his system entirely; for instead of the severe and rigid manner which distinguishes his Horatii and Brutus, he copied nature, without attempting to refine upon his models.

A LIST

OF THE

KING'S MINISTERS IN 1825.

Earl of Harrowby	<i>Lord President of the Council.</i>
Earl of Eldon.....	<i>Lord High Chancellor.</i>
Earl of Westmorland.....	<i>Lord Privy Seal.</i>
Earl of Liverpool	<i>First Lord of the Treasury.</i>
Right hon. F. J. Robinson	<i>{ Chancellor and Under Treasurer of</i> <i>the Exchequer, and Chancellor of</i> <i>the Exchequer for Ireland.</i>
Lord Viscount Melville.....	<i>First Lord of the Admiralty.</i>
Duke of Wellington	<i>Master-General of Ordnance.</i>
Right hon. Robert Peel	<i>Home Secretary of State.</i>
Right hon. George Canning	<i>Foreign Secretary of State.</i>
Earl Bathurst.....	<i>{ Secretary of State for War and the</i> <i>Colonies.</i>
Right hon. Chas. W. Williams Wynn ...	<i>President of Board of Control.</i>
Right hon. Lord Bexley	<i>Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster.</i>
Right hon. William Huskisson.....	<i>Treasurer of the Navy.</i>
Viscount Sidmouth	

The above form the CABINET.

Duke of Montrose	<i>Lord Chamberlain.</i>
Marquis Conyngham... ..	<i>Lord Steward.</i>
Duke of Dorset	<i>Master of the Horse.</i>
Viscount Palmerston	<i>Secretary at War.</i>
Right hon. Sir Charles Long	<i>Paymaster General of the Forces.</i>
Right hon. Thomas Wallace.....	<i>Master of the Mint.</i>
Right hon. Charles Grant.....	<i>Vice President of Board of Trade.</i>
Earl of Chichester.....	<i>Postmaster General.</i>
Viscount Beresford	<i>Lieutenant-General of Ordnance.</i>
Right hon. Charles Arbuthnot.....	<i>First Commissioner of Woods and Forests.</i>
Sir John Singleton Copley, knt.	<i>Attorney-General.</i>
Sir Charles Wetherell, knt.	<i>Solicitor-General.</i>

I R E L A N D.

Marquis Wellesley.....	<i>Lord Lieutenant.</i>
Lord Manners	<i>Lord High Chancellor.</i>
Right hon. Henry Goulburn	<i>Chief Secretary.</i>
Right hon. Sir G. Fitzgerald Hill	<i>Vice Treasurer of the Exchequer.</i>
Right hon. William C. Plunkett	<i>Attorney-General.</i>
Henry Joy, esq.	<i>Solicitor-General.</i>

FINANCE ACCOUNTS

PUBLIC INCOME OF THE UNITED

An Account of the ORDINARY REVENUES and EXTRAORDINARY
Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND,

HEADS OF REVENUE.	GROSS RECEIPT.			Repayments, Allowances, Discounts, Drawbacks, and Exemption of the Nature of Drawbacks, &c.		
ORDINARY REVENUES.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Customs	15,491,158	10	7½	1,037,125	8	6
Excise	30,779,302	13	8½	2,338,385	8	2
Stamps	7,672,411	0	0	946,006	4	1½
Taxes, under the Management of the Commissioners of Taxes..	5,223,197	8	0½	6,857	0	8½
Post Office	2,256,239	15	7½	86,306	6	8½
One Shilling in the Pound, and Sixpence in the Pound on Pensions and Salaries, and Four Shillings in the Pound on Pensions	62,534	5	11	..	..	..
Hackney Coaches, and Hackers and Pedlars	67,837	14	8	..	..	..
Crown Lands	882,126	0	8	..	..	..
Small Branches of the King's Hereditary Revenue	9,659	2	1	..	..	..
Lottery; Surplus Produce after Payment of Prizes	252,213	2	6	..	..	..
Surplus Fees of Regulated Public Offices	39,888	8	4	..	..	..
Poundage Fees, Pells Fees, Casualties, Treasury Fees, and Hospital Fees	9,748	11	0½	..	..	..
TOTALS of Ordinary Revenues	62,150,506	13	10½	4,614,761	9	1½
OTHER RESOURCES.						
Amount of Savings on the Third Class of the Civil List	7,827	5	2	..	..	..
Money brought from the Civil List on account of the Clerk of the Hanaper	1,100	0	0	..	..	..
Money received in repayment of the Loan raised for the service of the Emperor of Germany, per Acts 35 & 37 Geo. 3..	1,733,333	6	8	..	..	..
Money received from the East India Company, on account of Retired Pay, Pensions, &c. of his Majesty's Forces serving in the East Indies, per Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 71	60,000	0	0	..	..	..
From the Commissioners for the Issue of Exchequer Bills, per Act 57 Geo. 3, c. 34, for the Employment of the Poor	125,273	9	0	..	..	..
Money received from the Trustees of Naval and Military Pensions	4,660,000	0	0	..	..	..
From several County Treasurers, and others in Ireland, on account of Advances made by the Treasury for improving Post Roads, for building Gaols, for the Police, for Public Works, employment of the Poor, &c.	160,901	9	5½	..	..	..
Imprest Monies, repaid by sundry Public Accountants, and other Monies paid to the Public	411,949	19	10½	..	..	..
TOTALS of the Public Income of the United Kingdom..	69,310,912	4	1	4,614,761	9	1½

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers,
10th March 1825.

FOR THE YEAR 1825.

KINGDOM, FOR THE YEAR 1825.

RESOURCES, constituting the PUBLIC INCOME of the United for the Year ended 5th January, 1825.

NETT RECEIPT within the Year, after deducting REPAYMENTS &c.	TOTAL INCOME, including BALANCES outstanding 5th Jan. 1825.	Charges of Collection, and other Payments out of the Income, in its Progress to the Exchequer.	PAYMENTS into the EXCHEQUER.	BALANCES and BILLS Outstanding on the 5th January 1825.	Rate per Cent for which the Gross Receipt was col- lected.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
13,554,033 2 0	13,932,079 19 11	2,234,424 0 12	11,397,741 6 9	369,914 12 9	9 8 9
28,440,917 5 5	29,879,114 18 11	1,707,764 5 10	28,766,039 19 11	1,403,310 13 1	4 5 8
7,446,405 15 9	7,887,375 7 11	217,309 18 7	7,244,042 7 0	426,023 2 3	2 10 7
5,321,340 7 3	5,408,218 2 2	399,704 0 5	4,922,070 3 10	216,443 17 10	5 15 8
2,166,851 8 11	2,382,536 15 1	655,914 9 4	1,520,615 7 8	206,006 18 1	26 12 6
62,534 5 11	66,100 5 5	1,433 19 10	61,374 12 10	3,291 12 9	2 5 9
67,837 14 8	67,832 7 6	10,703 9 8	37,134 10 0	14 7 10	15 15 6
282,126 0 8	338,834 17 5	£46,008 11 9	966 13 4	111,859 12 4	18 1 6
9,869 2 1	12,437 3 0	3,191 18 6	5,189 16 3	4,055 8 3	12 1 4
232,213 2 6	232,213 2 6	7,006 13 3	245,206 9 3	.. ..	0 15 10
39,888 8 4	39,888 8 4	.. ..	39,888 8 4	.. ..	—
9,748 11 0	9,748 11 0	.. ..	9,748 11 0	.. ..	—
57,535,765 4 9	60,356,399 18 6	5,413,461 7 5	52,202,018 5 10	2,740,980 5 3	6 7 8
7,827 5 2	7,827 5 2	.. ..	7,827 5 2	.. ..	—
1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	.. ..	1,100 0 0	.. ..	—
1,733,333 6 8	1,733,333 6 8	.. ..	1,733,333 6 8	.. ..	—
60,000 0 0	60,000 0 0	.. ..	60,000 0 0	.. ..	—
125,273 9 0	125,273 9 0	.. ..	125,273 9 0	.. ..	—
4,660,000 0 0	4,660,000 0 0	.. ..	4,660,000 0 0	.. ..	—
160,901 9 5	160,901 9 5	.. ..	160,901 9 5	.. ..	—
411,949 19 10	411,949 19 10	.. ..	411,949 19 10	.. ..	—
63,696,150 14 11	67,516,785 8 8	5,413,461 7 5	59,362,403 16 0	2,740,980 5 3	—

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

An Account of the PUBLIC EXPENDITURE of the United Kingdom, exclusive of the Sums applied to the Reduction of the National Debt, in the year ended 5th January, 1825.

EXPENDITURE.	—	—
<i>Payments out of the Income in its Progress to the Exchequer.</i>	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Charges of Collection	3,967,641 14 11½	
Other Payments	1,445,819 12 6	
Total Payments out of the Income, prior to the Payments into the Exchequer.....	.. ..	5,413,461 7 5½
<i>Payments out of the Exchequer.</i>		
Dividends, Interest, and Management of the Public Funded Debt, four Quarters to 10th October 1824, exclusive of 5,150,059½. 18s. 1d. issued to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt	27,979,068 7 11	
Interest on Exchequer Bills	1,087,283 13 2	29,066,352 1 1
Issued to the Trustees of Military and Naval Pensions, &c. per Act 3 Geo. 4, c. 51	2,214,260 0 0	
Ditto - - Bank of England, per Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 52	585,740 0 0	2,800,000 0 0
Civil List . . . four Quarters to 5th January 1825.....	1,057,000 0 0	
Pensions charged by Act of Parliament on Consolidated Fund, four Quarters to 10th October 1824	371,644 1 10½	
Salaries and Allowances	70,212 10 6	
Officers of Courts of Justice.....	96,865 4 11	
Expenses of the Mint	14,748 7 0	
Bounties	2,956 13 8	
Miscellaneous.....	808,982 15 2	
Ditto - Ireland.....	300,102 10 8½	2,721,912 3 10½
Army	7,573,026 2 7½	
Navy	6,161,818 3 10	
Ordnance	1,407,308 2 10½	
Miscellaneous	2,449,148 19 4½	17,591,301 8 8½
Money paid to the Bank of England, more than received from them on account of Unclaimed Dividends	48,424 4 2	
By the Commissioners for issuing Exchequer Bills, per Act 57 Geo. 3, c. 34 & 124, for the employment of the Poor....	219,200 0 0	
Advances out of the Consolidated Fund in Ireland, for Public Works.....	327,411 0 10½	595,035 5 6½
TOTAL		30,188,062 6 2½
Surplus of Income paid into the Exchequer, over Expenditure issued thereout		6,587,202 17 3½
		66,773,865 3 6½

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers,
28th February 1825. }

J. C. HERRIFS.

DISPOSITION OF GRANTS.

An Account showing how the MONIES given for the SERVICE of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, for the Year 1824, have been disposed of; distinguished under their several Heads; to 5th January, 1825.

SERVICES.	SUMS Voted or Granted.			SUMS Paid.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
NAVY	5,668,643	2	6	4,678,835	7	9
ORDNANCE	1,504,294	0	0	850,723	3	2
FORCES.....	7,403,287	17	3	6,143,182	8	6½
<i>For defraying the Charge of the Civil Establishments undermentioned, for the year 1824; viz.</i>						
Of the Bahama Islands.....	3,287	0	0	3,287	0	0
Of the Island of Dominica	600	0	0	300	0	0
Of Upper Canada	8,229	0	0	4,000	0	0
Of Nova Scotia.....	9,197	0	0	4,600	0	0
Of the Province of New Brunswick.....	5,194	0	0	2,500	0	0
Of Prince Edward Island.....	3,318	0	0	3,318	0	0
Of New South Wales	15,294	0	0	8,000	0	0
Of Sierra Leone	22,594	0	0	22,594	0	0
Of the Island of Newfoundland	4,830	13	0	3,500	0	0
To defray the Charge of the Civil and Military Establishments of the Settlements on the Gold Coast.....	43,926	18	0	36,927	11	0
Charge of the Convict Establishment at Bermuda.....	9,827	0	0	4,000	0	0
Interest on Exchequer Bills.....	1,050,000	0	0	1,050,000	0	0
Charge of the Royal Military College.....	11,423	19	1	1,510	17	3
Charge of the Royal Military Asylum.....	23,864	5	3	11,429	4	6
Expenses of Works and Repairs of Public Buildings.....	40,000	0	0	18,692	8	10
For carrying on the Works at the Royal Harbour of George the Fourth at King's Town (formerly Dunleary)	41,000	0	0	29,230	15	4½
To make good the Deficiency of the Fee Fund in the Department of his Majesty's Treasury	25,500	0	0	17,403	15	8
To make good the Deficiency of the Fee Fund in the Department of the Home Secretary of State.....	15,000	0	0	10,146	1	8
To make good the Deficiency of the Fee Fund in the Department of the Foreign Secretary of State.....	20,538	0	0	14,824	12	11½
To make good the Deficiency of the Fee						

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SERVICES.	SUMS Voted or Granted.			SUMS Paid.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Fund in the Department of the Secretary of State for the Colonies	14,500	0	0	10,898	14	11
To make good the Deficiency of the Fee Fund in the Department of the Privy Council, and Privy Council for Trade, &c. Contingent Expenses, and Messengers Bills, in the Department of the Treasury	15,422	0	0	11,293	11	2
Contingent Expenses, and Messengers Bills, in the Department of the Home Secretary of State.....	8,000	0	0	2,500	0	0
Contingent Expenses, and Messengers Bills, in the Department of the Foreign Secretary of State.....	9,737	0	0	7,875	5	6
Contingent Expenses, and Messengers Bills, in the Department of the Secretary of State for the Colonies	38,450	0	0	38,450	0	0
Contingent Expenses, and Messengers Bills, in the Department of the Secretary of State for the Colonies	7,500	0	0	3,074	18	0
Contingent Expenses, and Messengers Bills, in the Department of the Privy Council, and Privy Council for Trade, &c.	2,964	0	0	2,073	5	10
Salaries to certain Officers, and Expenses of the Court and Receipt of Exchequer	5,665	0	0	5,483	11	11
Salaries of the Commissioners of the Insolvent Debtors Court, of their Clerks, and the Contingent Expenses of their Office	8,640	0	0	5,338	12	6
Expenses of the Houses of Lords and Commons.....	11,966	0	0	10,133	7	6
Salaries and Allowances to the Officers of the Houses of Lords and Commons.....	21,619	0	0	12,457	17	6
Extraordinary Expense in the Department of the Lord Chamberlain, for Fittings and Furniture to the two Houses of Parliament	4,800	0	0	1,992	18	4
Salaries of the Officers, and the Contingent Expenses of the Office for the Superintendence of Aliens, and also the Superannuations or Retired Allowances to Officers formerly employed in that Service	4,872	0	0	4,272	0	0
Allowances to Protestant Dissenting Ministers in England, poor French Protestant Refugee Clergy, poor French Protestant Refugee Laity, and sundry small Charitable and other allowances to the Poor of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and others.....	6,512	7	10	3,456	3	11
Charge of printing Acts of Parliament for the two Houses of Parliament, for the Sheriffs, Clerks of the Peace, and Chief Magistrates throughout the United Kingdom, and for the acting Justices throughout Great Britain; also for printing Bills, Reports, Evidence, and other Papers and Accounts for the House of Lords	17,000	0	0	—		
Deficiency of the Grant of 1823, for printing Acts of Parliament for the two Houses of Parliament, for the Sheriffs, Clerks of the Peace, and Chief Magistrates throughout the United Kingdom, and for the acting						

SERVICES.	SUMS Voted or Granted.			SUMS Paid.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Justices throughout Great Britain; also for printing Bills, Reports, Evidence, and other Papers and Accounts for the House of Lords	7,831	2	4½	7,434	5	9½
Expenses incurred for printing, by order of the Commissioners for carrying into Execution the measures recommended by the House of Commons respecting the Records of the Kingdom	4,047	12	10	4,047	12	10
Expense incurred in 1823, for printing and delivering Copies of the Acts of the 4th of his present Majesty, relative to the Solemnization of Marriages in England	849	9	4	849	9	4
Expense of printing Bills, Reports, and other Papers, by order of the House of Commons, during the present session of Parliament	30,000	0	0	—		
Deficiency of the Grant of 1823, for printing Bills, Reports, and other Papers, during the last session of Parliament	13,433	18	6	13,433	18	6
Expense of printing 1,750 copies of the 79th Volume of Journals of the House of Commons, being for the present session of Parliament	3,500	0	0	—		
Deficiency of the Grant of 1823, for printing 1,750 copies of the 78th Volume of Journals of the House of Commons	1,597	4	6	1,597	4	6
Deficiency of the Grant of 1822, for re-printing Journals and Reports of the House of Commons	670	18	6	670	18	6
Expense of printing the Votes of the House of Commons during the present session ...	3,500	0	0	3,500	0	0
Expense of providing Stationery, Printing, and Binding for the several Public Departments, for the year 1824, including the Expense of the Establishment of the Stationery Office	96,210	0	0	50,240	0	0
Expense of Law Charges	17,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
Expense attending the confining, maintaining, and employing Convicts at home.....	60,754	0	0	60,754	0	0
Salaries or Allowances granted to certain Professors at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, for reading Courses of Lectures	1,171	6	9	1,171	6	9
For his Majesty's Foreign and other Secret Services	38,000	0	0	33,075	7	3
Extraordinary Expenses that may be incurred for Prosecutions relating to the Coin of this Kingdom	5,000	0	0	—		
Extraordinary Expenses of the Mint in the Gold Coinage	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
To make good the loss upon the Irish Silver Tokens already recoined and to be recoined	100,000	0	0	100,000	0	0
Charge for Civil Contingencies	206,507	0	0	205,980	1	3

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SERVICES;	SUMS Voted or Granted.			SUMS Paid.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Amount of Bills drawn or to be drawn from New South Wales	150,000	0	0	100,000	0	0
Expense of certain Colonial Services formerly paid out of the Extraordinaries of the Army	2,442	10	0	2,442	10	0
Charges of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in the Colonies of Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and the Cape of Good Hope	15,552	0	0	8,400	0	0
Bills drawn from abroad, for the Expenses incurred under the Act for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, and in conformity to the Orders in Council for the support of captured Negroes, free American Settlers, &c.	45,000	0	0	45,000	0	0
Charge of purchasing, and the Expenses incidental to the preservation and Public Exhibition of the Collection of Pictures which belonged to the late John Julius Angerstein, Esq.	60,000	0	0	59,711	9	9
To defray that part of the Expense of rebuilding the Bridge at Annan, on the line of communication between Great Britain and Ireland, by Port Patrick and Donaghadee, which it is proposed should be borne by the public	3,000	0	0	—		
The following SERVICES are directed to be paid, without any Fee or other Deduction whatsoever :						
Works carrying on at the College of Edinburgh	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
Works executing at Port Patrick Harbour	13,855	0	0	13,855	0	0
For completing the Works of the Caledonian Canal	25,000	0	0	25,000	0	0
Towards defraying the Expense of Building the New Courts of Justice in Westminster Hall	30,000	0	0	—		
Towards defraying the Expense of Buildings at the British Museum.....	40,000	0	0			
To defray the Expense of sundry Works executing at Donaghadee Harbour.....	14,467	11	0	14,467	11	0
Expense of the Establishment of the Penitentiary House at Milbank	23,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
To make compensation to the Commissioners for inquiring into the Collection and Management of the Revenue in Ireland, and the several Establishments connected therewith, for their assiduity, care, and pains, in the execution of the Trust reposed in them by Parliament	6,000	0	0	6,000	0	0
Expense of the National Vaccine Establishment	3,000	0	0	1,500	0	0

SERVICES.	SUMS Voted or Granted.			SUMS Paid.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Charge of Allowances or Compensations granted or allowed as Retired Allowances or Superannuations, to persons formerly employed in Public Offices or Departments, or in the Public Service	10,910	6	8	1,837	10	0
To enable his Majesty to grant relief, in the year 1824, to Toulonese and Corsican Emigrants, Dutch Naval Officers, Saint Domingo Sufferers, and others who have heretofore received Allowances from his Majesty, and who from Services performed or Losses sustained in the British Service, have special claims upon his Majesty's justice and liberality	16,520	0	0	10,700	0	0
For the Relief of American Loyalists	6,500	0	0	4,000	0	0
Expense of confining and maintaining Criminal Lunatics	3,306	10	0	2,592	12	11
To pay, in the year 1824, the Salaries and Incidental Expenses of the Commissioners appointed on the part of his Majesty, under the Treaties with Spain, Portugal, and the Netherlands, for preventing the illegal traffic in Slaves, and in pursuance of the Acts for carrying the said Treaties into effect	17,425	0	0	56	8	0
For the Support of the Institution called "The Refuge for the Destitute"	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0
British Museum, for the year 1824	4,847	0	0	4,847	0	0
Expense of the New Building at Whitehall, intended for the Board of Trade	17,000	0	0	1,930	12	5
Expense of improving and rendering more safe the Navigation of the Menai Straits...	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0
Outstanding Charges for Outfit and Salaries to his Majesty's Consuls General, Consuls, and Vice Consuls in Spanish America, in the year 1823; and also, to defray the probable Charges for Salaries to the said Consuls General, Consuls, and Vice Consuls, for the year 1824	34,450	0	0	23,250	16	5½
Expense of the Special Commissions to Spanish America, for the years 1823 and 1824	23,500	0	0	23,500	0	0
Towards defraying the Charge which may be incurred, in the year 1824, for Repairs and Works to be executed at Windsor Castle, and for the Purchase or Exchange of certain Lands adjoining thereto	150,000	0	0	5,000	0	0
For defraying the CHARGE of the following Services in Ireland; which are directed to be paid Nett in British Currency.						
Expense of the Board of Works in Ireland; for the year 1824	16,800	0	0	8,384	0	9½
Expense of Printing, Stationery, and other Disbursements of the Chief and Under Secretaries Offices and Departments, and						

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SERVICES.	SUMS Voted or Granted.			SUMS Paid.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
other Public Offices in Dublin Castle, &c.; and for Riding Charges and other Expenses of the Deputy Pursuivants and Messengers attending the said Offices; also Super- annuated Allowances in the Chief Secre- tary's Office	16,000	0	0	11,970	14	4
Expense of publishing Proclamations and other matters of a Public nature, in the Dublin Gazette and other Newspapers in Ireland	6,500	0	0	5,362	18	½
Expense of Printing and Binding Public General Acts, for the use of the Lords Bishops, Magistrates, and Public Officers in Ireland	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0
Expense of Criminal Prosecutions and other Law Expenses in Ireland	24,000	0	0	24,000	0	0
Deficiency of the Grant of the year 1823, for the Expense of Criminal Prosecutions and other Law Expenses in Ireland	5,200	0	0	5,187	18	½
To defray the Expense of supporting Non- conforming Ministers in Ireland	8,843	0	0	6,557	10	¾
For the support of the Seceding Ministers from the Synod of Ulster in Ireland.....	4,234	0	0	2,017	7	½
Expense of supporting the Protestant Dis- senting Ministers in Ireland.....	756	0	0	756	0	0
Salaries of the Lottery Officers in Ireland ...	1,072	12	4	1,072	12	4
Expense of improving and completing the Harbour of Howth	4,000	0	0	—	—	—
Civil Contingencies in Ireland.....	15,000	0	0	7,397	2	¾
Expense of the Directors and Officers of Inland Navigations in Ireland, and of maintaining the said Navigations.....	4,500	0	0	4,500	0	0
Expense of the Police and Watch Establish- ments of Dublin	27,000	0	0	27,000	0	0
Salaries and Expenses of the Commissioners for inquiring into the Duties and Fees of the Officers of Courts of Justice in Ireland	7,140	0	0	3,665	4	7
Salaries and Expenses of the Commissioners of Enquiry into the Land Revenue of the Crown in Ireland.....	1,651	0	0	1,348	15	10½
Salaries and Expenses of the Record Com- mission in Ireland	5,100	0	0	2,715	7	¾
Retired or Superannuation Allowances to Public Officers.....	1,116	18	5	837	13	10½
Expense of Improvements on the Road from London to Dublin	10,000	0	0	—	—	—
Expense of commencing a Trigonometrical Survey of Ireland.....	5,000	0	0	—	—	—
Expense of the Commissioners of Wide Streets in Dublin	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
Expense of the Royal Irish Academy	300	0	0	300	0	0
Expense of the Linen Board of Ireland	19,938	9	2½	19,938	9	½
Expense of the Protestant Charter Schools of Ireland	21,613	0	0	21,615	0	0
Expense of supporting the House of Industry						

SERVICES.	SUMS Voted or Granted.			SUMS Paid.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Hospitals, and Asylum for industrious Children in Dublin	18,790	0	0	14,615	7	8½
Expense of supporting the Richmond Lunatic Asylum in Dublin	4,900	0	0	4,900	0	0
Expense of the Hibernian Society for Soldiers' Children	7,500	0	0	2,769	4	7½
Expense of the Hibernian Marine Society in Dublin	1,600	0	0	1,600	0	0
Expense of the Female Orphan House in Dublin	1,878	0	0	1,900	0	0
Expense of supporting the Westmorland Lock Hospital in Dublin.....	2,445	0	0	2,445	0	0
Expense of the Lying-in Hospital in Dublin	2,900	0	0	2,900	0	0
Expense of Dr. Stoeven's Hospital in Dublin	1,400	0	0	1,400	0	0
Expense of Fever Hospital and House of Recovery in Dublin	3,692	0	0	3,692	0	0
Expense of the Hospital for Incurables in Dublin	350	0	0	350	0	0
Expense of the Roman Catholic Seminary in Ireland	8,928	0	0	8,928	0	0
Expense of the Royal Cork Institution	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
Expense of the Royal Dublin Society	7,000	0	0	7,000	0	0
Expense of the Farming Society of Ireland ..	2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0
Expenses of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland	500	0	0	500	0	0
Expense of the Society for discountenancing Vice in Ireland	4,473	0	0	3,000	0	0
Expense of the Society for promoting the Education of the Poor in Ireland	22,000	0	0	22,000	0	0
Expense of the Foundling Hospital in Dublin	27,667	0	0	27,667	0	0
In aid of Schools established by Voluntary Contributions	10,000	0	0	1,652	6	0
	17,784,714	13	4½	14,209,057	0	10½
To pay off and discharge Exchequer Bills, and that the same be issued and applied towards paying off and discharging any Exchequer Bills charged on the Aids or Supplies of the year 1824, now remaining unpaid or unprovided for.....	33,663,200	0	0			
To pay off and discharge Exchequer Bills issued between the 5th day of January 1823, and the 5th day of January 1824, pursuant to the several Acts of the 57th and 58th years of the reign of his late Majesty, and the 1st and 3rd years of the reign of his present Majesty, for authorising the issue of Exchequer Bills for the carrying on Public Works and Fisheries in the United Kingdom, and for Building and promoting the Building of additional Churches	368,100	0	0	28,196,800	0	0
	51,816,014	13	4½	42,405,857	0	10½

PAYMENTS FOR OTHER SERVICES,

Not being part of the Supplies granted for the Service of the Year.

	Sums paid to 5th January, 1825.	Estimated further Miscellaneous Payments.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Grosvenor Charles Bedford, Esq. on his Salary for additional trouble in preparing Exchequer Bills, pursuant to an Act 48 Geo. 3, c. 1	150 0 0	50 0 0
For the purchase of the remaining third part of the annuity of £.19,000, payable to the Duke of Richmond, pursuant to Act 39 and 40 Geo. 3, c. 43	200,027 15 6	
Expenses in the Office of the Commissioners for inquiring into the Collection and Management of the Revenue in Ireland	5,000 0 0	
Expenses in the Office of the Commissioners for issuing Exchequer Bills, pursuant to Acts 57 Geo. 3, c. 34 and 124, and 3 Geo. 4, c. 86	2,900 0 0	
Expenses in the Office of the Commissioners for issuing Exchequer Bills for Building additional Churches, per Act 58 Geo. 3, c. 45	3,000 0 0	
Paid to the Bank of England, more than received of them, to make up their Balance on account of Unclaimed Dividends	48,424 4 2	
To pay Interest on Exchequer Bill, issued per Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 102	30,000 0 0	
	288,601 19 8	50 0 0
		288,601 19 8
TOTAL Payments for Services not voted		288,651 19 8
Amount of Sums voted		51,816,014 13 4½
TOTAL Sums voted, and Payments for Services not voted ...		52,104,666 13 0½

WAYS AND MEANS

for answering the foregoing Services.

Duty on Sugar, Tobacco and Snuff, Foreign Spirits and Sweets, and on Pensions, Offices, &c.....	£.	s.	d.
Trustees for the Payment of Naval and Military Pensions, and Civil Superannuations per Act 3 Geo. 4, c. 51	3,000,000	0	0
East India Company, per Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 71	4,620,000	0	0
Sum to be brought from the Consolidated Fund, per Act 5 Geo. 4, c. 42	60,000	0	0
Surplus Ways and Means, per Act 5 Geo. 4, c. 42	14,600,000	0	0
Interest on Land Tax redeemed by Money	41,597	0	0
Repayments on account of Exchequer Bills issued pursuant to two Acts of the 57th year of his late Majesty, for carrying on Public Works and Fisheries in the United Kingdom	41	6	7½
	308,273	9	0
	22,529,911	15	7½
Exchequer Bills voted in Ways and Means; viz. 5 Geo. 4, c. 2	£.15,000,000	0	0
5 Geo. 4, c. 115.....	15,000,000	0	0
	30,000,000	0	0
TOTAL Ways and Means	52,529,911	15	7½
TOTAL Sums voted, and Payments for Services not voted	52,104,666	13	0½
SURPLUS Ways and Means	425,245	2	7

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, }
1st February 1825.

J. C. HERRIES.

Mem.—THE Sum of £.2,000,000 was authorized by Act 5 Geo. 4, c. 3, to be applied out of the Ways and Means granted for the Service of the year 1823, and the like Sum was granted out of the Ways and Means 1824, to discharge the like amount of Supplies for the Service of the year 1823.

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PUBLIC

An Account of the State of the PUBLIC FUNDED DEBTS of GREAT
January, 1825, including the Debt

DEBT.

	CAPITALS.			CAPITALS (redeemed) and transferred to the Commisariat.			CAPITALS UNREDEEMED.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
GREAT BRITAIN.									
Debt due to the South Sea } at £. 3 per cent	3,082,784	8	6	-	-	-	3,082,784	8	6
Company									
Old South Sea Annuities	4,574,879	8	7	826,080	0	0	4,574,879	8	7
New South Sea Annuities	3,136,339	8	10	146,000	0	0	3,136,339	8	10
South Sea Annuities, 1751	707,600	0	0	26,000	0	0	707,600	0	0
Debt due to the Bank of England	14,686,800	0	0	-	-	-	14,686,800	0	0
Bank Annuities, created in 1796	1,000,000	0	0	450	10	9	999,549	9	1
Consolidated Annuities	369,763,675	11	7	5,194,208	7	11	364,569,467	2	5
Reduced Annuities	132,772,669	11	6	2,700,706	2	3	130,071,963	9	3
Total at £. 3 per cent	530,398,729	16	11	3,306,961	0	11	527,091,768	16	0
Annuities at £. 2½ per cent ..	15,457,969	14	2	233,047	0	0	15,224,922	14	2
Reduced Annuities do	74,698,208	12	4	5,873,659	8	7	68,824,549	3	7
New £. 4 per cent Annuities	146,186,398	18	3	52,160	18	0	146,134,238	0	3
£. 6 per cents, 1797 and 1802	997,650	2	4	3,771	9	3	993,878	13	1
Great Britain	767,636,957	4	0	14,460,008	16	9	753,176,948	7	3
IN IRELAND.									
(In British Currency.)									
Irish Consolidated £. 3 per cent Annuities	401,110	14	8	-	-	-	401,110	14	8
Irish Reduced £ 3 per cent Annuities	995,400	0	0	-	-	-	995,400	0	0
£. 2½ per cent Debentures and Stock	13,249,448	2	1	293,399	13	3	12,956,048	8	10
Reduced £ 2½ per cent Annuities	1,381,772	8	2	366,338	19	3	1,015,433	8	11
Debt due to the Bank of Ireland, at £. 4									
per cent	1,616,384	12	4	-	-	-	1,616,384	12	4
New £. 4 per cent Annuities	9,937,103	11	5	-	-	-	9,937,103	11	5
Debt due to the Bank of Ireland, at £. 6									
per cent	1,015,384	12	4	-	-	-	1,015,384	12	4
Ireland	28,615,613	0	1	660,386	12	6	27,955,227	8	3
Total United Kingdom	796,252,570	4	1	15,120,347	9	3	781,132,222	15	6

Notes.—The above Columns, 1 and 2, show the Totals of Debt for the United Kingdom, after deducting the Stock directed to be cancelled by various Acts of Parliament, and by redemption of Land Tax, amounting to

STOCK.		
£.	s.	d.
484,408,334	19	9

FUNDED DEBT.

BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the CHARGE thereupon, at the 5th of created by 7,500,000*l.* raised in 1824.

CHARGE.

		IN GREAT BRITAIN.		IN IRELAND. (In Brit. Currency).		TOTAL ANNUAL CHARGE	
		£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
Sinking Fund.	The Annual Sum of £3,000,000, directed to be issued per 4 Geo. 4, c. 19, towards the reduction of the National Debt of the United Kingdom	4,840,000	0 0	100,000	0 0		
	Annual Interest on Stock standing in the names of the Commissioners	436,733	13 2	22,111	17 0		
	Long Annuities	6,308	12 4	—			
		5,208,542	5 7	122,111	17 0		
Due to the Public Creditor.	Annual Interest on Unredeemed Debt	24,496,508	13 5	1,044,545	4 3		
	Long Annuities, expire 1860	1,333,843	6 4	—			
	Life Annuities payable at the Exchequer, English	27,704	10 5	—			
	Do, .. Irish	35,463	7 9	7,035	4 7		
		25,893,514	18 0	1,051,580	3 11		
Annual Interest on Stock transferred to the Commissioners for the Redemption of the National Debt, towards the Redemption of Land Tax, under Schedules C. and D. 53 Geo. 3, c. 123		3,467	5 2	—			
Management		279,360	9 9	732	6 2		
The Trustees of Military and Naval Pensions, and Civil Superannuations		2,500,000	0 0	—			
		34,284,884	18 7	1,324,444	13 1	35,609,329	10 9

ABSTRACT.

—	CAPITALS.	CAPITALS transferred to the Commissioners.		CAPITALS unallocated.		ANNUAL CHARGE.						TOTAL.		
		£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	Due to the Public Creditors.	MANAGEMENT.	SINKING FUND.	(a)			
Great Britain	767,636,927	4 03	14,469,008	16 9	763,167,948	7 33	25,901,982	3 23	279,660	9 53	5,303,642	5 7	£.	s. d.
Ireland.....	28,615,613	9 0	660,338	12 6	27,955,274	8 3	1,031,580	8 11½	759	6 2	183,111	17 0½	(a)	—
	796,252,570	4 93	15,129,347	9 3	791,123,222	15 63	26,933,562	12 2	280,112	15 11½	6,486,654	9 7½	—	—
The Trustees of Military and Naval Pensions and Civil Superannuations....														
							2,800,000	0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
							29,753,562	12 2	280,112	15 11½	6,486,654	9 7½	35,220,329	10 9½

Non-assented £. 4 per cents, vested in the Commissioners as £ 3½ per cents, 5 Geo. 4, c. 45 6,197,012 11 11
 Purchased with the Sinking Fund 6,844,680 13 3
 Transferred for Life Annuities 1,093,219 0 0
 Stock Unclaimed, 10 years and upwards 209,680 9 10
 Purchased with Unclaimed Dividends 497,600 0 0
 Transferred for Redemption of Land Tax under Schedules C. & D. ... 392,548 1 3

Total transferred to Commissioners, as above..... £. 15,195,347 9 3

(a) Chargeable with £. 538,491 5s. 6d. Life Annuities, per 48 Geo. 3, c. 142.

Do. with the sum of £. 106,100 1s. 6d. Annuities for a Term of Years to the Waterloo Fund, per 59 Geo. 3, c. 34.
 And also with the Payment of £. 6,197,012 11s. 11d. (by Quarterly Installments), being the amount of Non-assented £. 4 per cents vested in the Commissioners, per 5 Geo. 4, c. 45.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

An Account of the UNFUNDED DEBT of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the Demands outstanding on the 5th January 1825.

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

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	Provided.		Unprovided.		TOTAL.	
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
Exchequer Bills, exclusive of £. 5,502,000 issued for paying off £ 4 per cente, the payment of which is charged on the Sinking Fund	1,984,650	0 0	30,413,800	0 0	32,398,450	0 0
Sums remaining unpaid, charged upon Aids granted by Parliament	3,906,077	1 2½	-	-	3,906,077	1 2½
Advances made out of the Consolidated Fund in Ireland, towards the Supplies which are to be repaid to the Consolidated Fund, out of the Ways and Means in Great Britain	254,356	14 0½	-	-	254,356	14 0½
TOTAL Unfunded Debt, and Demands outstanding.....	6,145,083	15 2½	30,413,800	0 0	36,558,883	15 2½
Ways and Means	6,584,250	5 1½	-	-	-	-
SURPLUS Ways and Means	439,166	9 10½	-	-	-	-
Exchequer Bills to be issued to complete the Charge upon the Consolidated Fund ...	-	-	1,550,031	5 6½	1,550,031	5 6½

J. C. HERRIES.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, 1st February 1825

FOREIGN TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

An Account of the VALUE, as calculated at the Official Rates, of all Imports into, and of all Exports from, Great Britain, during each of the three Years ending the 5th January 1825; stated exclusive of the Trade with Ireland.

YEARS ending 5th January.	VALUE OF IMPORTS into Great Britain, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.		VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.				VALUE of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom, Exported from Great Britain, according to the Real and Declared Value thereof.	
	£.	s. d.	Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	- TOTAL EXPORTS.			
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
1823.....	29,432,375	14 0	45,558,488	12 9	9,211,927	16 10	52,770,416	9 7
1824.....	34,591,264	9 1	43,144,466	1 6	8,588,995	18 0	51,733,461	19 6
1825.....	36,141,339	8 3	49,030,036	11 4	10,188,596	9 2	58,218,633	0 6
							36,176,896	13 11
							34,091,194	8 10
							37,573,918	0 0

Inspector General's Office, Custom House, }
London, 22nd March 1825.

WILLIAM IRVING,
Inspector General of Imports and Exports.

TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

An Account of the VALUE of all Imports into, and of all Exports from, the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN* and IRELAND, during each of the three Years ending the 5th January 1825 (calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation, and stated exclusive of the Trade between Great Britain and Ireland reciprocally).

YEARS ending 4th January.	VALUE OF IMPORTS, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation		VALUE OF EXPORTS, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.				VALUE of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported therefrom, according to the Real and Declared Value thereof.			
	£.	s. d.	Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.		Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.			TOTAL EXPORTS.		
			£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.				
1823.....	30,530,663	0 6	44,236,533	2 4	9,227,589	6 11	53,464,122	9 3	36,968,964	9 9
1824.....	35,798,707	5 1	43,804,372	18 1	8,603,904	9 1	52,408,277	7 3	35,458,048	13 6
1825.....	37,547,826	15 4	48,735,551	2 5	10,904,785	6 4	58,940,336	8 9	38,396,300	17 3

Inspector General's Office, Custom House, }
London, 22nd March 1825.

WILLIAM IRVING,
Inspector General of Imports and Exports.

TRADE OF IRELAND.

AN Account of the Value of all Imports into, and of all Exports from IRELAND, during each of the three Years ending the 5th January 1825 (stated exclusive of the Trade with GREAT BRITAIN).

YEARS ending 5th January.	VALUE OF IMPORTS into Ireland, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.	VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM IRELAND.			VALUE of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom, Exported from Ireland, according to the Real and Declared Value thereof.
		Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	TOTAL EXPORTS.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1823...	1,098,287 6 6	678,044 9 7	15,661 10 1	693,705 19 8	792,067 15 10
1824...	1,207,442 16 0½	639,906 16 7½	14,908 11 1½	674,815 7 8½	766,924 4 8½
1825...	1,406,487 7 1½	705,514 11 0½	16,188 17 9½	721,703 8 3	822,362 17 3

NAVIGATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

NEW VESSELS BUILT.—An Account of the Number of VESSELS, with the Amount of their TONNAGE, that were built and registered in the several Ports of the BRITISH EMPIRE, in the Years ending the 5th January, 1823, 1824, and 1825, respectively.

	In the Years ending 5th January.					
	1823.			1824.		
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
United Kingdom.....	564	50,928	594	63,151	799	91,083
Iles Guernsey, Jersey, and Man	7	605	10	637	38	2,136
British Plantations	209	15,611	243	22,240	174	21,968
TOTAL	780	67,144	847	86,028	1,011	115,187

VESSELS REGISTERED.—An Account of the Number of VESSELS, with the Amount of their TONNAGE, and the Number of MEN and Boys usually employed in Navigating the same, that belonged to the several Ports of the BRITISH EMPIRE, on the 30th of September, in the Years 1822, 1823, and 1824, respectively.

	On 30th Sept. 1822.				On 30th Sept. 1823.				On 30th Sept. 1824.			
	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.		Vessels.	Tons.	Men.		Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	
United Kingdom.....	20,756	2,388,999	147,529		20,573	2,275,995	147,058		20,803	2,321,953	149,748	
Iles Guernsey, Jersey, & Man	482	26,404	3,788		469	26,872	3,680		477	26,361	3,806	
British Plantations	3,404	203,641	15,016		3,500	203,993	14,736		3,496	211,273	15,089	
TOTAL	24,642	2,519,044	166,333		24,542	2,506,760	165,474		24,776	2,559,587	168,637	

LIST OF GENERAL ACTS

Passed in the SIXTH Session of the SEVENTH Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland—6 Geo. IV. 1825.

- I. AN Act for granting and applying certain sums of money for the service of the year 1825.
- II. An Act for raising the sum of twenty millions by exchequer bills for the service of the year 1825.
- III. An Act to indemnify such persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments, and for extending the time limited for those purposes respectively.
- IV. An Act to amend certain Acts relating to unlawful societies in Ireland.
- V. An Act for punishing mutiny and desertion; and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.
- VI. An Act for the regulating of his majesty's royal marine forces while on shore.
- VII. An Act for the further repeal of certain duties of assessed taxes, and for granting relief in the cases therein mentioned.
- VIII. An Act to amend and render more effectual an Act passed in the fifty-fifth year of the reign of his late majesty, for enabling spiritual persons to exchange their parsonage houses or glebe lands; and for other purposes therein mentioned.
- IX. An Act for continuing to his majesty for one year certain duties on personal estates, offices, and pensions in England; and also for granting certain duties on sugar imported; for the service of the year 1825.
- X. An Act to facilitate the proceedings before the commissioners of inquiry relating to courts of justice in Ireland.
- XI. An Act to continue, until the twenty-fifth day of July 1826, an Act passed in the fifty-fourth year of the reign of his late majesty, for rendering the payment of creditors more equal and expeditious in Scotland.
- XII. An Act to prolong the time of the commencement of an Act of the last session of parliament, for ascertaining and establishing uniformity of weights and measures, and to amend the said Act.
- XIII. An Act to reduce the duties on wine, coffee, and hemp, imported into the United Kingdom.
- XIV. An Act for applying the sum of ten millions five hundred thousand pounds out of the consolidated fund, for the service of the year 1825.
- XV. An Act to explain and amend two Acts passed in the forty-third and forty-fourth years of the reign of his late majesty King George the Third, for making and maintaining an inland navigation, commonly called the Caledonian Canal, by establishing further checks upon the expenditure of public money for that purpose, in certain cases.
- XVI. An Act to amend the laws relating to bankrupts.
- XVII. An Act to extend the provisions of an Act of the fifty-ninth year of his late majesty, concerning the disposition of certain real and personal property of his majesty, his heirs and successors.
- XVIII. An Act to make further provision for the payment of the crews of his majesty's ships and vessels.
- XIX. An Act for the amendment of the law as to the offence of sending threatening letters.
- XX. An Act for fixing, until the twenty-fifth day of March 1826, the rates of subsistence to be paid to inn-keepers and others on quartering soldiers.

XXI. An Act to amend an Act for the more effectual administration of the office of justice of the peace in and near the metropolis.

XXII. An Act to regulate the qualification and the manner of enrolling jurors in Scotland, and of choosing jurors on criminal trials there; and to unite counties for the purposes of trial in cases of high treason in Scotland.

XXIII. An Act for the better regulation of the sheriff and steward and Burgh courts of Scotland.

XXIV. An Act for the more easy recovery of small debts in the sheriff courts in Scotland.

XXV. An Act for defining the rights of capital convicts who receive pardon, and of convicts after having been punished for clergyable felonies; for placing clerks in orders on the same footing, with other persons, as to felonies; and for limiting the effect of the benefit of clergy.

XXVI. An Act for the consolidation of the [Royal Naval Asylum with the Royal Hospital for seamen at Greenwich, in the county of Kent.

XXVII. An Act for extending to Scotland certain provisions of an Act for the relief of the poor, in so far as the same relate to parochial relief to Chelsea and other pensioners.

XXVIII. An Act for granting rates of postage for the conveyance of letters and packets between Great Britain and Ireland, by way of Liverpool.

XXIX. An Act to repeal an Act made in the second year of the reign of King William and Queen Mary, for the discouraging the importation of thrown silk.

XXX. An Act to amend an Act of the fourth year of his present majesty's reign, for the better administration of justice in the court of Chancery in Ireland.

XXXI. An Act to defray the charge of the pay, clothing, and contingent and other expenses of the disembodied militia in Great Britain and Ireland; and to grant allowances in certain cases to subaltern officers, adjutants, quartermasters, surgeons, assistant surgeons, surgeons mates, and serjeant majors of militia, until the twenty-fifth day of March 1826.

XXXII. An Act to provide for the

application of monies arising in certain cases of assessments for land tax in Great Britain.

XXXIII. An Act to repeal certain Acts relating to the governor and company of merchants of England trading to the Levant seas, and the duties payable to them; and to authorize the transfer and disposal of the possessions and property of the said governor and company, for the public service.

XXXIV. An Act to empower the commissioners of his majesty's treasury to purchase a certain annuity in respect of duties of customs levied in the Isle of Man, and any reserved sovereign rights in the said Island belonging to John duke of Atholl.

XXXV. An Act to render more effectual the several Acts for authorizing advances for carrying on public works, so far as relates to Ireland.

XXXVI. An Act for enabling the corporation of Pembroke to relinquish and convey to the commissioners of his majesty's navy the right of letting the stalls, sittings, and other conveniences in the market established in the town of Pembroke dock, and the right to the rents, tolls, and fees thereof.

XXXVII. An Act to provide for the future assimilation of the duties of excise upon sweets or made wines, upon mead and metheglin, upon vinegar, and upon cyder and perry, in Great Britain and Ireland, and to continue the duty of excise on sweets or made wines in Great Britain until the fifth day of January 1826.

XXXVIII. An Act for extending the jurisdiction of the commissioners acting in execution of an Act of the fifth year of his present majesty, for paving and regulating the Regent's park, together with the new street from thence to Pall Mall; and for other purposes relating thereto.

XXXIX. An Act for granting certain powers and authorities to a company, to be incorporated by charter, to be called "The Van Diemen's Land Company," for the cultivation and improvement of waste lands in his majesty's island of Van Diemen's Land, and for other purposes relating thereto.

- XL.** An Act to enable justices of the peace in England, in certain cases, to borrow money on mortgage of the rate of the county, riding or place, for which such justices shall be then acting.
- XL I.** An Act to repeal the stamp duties payable in Great Britain and Ireland upon the transfer of property in ships and vessels, and upon bonds and debentures required to be given in relation to the duties, drawbacks, and bounties of customs or excise; and to grant other duties of stamps on such bonds and debentures.
- XL II.** An Act for the better regulation of co-partnerships of certain bankers in Ireland.
- XL III.** An Act to amend and render more effectual an Act made in the reign of King Charles the First, for impounding of distresses in Ireland.
- XL IV.** An Act for granting to his majesty rates of postage on the conveyance of letters and packets to and from Colombia and Mexico.
- XL V.** An Act to allow, until the fifth day of July 1825, the enrolment of articles of clerkship to solicitors and attorneys in England, and the making and filing of affidavits relating thereto, in certain cases, where the same may have been omitted or neglected.
- XL VI.** An Act to prevent articulated clerks of attorneys, and others, in Great Britain, from being prejudiced by the neglect of such attorneys, and others, in omitting to take out their annual certificates.
- XL VII.** An Act for restricting the punishment of leasing-making, sedition, and blasphemy, in Scotland.
- XL VIII.** An Act to alter and amend an Act passed in the thirty-ninth and fortieth years of King George the third, for the recovery of small debts in Scotland.
- XL IX.** An Act for encouraging the capture or destruction of piratical ships and vessels.
- L.** An Act for consolidating and amending the laws relative to jurors and juries.
- L I.** An Act for the amendment of the laws with respect to special juries, and to trials in counties of cities and towns, and towns corporate, in Ireland.
- L II.** An Act to amend an Act of the last session of parliament, for amending former Acts relating to presentments by grand juries for payment of the salaries of treasurers and public officers of the several counties in Ireland.
- L III.** An Act for limiting the time within which inquisitions of lunacy, idiotcy, and non compos mentis, may be traversed, and for making other regulations in the proceedings pending a traverse.
- L IV.** An Act to amend an Act of the first and second years of his present majesty, for the establishment of asylums for the lunatic poor in Ireland.
- L V.** An Act to regulate the proceedings as to sealing of writs in the court of Exchequer in Ireland.
- L VI.** An Act to amend two Acts for removing difficulties in the conviction of offenders stealing property in mines and from corporate bodies.
- L VII.** An Act for the amendment of the law respecting the settlement of the poor, as far as regards renting tenements and paying parochial taxes.
- L VIII.** An Act for providing equivalent rates of excise duties, allowances, and drawbacks on beer and malt, and on spirits, made in Scotland or Ireland, according to the measure of the new imperial standard gallon.
- L IX.** An Act to provide for the extinction of feudal and seigniorial rights and burthens on lands held *à Titre de Fief* and *à Titre de Cens*, in the province of Lower Canada; and for the gradual conversion of those tenures into the tenure of free and common soccage; and for other purposes relating to the said province.
- L X.** An Act to amend an Act of the fourth year of his present majesty's reign, for the better administration of justice in the equity side of the court of Exchequer in Ireland.
- L XI.** An Act to amend two Acts of the fifty-eighth year of his late majesty, for regulating the payment of regimental debts, and the distribution of the effects of officers and soldiers dying in service, and the receipt of sums due to soldiers; and of the fourth year of his present majesty, for punishing mutiny and desertion of officers and soldiers in

- the service of the East India company.
- LXII.** An Act to amend an Act of the Scottish parliament, relative to the aliment of poor prisoners.
- LXIII.** An Act to make further provisions for the regulation of cotton mills and factories, and for the better preservation of the health of young persons employed therein.
- LXIV.** An Act to alter for one year, and until the end of the then next session of parliament, the duty on wheat the produce of the British possessions in North America.
- LXV.** An Act to allow, until the fifteenth day of August 1824, the entry of warehoused corn, grain, and wheaten flour for home consumption, on payment of duty.
- LXVI.** An Act for explaining and amending an Act of the sixth year of the reign of her majesty Queen Anne, intituled "An Act to make further provision for electing and summoning sixteen peers of Scotland to sit in the house of peers in the parliament of Great Britain, and for trying peers for offences committed in Scotland, and for the further regulating of voters in elections of members to serve in parliament, so far as relates to the trial of peers for offences committed in Scotland.
- LXVII.** An Act to alter and amend an Act passed in the seventh year of the reign of his majesty King James the First, intituled "An Act that all such as are to be naturalized or restored in blood shall first receive the sacrament of the Lord's supper, and the oath of allegiance and the oath of supremacy."
- LXVIII.** An Act to regulate the conveyance of printed votes and proceedings in parliament, and printed newspapers, by packet boats between Great Britain and Ireland, and the British colonies, and also in the United Kingdom.
- LXIX.** An Act for punishing offences committed by transports kept to labour in the colonies; and better regulating the powers of justices of the peace in New South Wales.
- LXX.** An Act for raising the sum of ten millions five hundred thousand pounds by Exchequer bills, for the service of the year 1825.
- LXXI.** An Act to enable his majesty to grant an annual sum to his royal highness Ernest Augustus duke of Cumberland, for the purpose of enabling his said royal highness to provide for the support and education of his highness prince George Frederick Alexander Charles Ernest Augustus of Cumberland.
- LXXII.** An Act to enable his majesty to grant an annual sum to her royal highness Mary Louisa, Victoria duchess of Kent, for the purpose of enabling her said royal highness to provide for the support and education of her highness the princess Alexandrina Victoria of Kent.
- LXXIII.** An Act for further regulating the trade of his majesty's possessions in America and the West Indies, and for the warehousing of goods therein.
- LXXIV.** An Act for consolidating and amending the laws relating to conveyances and transfers of estates and funds vested in trustees, who are infants, idiots, lunatics, or trustees of unsound mind, or who cannot be compelled or refuse to act; and also the laws relating to stocks and securities belonging to infants, idiots, lunatics, and persons of unsound mind.
- LXXV.** An Act to enable his majesty to grant to a company, to be incorporated by charter, to be called "The Canada Company," certain lands in the province of Upper Canada, and to invest the said company with certain powers and privileges, and for other purposes relating thereto.
- LXXVI.** An Act to extend to the island of Mauritius the duties and regulations which relate to the British islands in the West Indies.
- LXXVII.** An Act to authorize the application of part of the land revenue of the Crown for the repair and improvement of Buckingham house.
- LXXVIII.** An Act to repeal the several laws relating to the performance of quarantine, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.
- LXXIX.** An Act to provide for the assimilation of the currency and monies of account throughout the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.
- LXXX.** An Act to repeal the duties payable in respect of spirits distilled

in England, and of licences for distilling, rectifying, or compounding such spirits, and for the sale of spirits, and to impose other duties in lieu thereof; and to provide other regulations for the collection of the said duties, and for the sale of spirits, and for the warehousing of such spirits, without payment of duty, for exportation.

LXXXI. An Act to repeal several duties payable on excise licences in Great Britain and Ireland, and to impose other duties in lieu thereof; and to amend the laws for granting excise licences.

LXXXII. An Act to abolish the sale of offices in the court of King's-bench in England, to make provision for the lord chief justice of the said court, and to grant an additional annuity to the said lord chief justice on resignation of his office.

LXXXIII. An Act to abolish the sale of offices in the court of Common Pleas in England, to make provision for the lord chief justice of the said court, and to grant an additional annuity to the said lord chief justice on resignation of his office.

LXXXIV. An Act to provide for the augmenting the salaries of the master of the Rolls and the vice chancellor of England, the chief baron of the court of Exchequer, and the puisne judges and barons of the courts in Westminster-hall; and to enable his majesty to grant an annuity to such vice chancellor, and additional annuities to such master of the Rolls, chief baron, and puisne judges and barons, on their resignation of their respective offices.

LXXXV. An Act for further regulating the payment of the salaries and pensions to the judges of his majesty's courts in India, and the bishop of Calcutta; for authorizing the transportation of offenders from the island of St. Helena; and for more effectually providing for the administration of justice in Singapore and Malacca, and certain colonies on the coast of Coromandel.

LXXXVI. An Act to provide for the erection of certain courts and offices of justice in Scotland.

LXXXVII. An Act to regulate the payment of salaries and allowances to British consuls at foreign ports,

and the disbursements at such ports for certain public purposes.

LXXXVIII. An Act to make provision for the salaries of certain bishops, and other ecclesiastical dignitaries and ministers, in the diocese of Jamaica, and in the diocese of Barbadoes and the Leeward islands; and to enable his majesty to grant annuities to such bishops upon the resignation of their offices.

LXXXIX. An Act to authorize the purchase of the office of receiver and comptroller of the seal of the court of King's-bench and Common Pleas, and of custos-brevium of the court of Common Pleas.

XC. An Act to amend an Act of the fifty-seventh year of his late majesty for enabling his majesty to recompense the services of persons holding or who have held certain high and efficient civil offices.

XCI. An Act to repeal so much of an Act passed in the sixth year of his late majesty King George the First, as relates to the restraining several extravagant and unwarrantable practices in the said Act mentioned; and for conferring additional powers upon his majesty, with respect to the granting of charters of incorporation to trading and other companies.

XCII. An Act to render valid marriages solemnized in certain churches and public chapels in which banns have not usually been published.

XCIII. An Act to render valid certain decrees and orders at the Rolls court.

XCIV. An Act to alter and amend an Act for the better protection of the property of merchants and others, who may hereafter enter into contracts or agreements in relation to goods, wares, or merchandize intrusted to factors or agents.

XCV. An Act to enable such persons as his majesty may be pleased to call to the degree of a sergeant at law, to take upon themselves that office in vacation.

XCVI. An Act for preventing frivolous writs of error.

XCVII. An Act for the better preservation of the peace and good order in the universities of England.

XCVIII. An Act to prevent the further circulation of tokens issued by

- the governor and company of the Bank of Ireland, for the convenience of the public, and for defraying the expence of exchanging such tokens.
- CXIX.** An Act to repeal an Act of the last session of parliament relative to the forming tables of manors, parishes, and townlands in Ireland, and to make provision for ascertaining the boundaries of the same.
- C.** An Act to extend the powers of an Act for vesting in commissioners the bridges building over the Menia Straits and the river Conway, and the harbours of Howth and Holyhead, and the road from Dublin to Howth; and for the further improvement of the road from London to Holyhead.
- CI.** An Act to provide for the repairing, maintaining, and keeping in repair certain roads and bridges in Ireland.
- CII.** An Act to amend the laws respecting deserted children in Ireland.
- CIII.** An Act to enable the principal officers and commissioners of his majesty's Navy to acquire certain portions of the docks and shore ground at Leith for a naval yard, and to enable the commissioners of the treasury to advance a certain sum of money on the security of the docks and of the harbour of Leith.
- CIV.** An Act to repeal certain duties of customs, and to grant other duties in lieu thereof; to continue until the fifth day of July 1826, the bounties on refined sugar; and to alter the bounty on cordage.
- CV.** An Act to repeal the several laws relating to the customs.
- CVI.** An Act for the management of the customs.
- CVII.** An Act for the general regulation of the customs.
- CVIII.** An Act for the prevention of smuggling.
- CIX.** An Act for the encouragement of British shipping and Navigation.
- CX.** An Act for the registering of British vessels.
- CXI.** An Act for granting duties of customs.
- CXII.** An Act for the warehousing of goods.
- CXIII.** An Act to grant certain bounties and allowances of customs.
- CXIV.** An Act to regulate the trade of the British possessions abroad.
- CXV.** An Act for regulating the trade of the isle of Man.
- CXVI.** An Act for regulating vessels carrying passengers to foreign parts.
- CXVII.** An Act to repeal the excise duties and drawbacks on flint glass in Great Britain, and to impose other duties and another drawback in lieu thereof, throughout the United Kingdom; and to continue the jurisdiction and powers for recovering penalties under customs and excise laws in Ireland, until further provisions can be made.
- CXVIII.** An Act to transfer the collection and management of the duties on gold and silver plate in Ireland, and also on certain licences in Great Britain and Ireland respectively, from the commissioners of excise to the commissioners of stamps in Great Britain and Ireland respectively; and to repeal so much of an Act as requires excise stamps to be affixed on papers and pots containing cocoa paste.
- CXIX.** An Act to allow newspapers to be printed upon paper of a larger size than is now allowed; and to reduce the stamp duties now payable upon supplements to newspapers and other papers in Great Britain.
- CXX.** An Act for the better regulating of the forms of process in the courts of law in Scotland.
- CXXI.** An Act to enable the insolvent debtors court to dispense, until the end of the next session of parliament, with the necessity of prisoners residing within the walls in certain cases.
- CXXII.** An Act for the better regulation of the linen and hempen manufactures of Ireland.
- CXXIII.** An Act to establish a taxation of costs on private bills in the House of Commons; and to prohibit the sale of certain offices under the serjeant at arms attending the House of Commons.
- CXXIV.** An Act for making the four districts in the parish of St. Marylebone, in the county of Middlesex, district rectories for certain purposes.
- CXXV.** An Act for the amendment of the law respecting pilots and pilotage; and also for the better preservation of floating lights, buoys, and beacons.
- CXXVI.** An Act to make provision

Scotland for the further prevention of malicious shooting, and attempting to discharge loaded fire arms, stabbing, cutting, wounding, poisoning, maiming, disfiguring, and disabling his majesty's subjects.

CXXVII. An Act for making further provision by law for the protection of property in orchards, gardens, and nursery grounds.

CXXVIII. An Act to enable the commissioners of his majesty's treasury to advance out of the consolidated fund certain sums for the payment of debts due from the commissioners of Wide streets, and for the erecting a corn exchange in the city of Dublin; and to repeal certain duties on licences relating to cards and clubs in the city of Dublin.

CXXIX. An Act to repeal the laws relating to the combination of workmen, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

CXXX. An Act to alter and amend the law as to church rates in Ireland, and to regulate the same.

CXXXI. An Act to regulate the mode in which certain societies or copartnerships in Scotland may sue and be sued.

CXXXII. An Act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the forest of Salcey, in the counties of Northampton and Buckingham, and of certain lands in the parish of Hartwell in the said county of Northampton.

CXXXIII. An Act to amend and explain an Act of the fifty-fifth year of his late majesty, for better regulating the practice of Apothecaries throughout England and Wales.

CXXXIV. An Act for applying the surplus of the grants of the year 1824 to the service of the year 1825; and for further appropriating the supplies granted in this session of parliament.

taining a new branch of road to communicate with the said road.

ii. An Act for repairing and maintaining the road from Penwortham bridge to the boundary between the townships of Wrightington and Shevington, and the road from Lydiat-lane End to a bridge called Little Hanging bridge, all in the county of Lancaster.

iii. An Act for making and maintaining a turnpike road from the turnpike road called Wellington bridge road, near the town of Leeds, in the West Riding of the county of York, to the turnpike road leading from Wakefield to Bradford, in the said Riding, near a certain place called Tong-lane End, in the lordship or liberty of Tong, in the parish of Birstal, in the Riding aforesaid, with several branch roads therefrom.

iv. An Act for building a bridge and making a causeway and turnpike road from or near Grigg's-quay, in the parish of Uny Lelant, over Hale river and Sands, in the parish of St. Erth, to Carnsew-quay, through Hayle Foundry, in the said parish of St. Erth, and Pen Poll, in the parish of Phillack, all in the county of Cornwall.

v. An Act for lighting, cleansing, watching, and improving the township of Ardwick in the county of Lancaster, and for regulating the police thereof.

vi. An Act for paving, lighting, watching, cleansing, regulating, and improving the town of Stroud in the county of Gloucester.

vii. An Act for more effectually repairing the roads from the turnpike road upon Gatherley Moor in the county of York to Straindrop in the county of Durham, and from the said turnpike road near Smallways, across the river Tees, to Winston in the said county of Durham.

viii. An Act for repairing the road leading from Bridgnorth to Shiffnall otherwise Idsall, in the county of Salop.

ix. An Act for enlarging the term and powers of several Acts passed for repairing the high road from Boroughbridge in the county of York to Catterick in the same county, and from thence to Piersbridge on the river Tees.

x. An Act for repairing the road

Y

PUBLIC ACTS

*Of a Local and Personal Nature,
to be noticed by the Courts.*

i. An Act for more effectually repairing and otherwise improving the road from the town of Derby to the town of Uttoxeter in the county of Stafford, and for making and main-

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- from Hinckley in the county of Leicester to Nuneaton in the county of Warwick, and from thence to Bishop's-gate in the city of Coventry.
- xi. An Act for making and maintaining a turnpike road from Midhurst, in the county of Sussex, to the London and Portsmouth turnpike road, between the fifty-second and fifty-third mile-stones near Sheet bridge, in the county of Southampton.
- xii. An Act for making and maintaining a turnpike road from Kirkby Stephen, in the county of Westmoreland, into the Sedberg and Kerby Kendal turnpike road, and out of and from the same turnpike road to Hawes in the North Riding of the county of York; and a new branch from Hawes aforesaid to the village of Gayle in the township of Hawes.
- xiii. An Act for repairing the road from Stockton to Barnard Castle in the county of Durham.
- xiv. An Act for making and maintaining a turnpike road from the city of Winchester to the town of Petersfield in the county of Southampton.
- xv. An Act for more effectually repairing the road from Bramcote Odd house in the county of Nottingham, to the Cross Post upon Smalley Common in the county of Derby, and from Ilkeston to Hearnor in the said county of Derby, and from Trowell in the said county of Nottingham to the town of Nottingham.
- xvi. An Act for repairing and maintaining the road from Whiteburn, upon the turnpike road from Edinburgh to Greenlaw, passing through Thorndike and Westruther to Choicelee, upon the turnpike road from Greenlaw to Dunse, all in the county of Berwick.
- xvii. An Act to enable the company of proprietors of the Calder and Hebble navigation to make a navigable cut or canal from Salterhebble bridge to Bailey hall, near to the town of Halifax, in the West Riding of the county of York; and to amend the Act relating to the said Navigation.
- xviii. An Act for making and maintaining a railway or tram road from or near the Manchester, Bolton, and Bury canal, in the parish of Bolton-le-moors, to or near the Leeds and Liverpool canal, in the parish of Leigh, all in the county palatine of Lancaster.
- xix. An Act for better lighting, cleaning, watching, paving, and otherwise improving the township of Steurbridge in the parish of Oldwinford in the county of Worcester; for regulating the market, and building a market place within and for the said township; and for removing and preventing nuisances and annoyances therein.
- xx. An Act to amend and render more effectual several Acts relative to the paving, lighting, watching, and improving the town of Margate in the parish of St. John the Baptist in the county of Kent; for erecting certain defences against the sea for the protection of the said town; and for making further improvements in and about the said town and parish.
- xxi. An Act for lighting with gas the town of Stockport in the county Palatine of Chester.
- xxii. An Act for amending and maintaining the road leading from Wigan and commencing at Charington brook, and passing over Amberswood common through Hindley to a place called Chequer Bent in Westthroughton, all in the county Palatine of Lancaster.
- xxiii. An Act for making and maintaining a turnpike road from Cainscross through Stroud, over Redbrough and Minchinhampton commons, to the town of Minchinhampton, with several branches therefrom, all in the county of Gloucester.
- xxiv. An Act for more effectually repairing the road from Grantham, in the county of Lincoln, to Nottingham Trent bridge, in the county of Nottingham.
- xxv. An Act for making and maintaining a turnpike road from the present turnpike road, between Maidstone and Wrotham in the county of Kent, to Strood in the said county.
- xxvi. An Act for making a turnpike road from the Hepe turnpike, in the Leominster and Hereford road, to or near Burley gate, in the Hereford and Bromyard turnpike road, and from thence to a place called the Trumpet, in the Ludbury and Hereford turnpike road, all in the county of Hereford.

- xxvii. An Act for more effectually repairing and improving the road from Stockport in the county Palatine of Chester to near New Houses in the county of York, and other roads in the said counties, and in the county Palatine of Lancaster; and for making and maintaining several new branches to communicate therewith.
- xxviii. An Act for more effectually amending, widening, improving, and keeping in repair the road from Wooler to the great North turnpike road, at or near to Adderstone-lane, in the county of Northumberland.
- xxix. An Act to repeal certain parts of and to alter and amend an Act passed in the forty-seventh year of the reign of his late majesty King George the Third, to authorize the trustees of the river Weaver navigation to open a more convenient communication between the said river near Frodsham bridge and the river Mersey near Weston Point, in the township of Weston, in the county of Chester and to amend two Acts relative to the said river.
- xxx. An Act for making and maintaining a railway or tram road from the Cromford canal, at or near to Cromford, in the parish of Wirksworth, in the county of Derby, to the Peak Forest canal, at or near to Whaley (otherwise Yardsley-cum-Whaley), in the county Palatine of Chester.
- xxxi. An Act to enable the Vauxhall bridge company to raise a further sum of money, and to alter and amend the Acts relating to the said bridge.
- xxxii. An Act for lighting, watching, paving, cleansing, regulating, and otherwise improving the town of Oundle in the county of Northampton.
- xxxiii. An Act for erecting a chapel at Pelham Crescent, in the parish of St. Mary in the Castle, in the liberty of the town and port of Hastings in the county of Sussex.
- xxxiv. An Act for lighting with gas the Borough and neighbourhood of Boston in the county of Lincoln.
- xxxv. An Act for enabling the Glasgow gas light company to raise a further sum of money; and for other purposes relating thereto.
- xxxvi. An Act to continue and render more effectual certain Acts for laying a duty of two pennies Scots, or one-sixth part of a penny sterling, on every Scots pint of ale or beer brewed for sale or vended within the town and parish of Dalkeith, for the purposes therein mentioned.
- xxxvii. An Act to enable the Royal Exchange assurance companies, and their successors, to advance money, or lend stock, upon the security of freehold, copyhold, or leasehold estates.
- xxxviii. An Act for making and maintaining a turnpike road from Wakefield, to join the Shepley-lane head turnpike road in Denby Dale, in the parish of Penistone, with certain branches; all in the West Riding of the county of York.
- xxxix. An Act for more effectually repairing the roads from the Gloucester hotel in the town of Bright-helmstone, through the towns of Cuckfield and Crawley, to the county oak on Lovell Heath, and certain other roads therein mentioned; and also for making and maintaining a branch of road from Austy Cross in the parish of Cuckfield to West Grinstead; all in the county of Sussex.
- xl. An Act for more effectually repairing and improving the road leading from Haleworthy, in the parish of Davidstow in the county of Cornwall, to the East end of Wadebridge; and from the West end of Wadebridge, into and through the Borough of Mitchell, in the said county.
- xli. An Act for maintaining and improving the road from Deanburn in the county of Haddington, through Greenlaw in the county of Berwick, to Cornhill in the county of Durham; with branches from Carrae Mill through Lauder, from Orange-lane to Swinton Mill, and from Coldstream to Mount Pleasant, all in the county of Berwick; and for maintaining the bridge over the river Tweed at Coldstream.
- xlii. An Act for making and maintaining a turnpike road from Eccleshill to Bradford in the county of York.
- xliii. An Act for more effectually repairing and widening the road from Flinwell Vent in the county of Sussex, through Highgate in the coun-

- ty of Kent, and the parishes of Sandhurst, Newenden, and Northiam, to Taylor's Corner in the parish of Rye in the county of Sussex, and from Highgate aforesaid to Cooper's Corner in the county of Sussex; and also a piece of road communicating with the said road, called Whitebread-lane, in the said county.
- xliv. An Act for making and maintaining a turnpike road from Brighthouse in the parish of Halifax, to Denholm-gate in the parish of Bradford, in the West Riding of the county of York.
- xlv. An Act for more effectually repairing and improving certain roads passing through Prince's Risborough in the county of Buckingham, and communicating with Aylesbury and Great Marlow in the said county, and Thame in the county of Oxford.
- xlvi. An Act for repairing the road from Kingston-upon-Thames to Leatherhead in the county of Surrey.
- xlvii. An Act for more effectually amending, widening, and maintaining the road from Barton-bridge in the parish of Eccles, through the township of Worsley, to Moses gate in the township of Farnworth, and for making, repairing, and improving other roads to communicate therewith, all in the county Palatine of Lancaster.
- xlviii. An Act for making and maintaining a turnpike road from the town of Barnsley, by way of Beaver Hole, to Cudworth Bridge, on the present highway leading to the town of Pontefract in the West Riding of the county of York.
- xlix. An Act for amending, maintaining, and improving the roads from Bridgnorth to Cleobury North, and also through Ditton Priors to the Brown Clee Hill, and from Cleobury Mortimer to several places therein mentioned, and other roads branching therefrom, in the counties of Salop and Worcester.
- l. An Act for making and maintaining a turnpike road from the town of Gravesend to Wrotham in the county of Kent, and from thence to Borough Green on the turnpike road leading from Wrotham Heath to Ightham, in the said county.
- li. An Act for making and maintaining a road from Great Ancoats-street in the town of Manchester in the county of Lancaster, to join a diversion of the Manchester and Saltersbrook road in Andershaw in the parish of Ashton-under-Line in the said county, and two branches of road communicating therewith.
- lii. An Act for amending and repairing the turnpike road leading from the North-end of the town of Rotherham to the east side of Tankersley-part in the county of York.
- liii. An Act for repairing the road branching out of the Great North road by the Guide-post at the south end of Spittlegate in the parish of Grantham in the county of Lincoln, and leading from thence to the turnpike road at or near Bridge-end in the same county.
- liv. An Act for improving and maintaining the harbour of the burgh of barony of Stonehaven in the county of Kincardine, and the entrance thereto; and rendering more convenient and commodious the streets and avenues leading to the same.
- lv. An Act for making more effectual provision for paying off and discharging the debts and expenses incurred in taking down and rebuilding the parish church of St. James in the town and county of Poole, and the tower of the same Church.
- lvi. An Act for altering and amending an Act of the fifty-ninth year of his late majesty, for building a new church in the parish of St. Luke Chelsea in the county of Middlesex.
- lvii. An Act for providing additional burying ground for the parish of St. Mary Stratford Bow in the county of Middlesex.
- lviii. An Act to provide for the perpetual maintenance and support of the chapel of the Holy and Undivided Trinity in the town of Gosport, within the parish of Alverstoke, in the county of Southampton.
- lix. An Act for building a bridge over the river Don, near the village of Balgownie or Polgownie, in the parish of Old Machar and county of Aberdeen.
- lx. An Act for building a bridge over the river Wye, at a place called the Kerne, in the county of Hereford, and for making convenient roads, avenues, and approaches thereto.

- lxi. An Act for the erection of a bridge across the river Shannon, at or near Athlunkard, and for making approaches thereto.
- lxii. An Act for making and maintaining a railway or tramroad from the northern extremity of a certain estate called Abertyswg, in the parish of Bedwelty in the county of Monmouth, to join the Sirhowy railway, at or near Pye-corner in the parish of Bassaleg in the same county.
- lxiii. An Act for making and maintaining a railway or tramroad from or near a certain slate quarry called Gloddfarlon, in the parish of Llandwrog in the county of Carnarvon, to the town and port of Carnarvon in the same county.
- lxiv. An Act to amend an Act of his late majesty, for completing and maintaining the East Country dock at Rotherhithe in the county of Surrey, and to enlarge the powers of the said Act.
- lxv. An Act to alter and amend two Acts of the fifty-fourth and fifty-ninth years of his late majesty, for erecting and maintaining a new court-house and other offices for the city and county of Aberdeen; and for providing an additional gaol for the said city and county; and to provide a safe and convenient place for the custody and preservation of the public records of the said city and county; and for other purposes connected therewith.
- lxvi. An Act for supplying with water the town and borough of Chesterfield in the county of Derby, and for lighting the said town and borough with gas.
- lxvii. An Act for lighting with gas the town of Ashton-under-Lyne, and the neighbourhood thereof, in the county Palatine of Lancaster, and the township of Duckinfield in the county Palatine of Chester; and for supplying with water the said town of Ashton-under-Lyne, and the neighbourhood thereof.
- lxviii. An Act for better supplying with water the town and township of Stockport, and the township of Brinnington, and several other townships adjoining thereto, in the counties Palatine of Chester and Lancaster.
- lxix. An Act for extending and rendering more effectual an Act of his late majesty, for enlarging and improving the minster yard of the cathedral and metropolitical church of St. Peter in York.
- lxx. An Act for paving, lighting, cleansing, watching, watering, and improving the town and borough of Sudbury, in the county of Suffolk.
- lxxi. An Act for lighting, watching, cleansing, and improving the town of Leek in the county of Stafford.
- lxxii. An Act for lighting, watching, paving, cleansing, and improving the streets, highways, and places within the borough, town, and parish of Newbury, and the tithing or hamlet of Speenhamland in the parish of Speen, in the county of Berks.
- lxxiii. An Act for watching and lighting the townships or villis of Hanley and Shelton in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, in the county of Stafford.
- lxxiv. An Act to amend an Act of his late majesty for paving, cleansing, lighting, watching, and regulating the streets and public places within such part of the parish of Walcot in the county of Somerset as is not within the city of Bath.
- lxxv. An Act for the better regulation of buildings in the town of Liverpool, in the county Palatine of Lancaster, and for authorizing the making of bye-laws, rules, and regulations for vessels frequenting the docks, basins, and quays belonging to the corporation there.
- lxxvi. An Act for better assessing and collecting the poor and other parochial rates in the parish of Croydon in the county of Surrey.
- lxxvii. An Act for lighting the town and borough of Chesterfield in the county of Derby.
- lxxviii. An Act for amending and enlarging an Act of his late majesty, for better paving, lighting, cleansing, watching, and otherwise improving the city of Norwich.
- lxxix. An Act to establish an additional company for more effectually lighting with gas the town of Birmingham, and certain other parishes and places in the counties of Warwick and Stafford.
- lxxx. An Act for more effectually repairing, widening, altering and

- improving the road from the borough of Leicester to the town of Lutterworth in the county of Leicester.
- lxxxi.** An Act for more effectually repairing, widening, altering, and improving the road from Melton Mowbray, in the county of Leicester, to the Guide-post in St. Margaret's-field, Leicester, and the road branching from the said road at or near a certain place in the lordship of Barkby in the said county, called The Round Hill, to the town of Barkby.
- lxxxii.** An Act for more effectually repairing, widening, altering, and improving the road from Welford Bridge in the county of Northampton, to Milstone-lane in the town of Leicester.
- lxxxiii.** An Act for more effectually improving the roads from Manchester in the county Palatine of Lancaster, through Oldham, to Austerlands in the parish of Saddleworth in the county of York, and from Oldham to Ashton-under-Lyne, and from Oldham to Rochdale, in the said county Palatine of Lancaster.
- lxxxiv.** An Act for making and maintaining a turnpike-road from Trebar with Sands on the sea shore to Condolen-bridge on the road leading from Bossiney to Camelford, all in the county of Cornwall.
- lxxxv.** An Act for more effectually amending, improving, and keeping in repair the road from the town of Cocker-mouth to the town of Maryport, and from thence by Allonby to Wigton, and several other roads therein mentioned, all in the county of Cumberland.
- lxxxvi.** An Act for amending, improving, and maintaining the road from Lockwood to Meltham, and the branch of road to Meltham Mills; all in the parish of Almondbury in the West Riding of the county of York.
- lxxxvii.** An Act for more effectually repairing and improving the roads from Sheet Bridge to Portsmouth, and from Petersfield to the Alton and Alresford turnpike-road near Ropley, in the county of Southampton, and for making and maintaining a new branch of road to communicate therewith.
- lxxxviii.** An Act for more effectually making and repairing the roads between Newton Abbot and Brixham, Kingswear and Dartmouth, Shaldon and Torquay, and also between Torquay and St. Mary's Church, and the bridge to be built over the river Teign at Shaldon, and for making and repairing several other roads communicating therewith; all in the county of Devon.
- lxxxix.** An Act for amending and maintaining the road from the market place in Cromford to the Guide-post on Hopton Moor, and two branch roads to Neweven house and Wirksworth; all in the county of Derby.
- xc.** An Act for amending and maintaining the turnpike-road from Bawtry, through the town of Tinsley, to the road from Rotherham to Sheffield in the West Riding of the county of York.
- xc.** An Act for more effectually repairing and improving several roads leading from Tavistock to New Bridge, and other roads therein mentioned, all in the county of Devon; and for making diversions to communicate therewith.
- xcii.** An Act for making and maintaining a road from Bradshaw Brew, near the town of Bolton-le-Moors in the county of Lancaster, to the Bury and Blackburn turnpike-road in the township of Haslingden in the same county, and three branches of road communicating therewith.
- xciii.** An Act for more effectually repairing several roads leading from and through the town of Wivliscombe in the county of Somerset, and the roads adjoining thereto, in the counties of Somerset and Devon; and for making a new line of road to communicate therewith.
- xciv.** An Act for repairing certain roads from the borough of New Woodstock to Rollright-lane, and other roads therein mentioned, in the county of Oxford.
- xcv.** An Act for repairing and amending the road from Mullen's-pond in the county of Southampton, through Amesbury, to the eighteen-mile stone from the city of New Sarum, near Willoughby Hedge, in the county of Wilts, and several other roads leading out of the said road.
- xcvi.** An Act for making and maintaining a turnpike-road from the

- city of Cork to the town of Bally-booby on the river Blackwater.
- xvii. An Act for making and maintaining a new road from Leeds to Whitehall near Halifax, and several branch roads therefrom, all in the West Riding of the county of York.
- xviii. An Act for more effectually repairing and improving the road from Sheffield in the county of York, to the Marple Bridge road, in the parish of Glossop in the county of Derby, and the branch to Mortimer's road, in the parish of Hathersage in the said county of Derby.
- xix. An Act for more effectually maintaining and improving the road from Teignmouth to Dawlish, and for making and maintaining roads from Dawlish to the Exeter turnpike-roads, together with a road from Southtown to Chudleigh, and certain branches communicating with the same; all in the county of Devon.
- c. An Act for more effectually repairing, widening, and improving several roads leading to and through the towns of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis and Dorchester, in the county of Dorset.
- ci. An Act for more effectually repairing the road from Greenhill Moor to Hernstone-lane Head road, near Stony Middleton; and other roads therein mentioned, in the county of Derby, and in the West Riding of the county of York; and for making an extension and branch of road therefrom.
- cii. An Act for repairing and maintaining the road from Huddersfield in the West Riding of the county of York, to New Hey in the parish of Rochdale in the county of Lancaster, with a branch to Toothill-lane in the said Riding; and for making a new road from Buck Stones to the highway leading from Ripponden to Stainland, at or near to Barkisland school.
- ciii. An Act for making and maintaining a turnpike road from Meltham in the parish of Almondbury, to the Greenfield and Shepley-lane Head turnpike road near Wessenden Head, in the township of Austonley in the West Riding of the county of York.
- civ. An Act for making and maintaining a railway or tram-road from or from near to a certain place called Duffryn Llyavi, in the parish of Llangonoyd in the county of Glamorgan, to or near to a certain bay called Pwll Cawl, otherwise Porth Cawl, in the parish of Newton Notage in the same county; and for extending and improving the same bay, by the erection of a pier and other suitable works for that purpose.
- cv. An Act for making and constructing certain wet docks, warehouses, and other works, in the parish of St. Botolph without Aldgate, and in the parish or precinct of St. Katherine near the Tower of London, in the county of Middlesex.
- cvi. An Act for collecting the Shaws-water, and applying the same to the driving mills and machinery, near the town of Greenock in the county of Renfrew, and for supplying the said town and harbour thereof with water.
- cvi. An Act for establishing additional market places in the city of Glasgow; for opening certain streets and communications therein, and otherwise improving the said city.
- cviii. An Act for amending and continuing several Acts for repairing roads in the county of Renfrew.
- cix. An Act for more effectually making, maintaining, and repairing certain roads in the counties of Banff, Aberdeen, and Elgin, and for building bridges over the rivers Spey and Dovern.
- cx. An Act to amend certain Acts for making and maintaining roads, and converting the statute labour, in the counties of Ross and Cromarty, and part of Nairn locally situate in the county of Ross.
- cx. An Act to amend an Act for making certain streets in the city of Glasgow; and for forming a street from King-street to Stockwell-street, and from thence to Howard-street, in the said city.
- cxii. An Act to enlarge the powers of an Act of his late majesty's reign, to empower the justices of the peace within the hundred of Salford, in the county Palatine of Lancaster, to raise a sum of money, to be paid by way of salary to the chairman of the quarter sessions for the said hundred.

- cxiii.** An Act for enabling the Gloucester and Berkeley canal company to raise a further sum of money, and for altering, amending, and enlarging the powers and provisions contained in the several Acts for making the said canal.
- cxiv.** An Act for amending and rendering more effectual two Acts of the thirty-sixth and thirty-ninth years of his late majesty, for improving the haven of Great Grimsby in the county of Lincoln.
- cxv.** An Act for making and constructing a harbour and other works, in the parish of Pembrey, in the county of Carmarthen; and for making a canal and railway from the said harbour to the Kidwelly and Llanelly canal in the said county.
- cxvi.** An Act to amend and enlarge the powers and provisions of several Acts relating to the harbour and bridge of the borough and town of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, in the county of Dorset.
- cxvii.** An Act for amending three Acts for enlarging the harbour of Glasgow, and improving the navigation of the river Clyde to the said city; and for other purposes therein mentioned.
- cxviii.** An Act for making wet docks, warehouses, and other works, in and near to St. Saviour's dock in the parishes of St. John Southwark and St. Mary Magdalen Bermondsey in the county of Surrey, to be called The South London Docks.
- cxix.** An Act for making and constructing certain wet docks, warehouses, and other works, for the accommodation and better security of ships and other vessels in the coal and other trades, in the Isle of Dogs in the parish of All Saints Poplar in the county of Middlesex.
- cxx.** An Act for making and maintaining a railway or tram-road from the sea shore at or near Whitstable in the county of Kent to or near to the city of Canterbury in the said county.
- cxxi.** An Act for making and maintaining a railway or tram-road in the parish of St. George in the island of Portland in the county of Dorset.
- cxxii.** An Act for building two chapels in the town of Brightelmstone in the county of Sussex,
- cxixiii.** An Act to repeal two Acts, respectively of the thirty-second and thirty-sixth years of his late majesty King George the Third, for the better relief and employment of the poor of Montgomery and Pool united district, and to provide new powers and regulations in lieu thereof.
- cxxiv.** An Act for erecting an additional bridge over the river Dee in the city of Chester, for opening and making convenient roads and approaches thereto, and for taking down and rebuilding the parish church of St. Bridget within the said city, and for repairing the present bridge over the river Dee.
- cxv.** An Act for the rebuilding of Kingston bridge, and for improving and making suitable approaches thereto.
- cxvii.** An Act to amend two Acts for building a bridge over the river South Esk, at or near the town of Montrose in the county of Forfar.
- cxviii.** An Act for paving, lighting, watching, and improving the city of York and the suburbs thereof, and the liberty of St. Peter within the said city; and for regulating the police of the same respectively.
- cxviii.** An Act for lighting, cleansing, watching, and regulating the town of Rochdale in the county Palatine of Lancaster.
- cxix.** An Act for paving, lighting, watching, cleansing, regulating, and otherwise improving the town and parish of Louth in the county of Lincoln.
- cxix.** An Act for paving, cleansing, lighting, watching, and otherwise improving the several streets, lanes, public passages and places, in the borough of Banbury in the county of Oxford.
- cxixi.** An Act for regulating the markets in the town of Burslem in the county of Stafford; and for lighting, regulating the police, and watching the said town of Burslem, and the vills of Longport, Cobridge, Sneyd Green, and parts adjacent, in the parish of Burslem.
- cxixii.** An Act for better paving and otherwise improving the borough of Derby.
- cxixiii.** An Act for paving or flagging, lighting, cleansing, watching, regulating and improving the towns

- of Leamington Priors in the county of Warwick.
- xxxiv. An Act for paving, draining, cleansing, lighting, watching, and improving the streets and public places which are or shall be made upon certain grounds in the parishes of St. Margaret and St. John the Evangelist in the city of Westminster, commonly called Tothill-fields.
- xxxv. An Act to amend an Act passed in the third year of the reign of his present majesty, intituled An Act to establish a market for the sale of butcher's meat and other articles, and to repair and amend certain roads in the town or tithing of Bognor in the county of Sussex, and for making a road along the sea coast, and for otherwise improving the said town or tithing.
- xxxvi. An Act to incorporate a company for lighting with gas the city of Rochester, and towns of Chatham and Strood, in the county of Kent, and parts adjacent thereto respectively.
- xxxvii. An Act for establishing a company for lighting with gas the town of Louth in the county of Lincoln.
- xxxviii. An Act to amend and enlarge the powers of an Act passed in the forty-eighth year of the reign of his late majesty King George the Third, for lighting, watching, and regulating the streets, lanes, and other public passages and places within the town of Beverley in the county of York.
- xxxix. An Act for removing the markets held within the town of Tiverton in the county of Devon; for providing a market place in the said town, and for regulating and maintaining the said markets.
- cxl. An Act for regulating the conversion of the statute labour within the barony of Gorbals in the city of Glasgow and county of Lanark.
- cxli. An Act for establishing a Joint-stock Company for the erection of buildings and establishing machinery for the purpose of promoting and encouraging manufactures in Ireland.
- cxlii. An Act for making and maintaining a turnpike-road from the town of Birmingham to or near the town of Pershore.
- cxliii. An Act for maintaining and improving certain roads leading to and from the town of Cirencester in the county of Gloucester.
- cxliv. An Act for repealing two Acts for repairing the roads from Little Sheffield in the county of York, to Sparrow Pit Gate in the county of Derby, and also an Act for making a road from Banner Cross in the West Riding of the county of York to Fox House in the county of Derby; and for consolidating the trusts of certain roads mentioned in the said Acts; and for amending and making certain other roads to communicate therewith; and for other purposes relating thereto.
- cxlv. An Act for repairing the road leading from the town of Rochdale in the county palatine of Lancaster, to the town of Burnley in the said county, and for repairing and making certain other roads to communicate therewith.
- cxlvi. An Act for amending, repairing, and maintaining the road from Work-sop in the county of Nottingham to the North-east end of Attercliffe in the county of York.
- cxlvii. An Act for more effectually repairing and improving so much of the road leading from the town of Cheltenham in the county of Gloucester, towards the city of Gloucester, as lies within the Cheltenham district, and for opening new communications with such road.
- cxlviii. An Act for making and maintaining a turnpike-road from the town of Denbigh in the county of Denbigh, to Pentre Voeles in the said county, and from thence to Fynnion Eidda in the county of Carnarvon.
- cxlix. An Act for repairing, widening, improving, and maintaining in repair the turnpike-roads from Leeds to Halifax, and the several branches and roads therein mentioned, in the West Riding of the county of York.
- cl. An Act for repairing the road from the city of York to the top of Oswaldkirk Bank in the county of York.
- cli. An Act for more effectually improving the roads from Barnsley Common to Grange Moor and White Cross, and for making a diversion of the said roads from or near to Redbrook in the township of Barugh to

- Barnsley, all in the West Riding of the county of York.
- clii. An Act for making and maintaining a turnpike road from the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, through the town of Hesele, to the East end of the town of Ferriby, all in the town of Kingston-upon-Hull.
- cliii. An Act for repairing, improving, and keeping in repair several roads leading to and from the town of Upton-upon-Severn in the county of Worcester.
- cliv. An Act for making and maintaining a turnpike-road from Shepley Lane Head, to join the Barnsley and Grange Moor turnpike-road at or near Redbrook Plantation in the parish of Darton, all in the West Riding of the county of York.
- clv. An Act for repairing the road from Bridgetown in the parish of Old Stratford in the county of Warwick, to the top of Long Compton Hill in the same county, and a certain other road in the counties of Warwick, Worcester, and Gloucester; and for making a new branch of road from the village of Long Compton aforesaid into the turnpike-road leading from Long Compton Hill to Woodstock in the county of Oxford.
- clvi. An Act for making and maintaining a public carriage road from Battlebridge in the parish of St. Pancras, to Holloway in the parish of St. Mary Islington, in the county of Middlesex.
- clvii. An Act for more effectually repairing, widening, and improving the road from Knightsbridge to Counters bridge, and certain other roads in the county of Middlesex, and for lighting, watching, and watering the said roads.
- clviii. An Act for amending and maintaining theroad from the North end of Old Malton Gate in the town and borough of New Malton to the town of Pickering in the county of York.
- clix. An Act for repairing several roads leading to and from the town of Crewkerne in the county of Somerset, and other roads in the same county.
- clx. An Act for making and maintaining a turnpike road from Brompton and Earles Court in the parish of St. Mary Abbott's Kensington in the county of Middlesex, to communicate with the road called Fulham Fields road at North End in the same county; and for making another turnpike-road to communicate therewith from the high road from London to Fulham in the said county.
- clxi. An Act for maintaining and improving the roads leading through the town of Shiffhall, and the road leading from Oaken Gates to Weston, in the counties of Salop and Stafford.
- clxii. An Act for paving, lighting, cleansing, watching, and improving the borough of Devizes in the county of Wilts, and for removing and preventing nuisances and annoyances therein.
- clxiii. An Act for making and maintaining a navigable canal from Turras Pill, in the parish of Duloe in the county of Cornwall, to or near Moors Water, in the parish of Liskeard in the said county, and for making several roads to communicate therewith.
- clxiv. An Act for making and maintaining a navigable cut or canal from the river Adur, at or near Binesbridge in the parish of West Grinstead in the county of Sussex, to Baybridge in the said parish.
- clxv. An Act for altering and enlarging the powers of two acts of his late majesty King George the Third, for draining lands within the level of Ancholme in the county of Lincoln, and making certain parts of the river Ancholme navigable.
- clxvi. An Act for improving the navigation of the river Stour and Sandwich Haven, from the city of Canterbury to the town and port of Sandwich in the county of Kent; and for making and maintaining a new haven from the said town and port of Sandwich to the sea, and a harbour on the sea shore.
- clxvii. An Act to facilitate intercourse by steam navigation between the United Kingdom and the continent, and islands of America and the West Indies.
- clxviii. An Act to amend an Act passed in the first and second year of the reign of his present majesty, intitled an Act for making and maintaining a railway or tramroad from Stratford-upon-Avon in the county of Warwick to Moreton-in-Marsh in

- the county of Gloucester, with a branch to Shipston-upon-Stour in the county of Worcester, and for making further provisions touching the same.
- clix. An Act for making and maintaining a railway from the Edinburgh and Glasgow Union canal, at or near Ryal in the parish of Uphall, to Whitburn and other places in the counties of Linlithgow and Lanark.
- clxx. An Act for the more effectual security of the harbour of Littlehampton, called Arundel Port, in the county of Sussex.
- clxxi. An Act for lighting with gas the town of Oldham and the neighbourhood thereof, within the parish of Prestwich-cum-Oldham in the county Palatine of Lancaster, and for the better supplying the inhabitants of the said town and neighbourhood with water.
- clxxii. An Act for supplying the city and suburbs of Limerick in the county of the city of Limerick with water.
- clxxiii. An Act for providing a greater and more regular supply of water in the river called The Water of Leith in the county of Edinburgh.
- clxxiv. An Act for better assessing and collecting the poor and other parochial rates within the town and parish of Henley-upon-Thames in the county of Oxford.
- clxxv. An Act for the better ascertaining, charging, and collecting of the rates for the relief of the poor within that part of the parish of St. Andrew Holborn which lies above the Bars in the county of Middlesex, and the parish of St. George the Martyr in the said county; for the better maintenance, employment, and regulation of the poor thereof, and for regulating the nightly watch thereof.
- clxxvi. An Act for extinguishing tithes and customary payments in lieu of tithes, within the parish of St. Botolph-without-Bishopsgate in the liberties of the city of London; and for making compensation to the rector for the time being in lieu thereof.
- clxxvii. An Act for paving, lighting, watching, and otherwise improving the town of Godalming in the county of Surrey.
- clxxviii. An Act for enabling the commissioners of the pavement of the city of Canterbury to improve and alter the line of certain streets called Palace-street, the Borough of Staplegate, and Northgate-street, from the entrance into the archbishop's palace in Palace-street to Cold Harbour-lane in Northgate-street aforesaid, within the said city of Canterbury, and the county of the same city, and the county of Kent.
- clxxix. An Act for the better regulating, paving, improving, and managing the town of Brighthelmston in the county of Sussex, and the poor thereof.
- clxxx. An Act to amend several Acts relating to the city of Londonderry.
- clxxxi. An Act to encourage the working of mines in Ireland, by means of English capital, and to regulate a Joint-stock Company for that purpose, to be called "The Arigna Iron and Coal Company."
- clxxxii. An Act to alter, amend, and enlarge the powers of an Act passed in the fifth year of the reign of his present majesty, intituled An Act to encourage the working of mines in Ireland, by means of English capital, and to regulate a Joint-stock Company for that purpose.
- clxxxiii. An Act for opening certain streets in the Burgh of Dundee, and otherwise improving the said Burgh.
- clxxxiv. An Act for paving, cleansing, draining, lighting, watching, regulating, and improving the town of Cirencester, and for disposing of certain common and waste lands and common rights within the parishes of Cirencester and Preston, and for making drains through the said parishes and the parish of Siddington in the county of Gloucester.
- clxxxv. An Act for making and maintaining a turnpike-road from Doncaster, through Hatfield, to Bain Croft Barn near Thorne, with one branch therefrom, in the West Riding of the county of York.
- clxxxvi. An Act for inclosing lands in the parishes of Felbrigg, Aylmerston, Metton, Sustead, and Gresham, in the county of Norfolk.
- clxxxvii. An Act for the further Improvement of the port and harbour and town of Liverpool, and for altering, extending, and amending the several Acts relating thereto.

clxxxviii. An Act to amend an Act of the fifty-third year of his late majesty, for embanking, inclosing, and draining lands in the parish of Wainfleet St. Mary in the county of Lincoln.

clxxxix. An Act for better paving, lighting, watching, and otherwise improving the town of Abingdon in the county of Berks; for removing nuisances, annoyances, and encroachments therein, and for preventing the same in future.

cxc. An Act for making and maintaining a road from the Glasgow and Parkhead road to Woodend in the county of Lanark

cxci. An Act for making and maintaining the road from Glasgow to Redburn Bridge, and certain other roads, in the counties of Stirling, Dumbarton, and Lanark.

cxcii. An Act for more effectually amending, and keeping in repair the road leading from or near the church of New Kilpatrick, by Lawmuir, to the town of Old Kilpatrick in the county of Dumbarton.

cxciil. An Act for making and maintaining a navigable canal from Lough Erne in the county of Fermanagh, to the river Blackwater near the village of Charlemont in the county of Armagh.

cxxiv. An Act for the better supplying the town of Paisley in the county of Renfrew with water.

cxv. An Act to enable the rector, churchwardens, and inhabitants of the parish of St. Dunstan in the East, in the city of London, to borrow money for paying off certain

debts of the said parish, and for other purposes relating thereto.

cxvi. An Act for better lighting, watching, and improving the borough and township of Macclesfield in the county of Chester, and regulating the police thereof.

cxvii. An Act to enable the West Indian company to sue in the name or names of the chairman for the time being, or of any other member or members of the company, and for other purposes.

cxviii. An Act to enable the Imperial Mining Company for Ireland to sue and be sued in the name of their secretary, or of one of the members of the said company.

cxix. An Act for making and maintaining a canal for ships and other vessels, to commence at or near Seaton Bay in the county of Devon, and terminating in the Bristol channel, at or near Stolford, or Bridgewater Bay, in the county of Somerset; with several collateral branches to communicate therewith.

cc. An Act for making and constructing a harbour and other works in the parish of Sidmouth in the county of Devon.

cci. An Act to enable the mayor, burgesses, and commonalty of the city of Bristol, to reduce, alter, modify, and regulate certain dues called town dues and mayor's dues, and for the charging and collecting thereof.

ccii. An Act for enabling the Alliance Marine Assurance Company to sue and be sued in the name of the chairman for the time being, or of any other member of the company.

PRICE OF STOCKS in each Month in 1825,

Highest and Lowest.

	Exchq. Bill.	South S. Stock.	India Bonds.	India Stock.	Long Annuity.	New 4 per Cts.	New 3½ per Cts.	3½ per Cent.	5 per Cts. Consols.	4 per 1½ Reduced	average Stock.
January .. {	57 p. 67 p.	94½ 94½	97 p. 104 p.	281½ 285	22½ 23½	105½ 106½	100½ 101½	100½ 101½	83½ 94½	94½ 95	239½ 233
February .. {	56 p. 65 p.	94½	96 p. 101 p.	281½ 286	23½ 23½	105½ 106½	101½ 101½	101½ 101½	93½ 94½	94 95	233 240
March {	51 p. 64 p.		75 p. 98 p.	284 285½	23½	105½ 106½	101½	101½	92½ 93½	94½ 94½	238½
April {	49 p. 67 p.	92½	80 p. 89 p.	280 282½	23 22½	104½ 106½	98½ 100	99½ 100½	91½ 93½	91½ 92½	231½ 234½
May {	31 p. 55 p.	90 90½	47 p. 78 p.	276½ 280½	21½ 22½	104½ 105½	96½ 98½	96½ 98½	89 91½	88½ 90½	226½ 230½
June {	25 p. 47 p.	88½ 90½	46 p. 62 p.	277½ 278	21½ 22½	104½ 105	97½ 98½	97½ 98½	89½ 91½	89½ 91	227½ 233½
July {	23 p. 46 p.	90½	50 p. 63 p.	270½ 273½	22½ 22½	103½ 104½	98½ 99	98 99½	89½ 91½	90½ 91	230½ 233½
August..... {	3 p. 27 p.	91½ 91½	23 p. 52 p.	265 272½	21½ 22½	100½ 104½	95½ 99	95½ 98½	86½ 90½	87½ 91½	228½ 231
September {	1 d. 7 p.	89½	10 p. 18 p.	266 267	21½ 21½	100½ 103½	94½	95½ 98½	86½ 88½	87½ 88½	228½ 229½
October ... {	1 d. 5 p.	89½ 89½	12 p. 20 p.	265½ 267½	21 21½	102 103½	94 95½	94½ 95½	87½ 88½	86½ 87½	225 226½
November {	18 d. 3 p.	89½	15 d. 14 p.	251 265½	29 21	98½ 103½	87½ 94½	88½ 94½	80½ 87½	80 86½	214 224½
December {	85 d. 2 d.	76½ 89½	80 d. par.	248½	18 20½	101½	83 91½	83 91½	26½ 83½	75½ 83½	196 217½

NUMBER OF BANKRUPTS IN 1825.

m.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
73	77	71	97	85	63	64	64	65	82	142	224

AVERAGE PRICES OF SUGAR AND HAY.

	Sugar, per Cwt.	Hay, per Load.		Sugar, per Cwt.	Hay, per Load.
	s. d.	£. s. d.		s. d.	£. s. d.
January	38 7½	5 5 0	July	38 9½	5 0 0
February	34 8½	5 5 0	August	41 10	5 8 0
March	43 8½	5 5 0	September	42 0½	5 5 0
April	38 0½	4 15 0	October	45 9½	5 5 0
May	34 3	4 10 0	November	41 9½	5 5 0
June	36 9½	5 0 0	December	37 3½	5 5 0

AVERAGE OF BRITISH CORN,

FROM THE RETURNS

ENDING	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Pees.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
January 15	67 3	41 0	23 2	37 10	40 7	44 10
February..... 12	65 1	35 2	23 2	41 4	38 11	41 8
March..... 12	67 1	40 6	23 6	41 7	38 0	40 9
April 16	67 2	37 4	23 9	38 1	36 5	37 8
May 14	69 2	36 10	24 5	38 9	37 7	37 9
June 18	68 4	34 10	24 11	39 0	38 6	37 6
July 10	68 3	36 6	24 6	41 7	40 5	39 3
August 13	67 0	42 6	26 1	43 11	45 4	42 9
September ... 17	65 10	41 10	26 3	42 9	45 9	48 1
October 15	64 2	40 9	26 3	41 9	45 10	55 11
November ... 14	65 2	41 3	26 10	42 4	46 2	54 5
December ... 17	63 4	41 4	26 5	46 5	45 6	40 5

PRICE OF BUTCHER'S MEAT.

Average Prices per Stone of 8 lb. of BUTCHER'S MEAT in Smithfield Market, in the Year 1825.

	Beef.				Mutton.				Veal.				Pork.				Lamb.			
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Jan.... 24	4	2	to	5	0	4	8	to	5	8	6	0	to	7	0	5	0	to	6	0
Feb.... 21	4	4	to	5	2	4	8	to	5	6	5	6	to	6	6	5	2	to	5	2
March 25	4	4	to	5	0	4	4	to	6	0	6	0	to	7	0	5	2	to	6	2
April 25	4	2	to	5	2	4	8	to	5	4	6	0	to	7	0	5	4	to	6	4
May... 23	4	6	to	5	2	4	8	to	5	6	5	6	to	6	6	5	5	to	6	4
June... 20	4	6	to	5	2	4	6	to	5	2	5	0	to	6	0	5	0	to	6	0
July... 25	4	4	to	5	0	4	4	to	5	0	4	6	to	6	0	5	6	to	6	4
Aug... 22	4	0	to	5	0	4	0	to	5	2	5	0	to	5	6	4	0	to	5	0
Sept... 26	4	8	to	5	2	4	10	to	5	4	5	6	to	6	6	5	4	to	6	4
Oct.... 21	4	6	to	5	2	5	0	to	5	8	5	6	to	6	6	5	4	to	6	4
Nov... 21	4	4	to	5	0	4	6	to	5	2	5	6	to	6	0	5	0	to	6	0
Dec... 26	4	8	to	5	2	3	0	to	5	4	5	0	to	6	6	5	6	to	6	0

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR 1825.

Month.	Barometer.			Thermometer.			Pluvia- meter.	Winds.							
	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	High.	Low.	Mean.		N.	S.	E.	W.	N.E.	S.E.	N.W.	S.W.
January.	30.68	29.23	30.1109	55	25	38.40	1.1	7	2	0	3	1	1	2	13
February.	30.40	29.50	30.0483	54	24	38.38	0.75	0	2	3	2	0	8	1	12
March.	30.48	29.12	30.0053	55	21.5	39.07	1.275	3	2	8	0	4	7	0	7
April ..	30.37	29.30	29.9348	68	25.5	51.26	1.575	1	1	4	1	6	7	0	10
May....	30.18	29.56	29.9007	78	34	54.70	3.075	2	7	2	1	12	3	1	3
June ...	30.29	29.23	29.9289	83	32	60.08	1.35	0	1	2	4	6	1	2	14
July....	30.23	29.70	30.0791	91	38.5	66.02	0.1625	10	2	4	0	2	0	8	5
August..	30.27	29.40	29.8773	89	40	62.34	2.025	3	2	1	8	6	1	2	8
Septem.	30.25	29.40	29.8301	72	39	59.11	2.475	5	6	1	4	1	4	5	4
October.	30.40	28.94	29.8789	67	26.5	50.87	2.675	3	6	0	2	0	2	4	14
Novem.	30.20	28.80	29.6308	59	22.5	41.29	3.63	4	3	0	4	1	0	6	12
Decem.	30.00	28.90	29.5002	53	22	40.10	3.225	4	2	0	5	3	4	5	8
Year.	30.28	28.80	29.8929	91	21	50.22	25.1375	42	36	25	34	42	38	36	112

BILLS OF MORTALITY, from Dec. 14, 1824, to Dec. 13, 1825.

DISEASES AND CASUALTIES.

DISEASES.	Fever.	809	Palsy	116	Burnt	36
Abscess	89			35	Choked	1
Age, and Debility	1538			8	Drowned	139
Apoplexy	317			18	Excessive Drinking	3
Asthma	816			10	Executed*	4
Bedridden	2			1299	Found Dead	11
Bile	6			15	Frighted	2
Cancer	95			58	Killed by Falls and several other Accidents	95
Childbed	215			904	Killed by Fighting	1
Consumption	5082			20	Killed by Fighting	1
Convulsions	2632			21	Murdered	5
Croup	82			125	Poisoned	5
Diarrhoea	8			408	Scalded	5
Dropsy	813			59	Shot	1
Dropsy in the Brain	751			7	Stabbed	1
Dropsy in the Chest	65			5	Strangled	1
Dysentery	5			20,572	Suffocated	3
Enlargement of the Heart	12				Suicides	42
Epilepsy	40				Total of Casualties	354
Eruptive Diseases	10					
Erysipelas	20					
Christened	{ Males.. 12,915 } 25,634		{ Females 10,201 } 21,096			
Under two years of age	6419					
Between two and five	2061					
Five and Ten	867					
Ten and twenty	877					
WHEREOF HAVE DIED,						
Twenty and thirty	1485					
Thirty and forty	1698					
Forty and fifty	1831					
Fifty and sixty	1746					
Increased in the Burials this Year, 781.						
There have been Executed within the Bills of Mortality 14; only 4 have been reported as such.						

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE. 337

RETURN OF COMMITTALS, CONVICTIONS, SENTENCES, AND EXECUTIONS.

Number of Persons COMMITTED, CONVICTED, SENTENCED, &c. in ENGLAND and WALES, during the last Seven Years.

	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.	1824.	1825.	Total.
<i>Committed for trial.</i>								
Males	12,075	11,595	11,173	10,369	10,342	11,475	11,889	78,918
Females	2,179	2,115	1,942	1,872	1,921	2,223	2,548	14,800
Total.....	14,254	13,710	13,115	12,241	12,263	13,698	14,437	93,718
<i>Convicted and Sentenced.</i>								
Death	1,514	1,236	1,134	1,016	968	1,066	1,036	7,770
Transportation for life	138	221	155	132	116	117	126	1,005
Do. 14 years	219	341	272	84	78	107	129	1,230
Do. 10 years .....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
Do. 7 years	1,723	1,655	1,675	1,316	1,327	1,491	1,419	10,606
Do. 4 years	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Imprisonment and severally to be whipped, fined, kept to hard labour, &c.								
Five years	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	4
Four years	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Three years	19	15	10	11	11	11	7	84
Two years and above one year	317	355	286	376	324	339	365	2,362
One year and above six months	1,054	1,153	1,117	1,129	1,074	1,218	1,193	7,938
Six months and under	4,454	4,089	3,872	3,899	4,040	4,861	5,408	30,623
Whipping, and fine...	268	252	265	244	266	214	281	1,790
Total convicted	9,510	9,318	8,788	8,209	8,204	9,425	9,964	63,418
Do. acquitted	2,636	2,511	2,501	2,348	2,480	2,611	2,788	17,874
No bills found, and not prosecuted....	2,100	1,881	1,826	1,684	1,579	1,662	1,685	12,426
Total.....	14,254	13,710	13,115	12,241	12,263	13,698	14,437	93,718

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Number of Persons EXECUTED in ENGLAND and WALES, during the last Seven Years.

	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.	1824.	1825.	Total.
Arson, and other wilful burning of property	2	..	..	6	..	1	1	10
Burglary	22	18	29	23	11	13	12	128
Cattle stealing	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
— maliciously killing	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Coining	2	..	..	1	1	1	..	5
Forgery, and uttering forged instruments	14	20	16	6	2	3	1	62
Horse stealing	2	2	3	1	4	1	8	21
Housebreaking in the day-time, and larceny .....	..	2	5	1	1	..	..	9
Larceny in dwelling-houses to the value of 40s.	7	3	5	6	3	1	2	27
Letters containing bank-notes, secreting and stealing	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	5
Murder	15	10	22	18	11	15	10	101
— shooting at, stabbing, and administering poison, with intent to	6	3	3	9	5	3	1	30
Rape, &c.	2	6	3	6	8	3	3	31
Riot, &c. (remaining assembled with rioters one hour after the proclamation under the Riot Act had been read) ....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Robbery on the person, on the highway, and other places	18	23	22	15	5	6	6	105
Sacrilege .....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Sheep-stealing	8	11	5	1	..	1	3	29
Sodomy	3	2	..	4	3	1	2	15
Treason, high .....	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5
Total number of persons executed ...	108	107	114	97	54	49	50	529

ANNUAL STATE OF NEWGATE, 1825.

Statement of the Number of Persons Committed in the Year 1825.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In custody on 1st Jan. 1825	155	81	236
Committed to 31st December inclusive, under } 941 .. 157 }			2,385
21 years of age			
Above that age	994	392	2,620
Of which there have been executed			17
Died			2
Removed to the Hulks, Gosport			125
Ditto Portsmouth			50
Ditto Sheerness			139
Ditto Chatham			111
Ditto Woolwich			198
Ditto Deptford			7
Removal to the Penitentiary, Millbank			107
Ditto, to the Refuge for the Destitute			18
Ditto, by Habeas Corpus, for trial at the Assizes			12
Ditto, to the House of Correction for Middlesex			479
Ditto, to the House of Correction for London			136
Discharged, having received his Majesty's pardon			25
Ditto, having been acquitted at the Old Bailey Sessions			538
Ditto, upon bills of indictment not having been found			190
Ditto, not having been prosecuted			23
Ditto, having been imprisoned pursuant to sentences			50
Ditto, having been whipped			85
Ditto, having been fined 1s. and 40s.			61
Ditto, upon bail, and other causes			39
Removed to Bethlem Hospital			1 — 2,413
Remained in custody 1st Jan. 1826—Males 159, Females 48			207
			2,620

Of which number 430 had been in Newgate before.

Committals increased this year, 218.

Statement of the Number of Persons Convicted in the Year 1825.

Murder	1
Burglary	44
Housebreaking	11
Highway robbery	11
Cutting and maiming	2
Rape	1
Returning from transportation	1
Horse-stealing	12
Sheep-stealing	2
Forgery	1
Mutiny and revolt on the high seas	2
Uttering counterfeit coin, having before been convicted as a common utterer	1

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Stealing a letter, being a postman	2
Stealing in a dwelling house to the value of 40s. and upwards	78
Bigamy	4
Manslaughter	12
Receiving stolen goods	18
Forging names of attesting witnesses	1
Selling counterfeit coin	11
Larcenies of various descriptions	1,298
Misdemeanors	37
Sending a threatening letter to extort money	2
Maliciously killing two mares	1
Perjury	1 — 1,554

Of these there were sentenced—

To death	163
To transportation for life	83
To Ditto for 14 years	46
To Ditto for 7 years	425
To imprisonment in Newgate and in the Houses of Correction for two years	14
Ditto, for eighteen months	4
Ditto, for one year	78
Ditto, for nine months	3
Ditto, for six months	116
Ditto, for four months	8
Ditto, for three months	187
Ditto, for two months	99
Ditto, for six weeks	13
Ditto, for one month and under	147
Fined one shilling and discharged, and one 40s.	79
Whipped and discharged	85
Received his Majesty's free pardon	1
Those whose judgment remains respited	3 — 1,554
Acquitted	538
Ditto, on the ground of insanity, and remain	1
Discharged, bills of indictment not being found	190
Ditto, not having been prosecuted	23 — 752

2,306

Seventeen of whom have been executed for the following offences:—

Murder	1
Rape	1
Horse-stealing	4
Burglary	8
Forgery	1
Highway robbery	1
Stealing a letter at the Post-office	1

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JOHN WONTNER, Keeper.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD.

EXAMINATIONS. TERMS—MICHAELMAS, 1824.

In Literis Humanioribus.

CLASSIS I.

Robert Hussey, *Christ Church*.
 Joseph C. Philpot, *Worcester*.
 Henry Plumptre, *University*.
 Egerton V. Vernon, *Christ Church*.

CLASSIS II.

George Adams, *Queen's*.
 Gregory B. Boraston, *Queen's*.
 Frederick Bowman, *Exeter*.
 Robert C. Dallas, *Oriel*.
 Charles Des Voeux, *Oriel*.
 Richard H. Froude, *Oriel*.
 Algernon Grenfell, *University*.
 Edward Higgins, *Brasen-nose*.
 Richard D. Hoblyn, *Balliol*.
 James R. Pears, *Magdalen*.
 Henry Plumer, *Balliol*.

Henry D. Ryder, *Oriel*.
 Edmond Strong, *Exeter*.
 William C. Townsend, *Queen's*.
 Charles M. Wigley, *Balliol*.
 Geo. W. Woodhouse, *St. Mary Hall*.

Baldwin F. Duppa, *Brasen-nose*,
 Proby J. Ferrers, *Oriel*.
 Henry Fowle, *University*.
 Henry R. Harrison, *Lincoln*.
 Samuel Lane, *Exeter*.
 Richard Latham, *Brasen-nose*.
 William Legge, *Christ Church*.
 John Mayers, *University*.
 Samuel Platt, *Magdalen Hall*.
 David Robinson, *Queen's*.
 Joseph Round, *Balliol*.
 Philip Thresher, *University*.

In Disciplinis Mathematicæ et Physicæ.

CLASSIS I.

Algernon Grenfell, *University*.
 Robert Hussey, *Christ Church*.
 Egerton V. Vernon, *Christ Church*.

CLASSIS II.

George Adams, *Queen's*.
 Richard H. Froude, *Oriel*.
 Bendall Littlehales, *Oriel*.

TERM—PASCHAL, 1825.

In Literis Humanioribus.

CLASSIS I.

Arthur J. Beaumont, *Queen's*.
 P. Stafford Carey, *St. John's*.
 William H. Cox, *Pembroke*.
 George Moberly, *Balliol*.
 Charles Palaret, *Queen's*.
 William Smythe, *Christ Church*.

CLASSIS II.

Hubert K. Cornish, *Corpus*.
 Henry H. Dod, *Worcester*.
 James Ind, *Queen's*.
 Hon. Arch. Macdonald, *Oriel*.
 Sir George Prevost, *Oriel*.
 Charles C. Walkey, *Worcester*.

William Welch, *St. John's*.
 Henry B. Wilson, *St. John's*.

CLASSIS III.

George Baker, *Wadham*.
 Richard M. Bonnor, *Christ Church*.
 John L. Capper, *Pembroke*.
 William Smith Dear, *Wadham*.
 John Dixon, *Christ Church*.
 George E. Eyre, *Oriel*.
 John Foley, *Wadham*.
 William Heberden, *Oriel*.
 John Hill, *Brasen-nose*.
 Frederick Hone, *University*.
 Henry W. Hull, *Oriel*.

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Joseph F. Lightbourn, *Jesus*.
James Rhoades, *Wadham*.
Edward J. Stanley, *Christ Church*.
Samuel B. Toller, *Trinity*.

Marwood Tucker, *Balliol*.
Joseph N. Walsh, *St. John's*.
Henry Wintle, *Worcester*.

In Disciplinis Mathematicæ et Physicæ.

CLASSIS I.

Arthur J. Beaumont, *Queen's*.
Calvert Richard Jones, *Oriel*.
Sir George Prevost, *Oriel*.
Benj. W. S. Vallack, *Exeter*.
Joseph N. Walsh, *St. John's*.

CLASSIS II.

Richard M. Bonnor, *Christ Church*.
William H. Cox, *Pembroke*.
Hon. Thomas Vesey, *Christ Church*.

CHANCELLOR'S PRIZES.

Latin Essay.—“*De Tribunitiis apud Romanos Potestate.*” Fred. Oakley, *Christ Church*.

English Essay.—“*Language in its Copiousness and Structure considered as a Test of National Civilisation.*” J. W. Mylne, *Balliol*.

SIR ROGER NEWDIGATE'S PRIZES.

Latin.—“*Incendium Londinense anno 1666.*” E. P. Blunt, *Corpus*.

English.—“*The Temple of Vesta at Tivoli.*” R. C. Sewell, *Magdalen*.

An annual prize of Twenty Guineas (secured upon an estate at Hornpath, in the county of Oxford) was founded during the last year by Dr. Ellerton, Fellow of Magdalen College, for the encouragement of theological learning, for the best English Essay on some doctrine or duty of the *Christian Religion*, or on some of the points on which we differ from the *Romish Church*, or on any other subject of theology which shall be deemed meet and useful.

All Members of the University, who have passed their examination for their first degree of A. B. or B. C. L. and who have commenced their sixteenth Term from their Matriculation inclusively, for the space of eight weeks previous to the day appointed for sending in the Essays, and not exceeded their twenty-eighth Term from their Matriculation inclusively, on the day on which the subject of the Essay shall be proposed in each year, are entitled to write for this Prize.

The President of Magdalen College for the time being, and the Regius Professor of Divinity for the time being, and the Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity for the time being, are the three Judges, who are every year to select the subject of the Essay, and award the Prize.

If any of the three Judges shall be prevented by sickness or unavoidable absence from the University, from assisting in adjudging the Prize, or selecting the subject of the Essay, such Judge shall appoint, with the consent of the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors, and of the other two Judges, a Member of the University, of the degree of B. D. or D. D. to act for him in this behalf, provided that the three Judges who award the Prize be in all cases, if practicable, Members of three different Colleges or Halls.

If at any time hereafter the President of Magdalen College shall be a Layman, or happen to be either Regius, or the Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity, then, and in that case only, the Master of University College shall act as Judge, instead of such President, to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Any difference of opinion among the Judges to be decided by a majority.

The subject of the Essay to be proposed in Michaelmas Term the first year, and in Act Term before the Commemoration in all future years; the Essays to be sent in on or before Wednesday in Easter week next ensuing.

If in any year none of the Essays sent in be deemed worthy of a Prize, in that case the proceeds are to be reserved for rewarding, at the discretion of the Judges, the writers of the second best Essay in any two future years, by a donation of Ten Guineas to each.

The Essay to which the Prize may be adjudged is not to be published, except in cases where the Judges shall unanimously approve of the publication.

The writer of a second best Essay, rewarded with a donation, is subject to a similar restriction as to the publication of his Essay.

The Essay to which the Prize shall have been adjudged, is to be read before the University, in the Divinity School, on some day and hour to be fixed by the Vice-Chancellor in the week next before the Commemoration of the Benefactors of the University in each year.

No person to whom the Prize shall have been adjudged can again offer himself as a Candidate.

CAMBRIDGE.

TRIPOSES, 1825.

Moderators. { J. Warren, *M.A. Jerus.*
 { T. Chevallier, *M.A. Catherine Hall.*

Wranglers.

Ds. Challis, (1.)	.....	<i>Trinity.</i>
Williamson (2.)	..	<i>Clare Hall.</i>
Newton	.....	<i>St. John's.</i>
Ranken	.....	<i>Corpus Chr.</i>
Waud	.....	<i>Magdalen.</i>
P. Morton	.....	<i>Trinity.</i>
Parker	.....	<i>Trinity.</i>
Wigram	.....	<i>Trinity.</i>
Williamson (B.)	.....	<i>Trinity.</i>
Burrows	.....	<i>Cains.</i>
Darby	.....	<i>St. John's.</i>
Frampton	.....	<i>St. John's.</i>
Blakelock	.....	<i>Catherine H.</i>
Dade	.....	<i>Cains.</i>
Cape	.....	<i>Cains.</i>
Beatson	.....	<i>Pembroke.</i>
Wilson	.....	<i>St. John's.</i>
Harrison	.....	<i>St. John's.</i>
Fernie	.....	<i>Cains.</i>
Barrick	.....	<i>Queen's.</i>
Graham	.....	<i>Queen's.</i>
Knowles	.....	<i>Trinity.</i>
Smith	.....	<i>Peter.</i>
Heathfield	.....	<i>Jesus.</i>
Maude	.....	<i>Cains.</i>
Martin	.....	<i>Cains.</i>
Riddell	.....	<i>Trinity.</i>

Ds. Barlow	.....	<i>Peter.</i>
Duningham	.....	<i>Peter.</i>
Richardson	.....	<i>Cains.</i>

Senior Optimes.

Ds. Lubbock	.....	<i>Trinity.</i>
Pooley	.....	<i>St. John's.</i>
Isaacson (A.)	.....	<i>St. John's.</i>
Warner	.....	<i>St. John's.</i>
Berkeley	.....	<i>Christ's.</i>
Langham	.....	<i>St. John's.</i>
Phillips	.....	<i>Christ's.</i>
Gaye	.....	<i>St. John's.</i>
Wolfe	.....	<i>Clare Hall.</i>
Farish	..	<i>Trinity</i> } <i>Aequales.</i>
Gilpin	..	<i>Queen's</i> }
Smith	.....	<i>Pembroke.</i>
Malkin	.....	<i>Trinity.</i>
Hill	.....	<i>Trinity.</i>
Crocker	.....	<i>Trinity.</i>
Warner	.....	<i>Trinity.</i>
Young	.....	<i>Trinity.</i>
Holme	.....	<i>Cains.</i>
C. Morton	<i>Trinity.</i>
Prater	<i>Trinity.</i>
Hawkins	<i>Trinity.</i>
Bell	..	<i>Queen's..</i> } <i>Aequales.</i>
Ward,	<i>CorpusCh.</i>	

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Ds. Ayerst	St. John's.
Pratt	Trinity.
Earle	St. John's.
Hayes	St. John's.
Custance	Trinity.
Smith	Trinity.
Turner	St. John's.
Gaitskell	Trinity.
Youldon	St. John's.
Barry	Trinity.
Lowe	Christ's.
Kemphthorne ..	St. John's.
Reade	Caius.
Wayne.....	Peter.
Skinner	Sidney.

Junior Optimes.	
Ds. Lewis	St. John's.
Bollaerts	Trinity.
Hildyard	Trinity.
Willmore.....	Trinity.
Evans	Pembroke.
Outram	St. John's.
Brook	Caius.
Wakefield	St. John's.
Fletcher	Magdalen.
Falcon	St. John's.
Marshall	St. John's.
Sanderson	St. John's.
Praed	Trinity.
Dallin	Corpus Chr.
Wimberley	Emmanuel.

Examiners. { Thomas Shelford, M.A. Corpus Christi.
John Graham, M.A. Christ's.
Henry Law, M.A. St. John's.
Thomas Pell Platt, M.A. Trinity.

First Class.

Ds. Isaacson, (A) ..	St. John's.
Smith	Trinity.
Pooley, St. John's }	Æquales.
Praed, Trinity.. }	
Williamson, (B) ..	Trinity.
Beatson	Pembroke.
Prater	Trinity.
Malkin.....	Trinity.
Wimberley	Emmanuel.
Riddell... ..	Trinity.
Wilson.....	St. John's.
Hawkins	Trinity.

Second Class.

Ds. Young	Trinity.
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Ds. Dade	Caius.
Pratt.....	Trinity.
Warner	Trinity.
Warner	St. John's.
Williamson, Clare H. }	Æq.
Kemphthorne, St. John's }	
Blakelock.....	Catherine H.

Third Class.

Ds. Hildyard ..	Trinity.
C. Morton	Trinity.
Barlow	Peter.
Bollaerts	Trinity.
Marshall	St. John's.
Farish	Trinity.
Earle	St. John's.

CHANCELLOR'S MEDALLISTS.

J. F. Isaacson	St. John's.
R. Williamson.....	Trinity.

CHANCELLOR'S PRIZE.

English Verse.—“*Sculpture*,” E. G. Lytton Bulwer, Trinity.
Latin Essay.—“*De Statu Futuro quamquam fuere veterum inter Græcos et Romanos Philosophorum dogmata?*” John Buckle, Trinity.

PORSON PRIZE. Shakspeare's King John, Act 4, Scene 2.—“*How oft the sight of means*” to “*an innocent child.*” John Hodgson, Trinity.

SIR W. BROWNE'S MEDALS. Greek Ode.—W. Selwyn, St. John's.
Latin Ode.—Robert Snow, do.
Epigrams.—B. H. Kennedy, do.

SEATONIAN PRIZE.—“*The Building and Dedication of the Second Temple.*” John Overton, M.A., Trinity.

LAW CASES

LAW CASES AND NARRATIVES

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, WESTMINSTER, FEB. 4.

Joseph v. Pebrer.

THIS was an action for money paid by the plaintiff for the defendant's use, which was tried before Mr. Justice Littledale, at Guildhall. It appeared that the plaintiff had purchased for the defendant ten shares in the Equitable Loan Bank Company, at a premium of 5*l.* 10*s.* per share, making a deposit of 1*l.* on each. Of the precise object of the society there was no evidence; but Mr. Marryat, the counsel for the plaintiff, in his opening, described it "as a very benevolent institution, proposing to lend small sums to the poor at 8 per cent., and thus to protect them from the exorbitant charges of pawnbrokers." It appeared, from a printed prospectus, that the capital was to be two millions; that the stock was to be divided into 40,000 transferable shares of 50*l.* each; and that the shareholders were to be subject to the orders and regulations made by the vice-presidents and committee, and to participate in all the benefits of an act of parliament, to be applied for in furtherance of the designs of the projectors. The plaintiff had delivered to the defendant a note, stating, that he had purchased ten shares for him "for the coming-out," at 5*l.* 10*s.* premium, and 1*l.* deposit. The defendant refused to accept the shares, on the ground that the

certificates were not in fact tendered to him at "the coming-out," but several days afterwards, when they had fallen in value. It was also objected, on his behalf, that the plaintiff had no right to recover, because the whole transaction was illegal, as relating to the purchase of shares in an illegal company, within the 6th Geo. 1st, c. 18, commonly called "the Bubble Act." The learned judge, reserving this point, left the jury to say, whether the plaintiff had used due diligence in obtaining and delivering the certificates: and they, on this direction, found for the plaintiff. In a former term a rule *nisi* was obtained for a nonsuit, on the ground of illegality, or for a new trial, on the ground of the plaintiff's neglect to deliver the certificates in time, according to the bargain.

Mr. Marryat and Mr. Andrews now showed cause against the rule. They contended that no evidence was adduced at the trial, from which the court could infer that the society was within the words or the purview of the statute of George 1st. Here was money actually advanced at the defendant's request; that advance must be taken to be made for something admitted to be of value by the party who authorized and requested it; and the object must be considered legal, until the contrary was shown. If the defendant, after employing the plaintiff to make this purchase, wished to in-

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sist that the thing to be bought was so illegal as to afford no ground of action, surely he was bound to establish the fact, and could not leave it to mere suspicion. There was no proof whatever that this company was of the description of those against which the act of George 1st pointed; the court, therefore, could not say, that the whole subject matter of the contract was unlawful; and the plaintiff was entitled to retain his verdict for the money which he had actually paid.

Mr. Gurney spoke in support of the rule.

The Lord Chief Justice, after consulting with the other judges, delivered his opinion as follows: I think that enough appears in this case to enable us to say, that the contract, on which the plaintiff seeks to recover, is void in law. Whether other evidence might have been adduced to change the aspect of the case, and to give to the bargain a legal character, I cannot say; I found my judgment solely on the evidence which was given. It appeared in that evidence, that certain persons had associated themselves to form a society or company to be called "The Equitable Loan Bank Company," which, at the time when the shares were purchased, had not received the sanction of an act of parliament, or of a royal charter. What the precise object of the association was, did not appear in evidence: but the very name implied that it was to lend money; and the learned counsel for the plaintiff, whose statement must be taken as correct against his own client, stated in his opening that its purpose was, to lend money at a higher rate of interest than that allowed by law, except to persons

who subject themselves to the regulations affecting pawnbrokers. Now it may not be illegal for persons to associate in order to obtain an act of parliament or a royal charter to sanction such a design, intending to carry their project into effect or not, as such sanction should be given or withheld; but if they go further, if, before they are so authorized, they create transferable shares, and require their subscribers to submit themselves to the orders of a committee, I am of opinion that they are doing that which the law will not warrant, and that all contracts made for the transfer of their shares are void. The language of 6 Geo. 1st, c. 18, is not very explicit; but in the 18th and 19th sections two marks and symbols are pointed out, as characterising the societies which the legislature intended to prohibit—the dividing stock into transferable shares, and the assumption of the powers of a corporate body; and, upon the evidence, both of these symbols belong to the company before us. The certificates produced purport to give to "the holder," whoever he may be, the right to certain shares; so that they are transferable without limit and without control. The prospectus, without which it would not appear whether any thing and what was the subject of contract, requires the subscribers to submit to the orders of the committee; and thus the society assume to act as a corporation, delegating to a select body the power to make by-laws to bind the others. Thus, then, the company is within the words of the statute; and is it not clearly within the mischiefs which it was intended to remedy? These very shares of 50*l*. each were sold at a

premium of *£*l. 10s. each; and the society, professing to have a capital of 2,000,000*£*., really had a capital advanced of only 40,000*£*.. We cannot shut our eyes to what is passing in the world around us; and unless we do, we must observe, that not only this, but many other societies, have sprung up, promising prospective and contingent benefits, sanctioned by no charter and unprotected by act of parliament; and that a dealing and traffic in their shares has arisen, never exceeded at any period, except, possibly, at that time when the legislature were obliged to interpose by the statute to which reference has been made. The effect of these companies is, to give opportunity and scope to gaming and rash speculation, which necessarily lead to misery and ruin; for in gaming and rash speculation, if one man gains, another must lose in proportion; whereas in commerce, fairly and honourably conducted, both the buyer and seller receive benefit. Taking this view of the tendency of this society, and thinking it characterized by two of the marks which the legislature has pointed out as distinguishing illegal companies, I feel bound to declare this dealing and traffic in its shares—for I need go no further—contrary to law. With this opinion, I think that, in the present state of the times, we should not discharge our duty, if we were to pause and deliberate where no doubt exists.

Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Justice Holroyd, and Mr. Justice Little-*dale* concurred, and distinguished the case from those of "*The King v. Webb*" and "*The King v. Bainbridge*," in which the shares were only transferable within a limited and select body. After

the learned judges had delivered their opinions,

The Lord Chief Justice said—There is a point which was not made in the argument, but which I will just mention. I am strongly inclined to think this buying and selling shares illegal at common law, as wagering and bargaining about an act of parliament to be applied for in future.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE ASSIZES.

Aylesbury.—Charles Lynn was indicted for the murder of Abraham Hogg, on the 7th of January, at Whaddon Chase.

The prisoner and the deceased had for a considerable number of years, worked together in a large Distillery, at Vauxhall in London. They left their employment in London on the 6th of January, and on the 7th they arrived at Brick Hill, in the County of Bucks, and agreed to sleep at the White Lion; but the prisoner, who was a stranger at Brick Hill, was absent from his lodgings at the White Lion, during that night, though his unfortunate companion slept there. On the following morning the prisoner and the deceased got upon the Eclipse Birmingham coach, with their luggage, and were driven on the road towards Shenley Brook End, which is within the limits of Whaddon Chase.

The circumstances of the murder were proved by George Beecham, a labourer, who stated, that he was at work near Snellswell Copse on the 7th of January last: two men passed, they were going towards Whaddon; witness was ditching up a hedge, and did not notice their faces; one

had an umbrella, and the other a gun-case; in about half an hour after, he heard alarming cries, which were not repeated, the sound came from the copse. Witness immediately got out of the ditch, and saw a man striking with a gun something on the ground; the man held the muzzle end in both his hands; he struck several times violently, until the gun broke; he continued the blows, even after the gun broke; he then threw away the piece of the gun, and walked backwards and forwards, as if looking at something; he walked a short distance, and picked up a bundle, and came towards witness. He pulled off his clothes, and put on a large fustian jacket and a hairy cap; he had on before a black hat, and a black coat; taking his hat in his hand, he went towards Shenley Common. Witness then went to the spot, and there saw the deceased; the blood was running very fresh from his wounds. There was a gun broken in two, a kerchief, and umbrella lying by him. The witness gave the alarm, and the prisoner was taken running out of the copse; on witness running towards him, he cried out, "What's your reward?" Witness asked him if he had got any fire-arms; the prisoner replied "No, for if he had, he would not be taken by him or any man alive." He again asked witness about the reward — "the blood money," and said, "You would take your own father's life for sixpence." He then said, it would break his friends hearts, when they heard of this. A Mr. Tarry asked, was the man in the wood quite dead? Prisoner said, he hoped he was.—On the Saturday after the murder, he was guarding the prisoner, who was

reading the Bible, when he jumped up on a chair, then on the table, and struck himself down with violence; his head was cut severely.

Mr. Justice Gazelee informed the prisoner, that if he had any thing to say to the Jury, now was his time, as his Counsel could not speak for him.

The prisoner, after standing mute for some time, addressed the Jury in a very unconnected strain. He said he could not work longer at Burnett's, because his mind was uneasy. He agreed to go with Abraham Hogg to Liverpool. On the Monday night he went out with Abraham, and drank wine. They got on the Liverpool coach at the Saracen's Head, and a black man (a sailor) on the top of the coach gave him gin out of several bottles, and made him drink it, and threw the bottles away. Abraham and the sailor whispered and chattered together, and they spoke to another man in a very suspicious manner. One of them said, "Oh, the job can be done," and they intended to murder him, he was sure. He told Abraham that there was something afloat, as he heard the men talking together about some pit and there was a plan to murder him. Just before he jumped off the coach he heard the man planning something, and he believed Abraham was concerned, and he jumped off the coach, as he had made up his mind to sleep at a farm-house, rather than go on and be murdered. Abraham followed him, and he again told him they intended to murder him; but Abraham said it was no such thing. When Abraham got on the hill, he said to him, "what do you do there, you have entered into a plan to murder me? you shall die with me," and he struck him over

the head and was afterwards taken. The rest of the prisoner's address was a tissue of incoherency, delivered without any appearance of being feigned.

The Jury retired to consider their verdict, and on their return, the Foreman said, "Guilty of killing the deceased, but we believe him insane at the time."

SUSSEX ASSIZES.

Threatening Letter.

Charles Holder and David Gardener were indicted on the statute of 4 Geo. 4th, c. 54. for feloniously sending a letter to the rev. Edmund Cartwright, clerk, threatening to accuse him of an infamous crime, for the purpose of extorting money. The prosecutor, Mr. Cartwright, was a highly respected clergyman, residing at Arundel. In February last, while he was on a visit to sir John Shelly, his lady bespoke a play at the Arundel theatre, in order to encourage the poor performers who had a bad season. He unexpectedly returned in the afternoon from sir John Shelly's, and the transaction, which was the subject of this prosecution, was disclosed by the following evidence:—The rev. E. Cartwright deposed, that having some flower plants at Pulborough, which he wished to have brought to Arundel in a barge by water, about a quarter before seven o'clock on Saturday the 26th of February, he sent for the prisoner Holder, who is a bargeman of Pulborough, to make arrangements for carrying them on the Monday following. The parlour door being wide open, Mrs. Cartwright came in; and then it was settled, that the prisoner should go for the

flowers on some future day, and he was sent away. A few minutes after seven o'clock, witness went out of his house to go to the play which had been bespoken by his wife, and wishing to make the prisoner some little recompense for the trouble he had given him, told his servant boy, C. Tune, to call Holder back. The boy immediately went after the prisoner and brought him back, and witness met them in the High-street of Arundel, and gave the prisoner a shilling. Witness then went to the theatre, being then about ten minutes after seven, and remained there until half-past ten. About four o'clock on Monday following, his servant boy gave him a letter expressed in the worst orthography, and dated "Arundel, 1825." It stated, that about eight o'clock on Saturday evening, the 26th of February, the writer saw Mr. Cartwright and Charles Holder, in a lane, conducting themselves in a manner too horrible to mention. It then threatened that if Mr. Cartwright did not give the writer satisfaction, he should write immediately to Mrs. Cartwright. The letter then concluded in these words:—"You ast him about the rev. that was hounq, and the lad that lived with him. If you chews to satersfy Holder and me, we will keepe it seckered as thou we was meacons.

(Signed) "C. HOULDER,
"D. G."

Mr. Cartwright, being unwilling to alarm his wife, determined not to take any notice of the letter until early the next morning, when he took it to Mr. Richard Holmes, his attorney, and asked him what he ought to do in such an infamous business. In consequence of the advice of Mr. Holmes, he determined to find out who the

writer of the letter was; and afterwards, whilst he was with Mr. Holmes, he saw both the prisoners pass by Mr. Holmes's window. Mr. Holmes immediately expressed his suspicions that David Gardener was the writer of the letter, and particularly that the initials "D. G." at the bottom were his. It was then arranged, that a warrant should be taken out, that witness should mark some money, and that he should send word to Holder for him and the person who wrote the letter, to call at his house at eight o'clock in the evening, when constables were to be in attendance to apprehend them. At eight o'clock the same evening, the prisoners came to witness's house and were shown into his study. Witness said to Gardener, "What could induce you to write such a letter, which you must know to be untrue?" Gardener said, "It is all true; I was close by where you were, and I heard and saw every thing. After you were gone, I went up to Holder, who was crying like a child, and he then told me what had passed." Upon which witness said, "Although the charge is untrue, I should be sorry to have it talked about." Gardener then said, "If you pay us, we will keep it as secret as the grave." Witness asked him what he expected. Gardener then said, "From any other gentlemen, I should expect 100*l.*; but, as I have a great respect for you, I will take only 50*l.*;" and added, that the same thing lately happened to another gentleman, whom he, witness, knew very well, and was a rich man, and he gave him 50*l.*; and that he discovered it in the same way, being near the place where the parties were standing. Witness then told the prisoners, that he had not

so much money by him, but would give them the contents of his purse, and pay the remainder on Thursday. Witness then gave each of the prisoners a sovereign, a half crown, and a shilling, which had been all previously marked by witness and Mr. Holmes. The prisoner Gardener then said, "To show you that I act honourable, I will give you a receipt," and immediately wrote the following words and figures on a piece of paper: "That other gentleman gave to me to keep the socked—

£50 0 0

2 7 0

47 13 0"

The prisoners then quitted the house, but were immediately taken into custody by the constables, and the money found upon them, which witness now identified.

Mrs. Cartwright confirmed her husband's testimony, as did also the servant of Mr. Cartwright, and Mr. Holmes, the attorney. One of the performers at the theatre, on the night of the 26th of February, proved that, on that evening, Mrs. Cartwright had bespoken a play, from motives of kindness to the players, who had had a bad season. She had taken a box for herself and friends near the stage. Witness, just before the commencement of the play, looked through a hole in the curtain, and saw Mr. Cartwright, Mrs. Cartwright, and another lady, sitting in the box. It was then exactly a quarter after seven o'clock. Mr. Cartwright remained in the box during the whole performance. Two constables proved, that about eight o'clock on the evening of the 28th of February, they apprehended the prisoners coming out of the house of Mr. Cartwright, and on searching

them, they found on each a sovereign, an half crown, and a shilling. The money was produced and identified by the prosecutor and Mr. Holmes. This was the case for the prosecution.

The prisoners being called upon for their defence, they both repeated the charge, and persisted in stating that the contents of the letter were true. They called no witnesses. The counsel for the prosecution said, they were possessed of evidence to show that, in point of fact, the prisoner Gardener was in bed at his lodgings, seven miles from the spot, at the very time when he represented himself to have witnessed the supposed transaction in question; but the learned judge said, that such evidence was quite unnecessary, the utter falsehood of the charge having been demonstrated by the witnesses already examined.

The jury immediately found the prisoners guilty.—Mr. Baron Graham sentenced the prisoners to be transported for the term of their natural lives.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH
APRIL 15.

Byrne v. Parkins.

Mr. C. Phillips stated the case on the part of the plaintiff. The plaintiff became the object of commiseration in consequence of the vices of another individual; and Mr. Parkins undertook to collect and receive the sums which might be subscribed for his benefit. The charge against Mr. Parkins was, that he withheld a portion of those sums. It would be shown, that early in September, 1822, he confessed that he had received 150*l.* on account of Byrne, and this not boasting—not jocosely—but as a

matter of business and calculation, to Mr. Cobbett, who interested himself in the plaintiff's favour. Mr. Parkins proposed to remit 100*l.* to Byrne in Ireland, from which Mr. Cobbett dissuaded him, and cautioned him to take care, on his own account, how he advanced so much money, which might never be repaid. "Oh," replied Mr. Parkins, "I can be no sufferer, for I have already received 150*l.*" Now he would produce the defendant's own account delivered to Mrs. Byrne, acknowledging the receipt of 150*l.* after the arrival of Byrne in England, and making, together with the 150*l.* mentioned to Mr. Cobbett, the sum of 300*l.*

Mr. William Cobbett was then called, and appeared in the box.

Mr. Parkins: Now, Mr. Cobbett, let me ask, do you believe in the Bible?—Mr. Cobbett: Let me ask you, if you believe that you are the father of Hannah White's bastard child.

The Lord Chief Justice: Pray, Sir, answer the question.

Mr. Cobbett: It is not the Bible, it is the Testament.

Mr. Parkins: Do you believe in it?—Mr. Cobbett: I do believe in it.

Mr. Cobbett was then examined by Mr. Patteson, and gave evidence as follows:—I know Mr. Parkins and Byrne. I recollect a subscription being collected for the plaintiff. I had a conversation with Mr. Parkins in September, 1822, about a fortnight before Byrne's arrival in England. Mr. Parkins told me he had written a day or two before to Dublin, signifying his readiness to send 100*l.* to a Mr. Stanton, the editor of a newspaper, on account of Byrne. I advised him not to send the 100*l.*, as it would be better to keep it till

Byrne arrived, and give it him here; and I asked him how he could venture to send 100*l*. already, expressing my surprise that he had the means of doing so in his hands. He replied, "Why, man, I have got 150*l*. in my hands." It might be a little more, or a little less; but 150*l*. was the sum I understood him to mean, and which he certainly mentioned. I think the conversation ended in his agreement not to send the 100*l*. He did not speak boastingly; we were talking seriously of the matter. I was urging him not to lay out the money improvidently; and to be careful how he sent it to Ireland. When Byrne came, he obviously was destitute of means, except from the subscription, though something had been given to bring him over. On the 1st or 2nd of November, I had a conversation with Mr. Parkins as to how Byrne should live most economically till the subscription should be completed. I proposed that he should go to live with Mr. Blair, a farmer, at Worth, in Sussex, where he would live at very little expense, and that expense I was willing to bear myself, that his money might not be wasted. Mr. Parkins objected to that plan, and said he had a place for him to reside in, at no expense at all—that the little victuals he would want, he would give him; and that he (Mr. Parkins) wanted Byrne to go round with him to meetings and societies, that he might show the people the sufferer, and induce them to contribute for him. I yielded, on this, though with great reluctance; he overpowered me with professions of sincerity: I thought him sincere; I could not think otherwise.—Mr. Parkins then began to cross-examine Mr. Cobbett. As you have told a long story about me which I

know nothing about, I will ask you a few questions. Pray what trade are you?—Mr. Cobbett: What trade? I am neither a dog-seller nor a coach-maker.—The lord chief justice, with much urbanity, said, "That is not the way to answer the question."—Mr. Cobbett: must I answer it my lord?—The Lord Chief Justice: Why not? cannot you say you are a bookseller, if you are so? It is not for me to instruct you; but I have heard you are so.—Mr. Cobbett: Well, I am a bookseller. I never saw you but once before you spoke about Byrne, when you told me you were the son of the duke of Norfolk, and he owed you 28,000*l*. I do not believe a word of it. You also told me, lord Sidmouth had paraded his daughters before you, to get you to marry one of them. The witness was cross-examined as to his having written certain articles in *The Statesman* and *the Register*, none of which, however, were read; and being asked whether he had not recommended Parkins to invest 100*l*. in American stock for Byrne. Replied: No, never. I never recommended stock to any human being—no paper money. "Get your money and lock it up," I have said to everybody. If I recommended that you should take the chair at Byrne's dinner, it was because you had the money.—I said, "What are we to do? If we go without Parkins, he has the money, and he will sack it."—Mr. Parkins:—Did I not offer to leave the chair, in consequence of your introducing something about the bishop?—No; I thought you went to it a great deal too eagerly, and stuck to it a great deal too long.—Mr. Robert Bell stated, that, in the spring of 1823, the defendant told him he

had not paid Byrne all the money he had received for him; and in the winter of the same year, he told witness he had employed him to take care of his stables.—Catherine Byrne, daughter of the plaintiff, proved an account delivered by the defendant to her mother. The account was read, and stated the subscriptions received, to the 7th April 1823, to be 151*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*—This was the plaintiff's case.

Mr. Parkins called Mr. Henry Hunt, who stated, that, in November, 1822, the defendant introduced the plaintiff to him as the injured Byrne, and mentioned the sum that had been subscribed for him to that time, which was certainly under 50*l.* Two or three days after, Byrne called on him, and said Parkins was going to set him up in a livery-stable, and requested witness to send him his horses.—Several witnesses proved payments of small sums by Parkins on Byrne's account.—Mr. Phillips admitted that the plaintiff had received 50*l.* from the defendant.—Mr. Tozer was called and sworn, but it appeared he came only to speak to the character of Scott, who was not examined.—Mr. C. Phillips: Pray, Sir, were you not principal operator to the late Johanna Southcote?—The Lord Chief Justice: You need not answer that question; it has nothing to do with this cause.—Witness: My lord, I have no objection to answer it. I was—and I think it an honour of which I may boast before the whole world.

The Jury found for the plaintiff, damages 153*l.* 5*s.* and costs.

REPORT OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

At the court of Carlton-House, the 14th of June, 1825. Pre-

sent, The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas, there was this day read at the Board, a report from a committee of the lords of his majesty's most hon. privy council, dated the 7th of last month, in the words following, viz.:—

“Your majesty having been pleased, by your order in council of the 15th of November, 1822, to refer unto this committee, the humble petition of William Rough, sergeant at law, late president of the honourable the court of criminal and civil justice of the united colony of Demerara and Essequibo: setting forth, that the petitioner, in the beginning of the year 1816, went out from England in the above-mentioned capacity, and resided abroad as president until December 10, 1821. That, however, in the month of October of that year, by a violent act of authority, the petitioner was suspended from the exercise of his functions in such office, by his excellency major-general Murray, lieutenant-governor of the said colony. That the petitioner during the weighty and important disputes that have agitated that colony, over the court of criminal and civil justice, of which it was his lot to preside, has ever been fixed and constant in his determination, fearlessly to confide in the law and in your majesty, a sentiment which at various stages of the contentious transactions in which his duty to your majesty has engaged him, he has undeviatingly and perpetually expressed, that your majesty's principal secretary of state for the colonial department, the right hon. earl Bathurst, although he has not deemed it expedient to refer the petitioner's case, upon his request, for the opinion of your majesty's

legal officers, has yet nevertheless been pleased to avoid himself making any final decision thereon, and has further been indulgent enough to engage to the petitioner, that he shall be aided and assisted with all documents and evidence from time to time lodged by the petitioner in his (the colonial) department, so that the petitioner's case may, as a whole, be fully heard and investigated. That the petitioner, therefore, conceiving himself to have been deeply injured and aggrieved by the above act of his excellency major-general John Murray, lieutenant-governor aforesaid, as well also as oppressed by the general conduct as connected with and leading to the said act of suspension of the said John Murray, from August 1, 1819, down to June and July of the year 1822, respectfully and humbly prays to be permitted, through your majesty's grace and favour, to state publicly his complaint and wrongs before your majesty in council. That the petitioner desirous of avoiding, if possible, the necessity of resorting on his part to his legal remedies of indictment and action (measures painful and distressing), respectfully entreats and begs, that after a perusal of his case, and documents by the right hon. the earl lord president, it be the gracious order and command of your majesty that the petitioner be referred for hearing, and for the production of further evidence to your majesty's right hon. privy council, and therein it may be agreed upon and determined what due reparation should be accorded to the petitioner, for the injuries to his honour and character which in the service of your majesty he has personally and officially sustained; and as the petitioner, if he had recourse to

harsher proceedings, would be empowered under the fatherly and protecting statute passed in the 42nd year of your majesty's most pious parent, his late majesty of blessed memory, to pray the punishment of deprivation of professional military rank against a lieutenant-governor committing wrong, as the petitioner alleges the before-mentioned major-general Murray to have done; so, now the petitioner earnestly prays, that it may be referred by your majesty's gracious sense of justice, to your said right hon. privy council, to say whether such censure be not the only adequate reproof which your right hon. council can recommend to your majesty under the circumstances, to be made good by evidence. Lastly, the petitioner respectfully prays, that your majesty may be graciously pleased to relieve as early as possible the petitioner's mind from the painful consideration that he, as a judicial servant of your majesty, has been interrupted in and removed from (however undeservedly) the exercise of his functions, and with a view to extend to him such relief, that your majesty may be pleased to direct his case to be forthwith referred to your right honourable privy council, as referred. The lords of the committee, in obedience to your majesty's said order of reference, took the said petition into their early consideration, with the documents accompanying the same; and after several meetings on the subject matter thereof, directed that the petitioner should be informed that their lordships having repeatedly taken his said petition into consideration, together with the various and voluminous papers which had been successively presented by him, found it impossible

for them to proceed in the matter, unless he should reduce to a distinct and specific form, such charges as he might be prepared to prove against lieutenant-governor Murray, in order that, if necessary, they might be transmitted to the said lieutenant-governor for his answer; and should also specify distinctly the relief for which he prayed; and their lordships having considered the letters of the petitioner in reply, directed that he should be informed, that in conformity to the intimation which had been conveyed to him, their lordships were ready to receive such articles of charge as he might think himself prepared to prove against the said lieutenant-governor, and that it would be convenient if he would specify the particular facts to be adduced in proof under each article. And a paper having been accordingly put in by the petitioner, containing sundry articles of charge against the said lieutenant-governor, their lordships directed that a copy of the said paper should be transmitted to your majesty's attorney and solicitor general for their report, whether the said articles of charge were sufficiently precise and proper to be admitted for the purpose of calling on lieutenant-governor Murray to give an answer thereto. And your majesty's said law officers having reported as their opinion, that the said articles of charge were not, in their then state, sufficiently precise to be admitted for the said purpose, the petitioner was informed to that effect; and a further representation, with several additional documents, having been sent in by him, the same were transmitted to the attorney and solicitor general, who having reported that the said further statement of charges, with the exception of the last article, on

which lieutenant-governor Murray was accused of illegally suspending the late president (the petitioner) from his office, were still, in their opinion, not sufficiently definite and precise for the purpose of calling on lieutenant-governor Murray to give an answer thereto, the petitioner was acquainted therewith. And their lordships having subsequently received several letters and papers from the petitioner, he was required to state whether he was desirous that the only charge which, in their opinion, was sufficiently precise to be proper to be transmitted for answer to lieutenant-governor Murray should be so transmitted, or whether he was also prepared to reduce into a more precise shape any or all of the remaining allegations; and the petitioner having given no explicit answer to the said communication, their lordships did, on the 10th of July, 1823, cause a copy of the said petition, and also a copy of the said last article of charge, to be transmitted to lieutenant-governor Murray for his answer in writing to the said charge forthwith. That such answer was not returned for a considerable time, owing to the circumstances represented by lieutenant-governor Murray; but having at length been received, and their lordships having acceded to an application of the petitioner to be heard by counsel, and having signified to him that he was at liberty to be heard by his counsel, and also to the agents of lieutenant-governor Murray that he might also be heard by his counsel, or otherwise, if he should so think fit; their lordships did, on the 19th and 28th of February, and the 3rd of March last, hear counsel on behalf of both parties, and their lordships having since resumed the consi-

deration of the whole matter, and having maturely deliberated thereupon, beg leave humbly to submit to your majesty their opinion upon the charge of Mr. Sergeant Rough against lieutenant-governor Murray, as exhibited in the proceedings before them, which charge was as follows:—

“ ‘Your lordships’ petitioner complains of the illegal and unwarrantable outrage by which, without delinquency or charge, without a shadow of legal or moral guilt, he was suspended from his office of president.

“ ‘He complains of every aggravation by which such a proceeding could be accompanied. He complains that his secretary was turned out of his apartments, which were forcibly seized; that his own library, books, and papers were violently taken possession of; that his suspension was blazoned forth in an unnecessary proclamation, published in the Royal Gazette; that his place was filled up by an appointment most illegal and improper; that a mock procession and a vulgar riot, by which the enemies of your petitioner celebrated their triumph over him, the law, and the public peace, was encouraged and applauded by the governor, whose lawless violence had thus gratified their wanton malignity.’

“ Upon this charge it is the opinion of the lords of the committee, that, under all the circumstances of the case, lieutenant-governor Murray was not justified by any sufficient necessity in suspending Mr. Sergeant Rough from his office of president; and that the conduct of the said lieutenant-governor was likewise reprehensible in not having taken any measures for preventing a procession, of which previous public notice had

been given, which procession was evidently designed as an insult to the president (whom he had suspended) and threatened not only his personal safety, but the public peace.

“ Their lordships beg leave further humbly to submit, that in the transactions which preceded the suspension, and which were accompanied by much irritation between the parties, they see cause to regret the indiscreet conduct pursued by Mr. Sergeant Rough upon some occasions, and also the remissness of lieutenant-governor Murray in not sufficiently maintaining the respect due from the inhabitants of the colony to the judicial character and authority of Mr. Sergeant Rough, and the court over which he presided; and in not endeavouring to protect them from a series of libellous calumnies to which they were exposed.

“ But the lords of the committee are induced to think, that the disputes which arose between the parties in question were owing, in a considerable degree, to the undefined nature of their respective authorities as governor and president, in a colony where these offices had been formerly united, and to the difficulties arising from the want of an established table or standard of fees in the courts of justice, concerning which there was a discordance of opinion and a clashing of authorities.

“ And the lords of the committee beg leave further humbly to submit, that they have thought it their duty to take these difficulties into consideration in forming a judgment upon the conduct of each of the parties.”

His majesty having taken the said report into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of

his privy council, to approve thereof.

JAMES BULLER.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH,

JULY 1

Blore v. Stockdale.

This was an action against the defendant, as publisher of the "Memoirs of Harriet Wilson," for an alleged scandalous and defamatory libel concerning the plaintiff. The damages were laid at 500*l*. Plea, not guilty.

Mr. Scarlett stated the case. The plaintiff was a tradesman, carrying on the business of a stone-mason and statuary, in Stratford-street, Piccadilly; he had been many years a married man, and was the father of a large family of children. The defendant, Mr. Stockdale, was a bookseller, and the publisher of the work in which this libel appeared. The book, upon the face of it, professed to be, a history of the life and adventures of a common prostitute, of the name of Harriet Wilson. The libel was contained in a pretended letter written by Fanny to her sister Harriet, which was in these terms; — "Apropos! Talking of vulgarity, I have had a proposal of marriage since I saw you from Mr. Blore the stone-mason, who keeps a shop in Piccadilly. Parker says it is all my fault, for being so very humble and civil to everybody; but you must recollect this man was our near neighbour, and when we were all children together, and I cannot think I had any right to refuse answering his first civil inquiry after my health, by which he no doubt thought, as a man of good property, and better expectations, he did me honour. Since then he

has often joined me in my little rural walks, early in the morning. When first his conversation began to wax tender, I scarcely believed my ears; however, those soft speeches were speedily succeeded by a proposal of marriage! You know my foolish way of laughing at every thing of this kind, which is what encouraged him to argue the point, after I had begged to decline his polite offer. 'Look y' here, my dear lady,' said he, 'these here officers cut a splash! And it's all very fine being called Mrs. Parker, and the like o' that; but then it's nothing compared to a *rale* husband. Now I means *onorable*, remember that.' I was interrupting him, 'Come, I dont tax you, my dear, to make up your mind this morning. Marriage is a serious kind of a thing, and I wants no woman for to marry me, till she has determined to make an industrious good wife. Not as I should have any objection to your taking a bit of pleasure of a Sunday, and wearing the best of every thing; but at the same time we must stick to the main chance for a few years longer, if ever we wishes for to keep our *willa*, and be *rarely* genteel and respectable. Not but what I have got now as good a *shay* and *oss* as any man need to wish for, and an *ouse* over my head, full of handsome furniture, and plenty of *statlers* (statues), still I looks forwards to better things.' Though it is morally and physically impossible for a woman, be she what or who she may, to attach herself to any thing so low and vulgar as this poor Mr. Blore, after she has acquired the taste by the habit of good society, still I certainly have a right to feel obliged to any honest man who yet considers me worthy to become his

partner for life, and I could not have said any thing cross or harsh to him for the world. You have no idea what difficulty I found in making him believe that I would not marry him. 'There, my dear,' said he, after I had assured him over and over again that I must really decline his offer, 'there, my dear! I will leave you now, I don't want you to decide all at once; but remember you must not let what I've been saying about our minding the main chance frighten you, because you'll find me a very reasonable good-natured fellow; and as for going to the play, if you are fond of that, I can get orders for the pit ~~whenever~~ I like.'—The object of this was to hold him up to ridicule in the first place, by putting vulgar and illiterate language into his mouth; and, in the second, to impute to him the bad taste of making a serious offer of marriage to a common prostitute, independently of the gross violation of morality and decency of such an offer on the part of a married man with a family of children.

The plaintiff's witnesses proved the extensive sale of the book.—A Mr. William Smith a linen-draper in Half-moon-street, said, he knew the father and mother of Harriet Wilson, when they lived in Queen-street, May-fair. The father's name was De Boucher. He had seen him from time to time. He kept a small shop for cleaning silk stockings. He knew Harriet and Fanny de Boucher. He knew Harriet by the name of Wilson; she used to buy goods at his shop as late as 1808. He had very little knowledge of Fanny; she might be a year or two younger than Harriet. He knew them, when they were all children together.

Mr. Stockdale, who appeared in person, read a long written defence, in which he complained that a number of persons had combined together to effect his ruin, by bringing similar actions against him. Although the "Memoirs of Harriet Wilson," had been described in harsh terms, he ventured to say that it was one of the most important works, from its tendency to improve the morals of society (excepting such as were of divine origin), that had ever been issued from the press; and he doubted not that its utility and beneficial consequences would last as long as time should endure. Neither learning nor talent was necessary to show how little foundation there was for this action. He complained that he had been threatened by certain noble persons, whose conduct had been exposed in the "Memoirs," and that these and other persons were at the bottom of the conspiracy against him. He also complained of the manner in which he had been attacked by the base hireling press, and particularly by a Sunday paper, called the British Lion, which was obviously set up for the express purpose of vilifying his character, and calling in question the integrity of his motives. After referring to several numbers of this paper, he broadly asserted that the plaintiff was in league with its Editor, for the purpose of furthering the conspiracy against him. He referred to a letter in one of the copies, supposed to have been written by Mr. Blore's attorney to the Editor, as evidence of the truth of his assertion. He then spoke of the general accuracy of the "Memoirs," and commended their tendency to expose the vices of the age, particularly in high life, and

their ameliorating effects upon the morals of the country. Adverting to the supposed libel, he contended, that there was no evidence whatever that the plaintiff was the identical person there mentioned. For any thing that appeared to the contrary, the letter applied to the plaintiff's son, who might have been of an age quite sufficient to make an overture of marriage to Fanny de Boucher. But assuming that the plaintiff was the person meant, still where was the harm in all this? There was no attack upon the plaintiff's moral character, nor was there any injury done him in his trade. The utmost the supposed libel amounted to, was an attack on his *cockneyism*.

The first witness called was the plaintiff's son, to show that the libel applied to him and not to his father.

Robert Blore, junior, examined by the defendant:—I did not know Fanny Parker, otherwise de Boucher. I am quite certain of it. I am certain I never saw her, to my recollection. I never proposed marriage to her. I know of no conversation ever having taken place between me and my father on the subject of this action. Cross-examined by Mr Jones?—My brother is four years younger than me.

The defendant then called the honourable George Lamb (who did not appear), and was proceeding to give the names of other witnesses, when—

The Lord Chief Justice interposed, and said: If you will take my advice, you will abstain from calling any more witnesses, if the object of their evidence is to prove the truth of other parts of this publication, because such evidence is inadmissible. If you will take my advice, you will not call them,

for they will do you no good. The defendant submitted to the learned Judge's advice.

Mr. Robinson, the plaintiff's attorney, was then called by Mr. Jones, and he denied that he had written the letter to the Editor of the British Lion, which was read by Mr. Stockdale in his defence.

The Jury found their Verdict for the plaintiff.—Damages 300*l*.

PIRACY.—ST. CHRISTOPHER,
JULY 19.

Competency of Slave Testimony.

In the Court of Admiralty Sessions, John Fletcher and William Arrindell, free black men, were tried for a felony on the high seas. The prosecution was conducted by his Honour the Attorney-General, Mr. Skilling, and Mr. Smith; the defence by Mr. Woodcock and Mr. Hanley.

Fletcher was first put on his trial; and Mr. Smith opened the case, and stated the particulars—namely, that the prisoner, with his accomplice Arrindell, had taken away from Nevis, in a boat, a slave named Branch Hull, on the night of the 10th of October last, and had thrown him overboard, detaining his clothes and other articles; for which robbery he was indicted. The attorney-general rose to examine the evidence; when the prisoner's counsel objected to a witness called, who was a slave, on the ground of his condition rendering him incompetent to give evidence in any court in the island, under the existing laws. The counsel for the prosecution replied to this objection; and the court having deliberated thereon, his honour the chief justice delivered the following opinion:—

"We know that the courts have long since disregarded the subtle grounds upon which the old cases rested, as to the competency of witnesses; that they have endeavoured, as far as possible, and consistently with existing authorities, to let the objection go to the credit, rather than to the competency, of a witness. We adopt this principle in its fullest extent, and, convinced that it is both expedient and salutary, as tending to the attainment of the great ends of justice, I shall proceed to consider the objection taken to the competency of this witness. He is a slave, and it is contended, that being a slave, his testimony, by the usage of the other courts of judicature in this island, cannot be received. This opinion was supported by some positions, for which I in vain required that authority should be cited. It was urged, that by the practice of other courts, such testimony is rejected, as affecting the remotest interest of any one who claims to be free; but this is too broadly laid down. A mere claim to freedom would not be sufficient—the party must be actually free. I well remember the case which has been cited; for I presided in the court of King's-bench and Common Pleas, on the occasion when the court rejected the evidence of a free man, relating to a fact which occurred whilst he was in a state of slavery; and I had the misfortune to differ from my learned associates upon that occasion; for I could not reconcile the principle with any notion of justice or of reason, that this man being free, should be deemed by law competent as evidence of a fact which occurred yesterday, whereby the life of a fellow-creature might be taken away, but,

being a slave the day before, his evidence is to be rejected upon the most trivial question of property, belonging to a free person, and arising during the period of his servitude. We have no law, whereby the evidence of a slave is rendered inadmissible in regard to free persons, in our courts of justice; but it is the usage of these courts, and therefore there is all the force of the law to reject it; and it may thus be accounted for:—When our courts were first established, our slaves were savages from the coast of Africa. Their want of reason and understanding rendered them, as the same defects would have rendered any other individual, incompetent as witnesses. That objection arising from their barbarism has, by the received opinion and the practice of the court, been attached ever since to the servile condition; although by the progress of christianity, and of consequent civilization, the force of that objection is weakened; and we now see that it is safe, and expedient, and just, that such an impediment to the investigation of truth and justice should be removed—under those precautions and safeguards which the peculiar constitution of our society requires. We at once admit that the uniform and solemn decisions of a court are binding upon the practice of that court; but it may not be contended that they are binding upon any other independent court of judicature. It so happens that the commissioners now presiding, are the judges of the court of King's-bench and Common Pleas, where our minds are habituated to the rejection of the evidence of a slave, as affecting in the remotest degree the interest of a free person. But

it has been the pleasure of his majesty to name other persons as his commissioners, who are strangers to the colony, to its courts, and its customs, to whom the practice of another court (which practice is a departure from the grand principles that govern the rules of evidence), as binding upon this, must have appeared, as indeed it does to me, a very strong attempt to invade their reason and their judgment. I will also put a case, not so happily, indeed, as it has been put by the attorney-general, but still disposing of the question. Under the authority of this commission, the court can assemble only in this island; but it might have been the pleasure of his majesty to authorize the commissioners to hold the court in other islands also—in Dominica, for instance. In Dominica, the evidence of slaves, under certain regulations, is admitted, as affecting free persons, in their common law courts. Is this court then to shift its practice according to the shifting laws and usages of the several islands? Surely we must be governed by one prevailing comprehensible system, founded upon the law of the realm of England. But it has been said in argument, that the word slave is unknown to the law of England. I am not prepared to admit that. It was not only known to the law of England, but was also visited with the disabilities of the servile condition; but among these disabilities, we do not find his incompetency as a witness. In 3rd 'Blackstone's Commentaries,' we find that the slave or bondman, not being *liber et legalis homo*, was not allowed to sit on juries—but we search in vain for any disqualification of him as a witness. This is an offence

not against this colony, except as it is a component part of the empire. But, after all, is not the question absolutely disposed of by the authority under which we are assembled? The 46th Geo. 3rd., c. 54, says, that the offence which is now the subject of investigation shall be inquired of, adjudged, and determined, according to the common course of the laws of this realm, and not otherwise, in any of his majesty's colonies, by virtue of the commission before us. We have, therefore, simply to inquire, what are the disabilities which, in the common course of the law of the realm, render a witness incompetent. These objections, we find, are fourfold (1 Phil. 18). The first ground of incompetency is want of reason or understanding—a second ground is defect of religious principles—a third ground arises from conviction of certain crimes, or from infamy of character—the fourth and most general cause of incompetency, is interest. And in 'Jordaine v. Lashbrooke' (7 T. R., 610), Mr. Justice Lawrence said, 'I find no rule less comprehensive than this, that all persons are admissible witnesses who have the use of their reason, and such religious belief as to feel the obligation of an oath, who have not been convicted of any infamous crime, and who are not influenced by interest.' Abstractedly speaking, there cannot be any more reason for suspecting the evidence of the witness on the floor, than that of any other individual under the same circumstances as the injured party. If his evidence is clear, full, impartial, free from all suspicion and bias, he will produce in every mind, even in the most scrupulous, the strongest and deepest conviction.

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tion, without any regard being had to his servile and degraded condition. If, on the contrary, by any contradictory statements, or by any of those indications which those who are practised in our courts know how to detect and to expose, as discrediting a witness, he will not be worthy of credit, and all that he utters will fall harmless, as it regards the prisoner at the bar. In short, it is the character of the witness, and the character of the evidence, that must prevail [1 Phil. 148]. Under these considerations, it is our unanimous opinion that this is a competent witness."

The witness, Branch Hull, was then sworn, and stated the circumstances in substance as follows:—That he met the prisoner one day in Charlestown, and went, by his invitation, to his house; prisoner inquired, if he was a freeman; witness replied "no;" prisoner said, "what! such a man as you a slave?" and asked to whom witness belonged; he replied, "to Mr. Webbe;" prisoner told him, that he had carried many friends from several islands, and, if witness would get a little money, he would carry him; witness asked how much he would carry him away for; he said a doubloon; and told him, on his departure, that he must keep a still tongue, and say nothing about it. Witness went to town another day, and prisoner asked him if he was ready; he replied, "I am ready—what do you ask me now?" prisoner said, "as you have been picking up money a long time, 20 dollars;" witness proposed to him to take stock, to which he agreed, and witness was to carry him a pig for four dollars the following Sunday; the prisoner said, "If any body

asks you about the pig, say it is mine, that I bought it from you;" witness carried him the pig, and asked him, if he took him away, where he would put him? he said, "How can you ask so foolish—do you think I am going to put you where you will be troubled? give me 20 dollars, and I will give you a pass; look at your master's negro, William Laurence, I took him away, and he is making plenty of money;" told witness to call next night; when prisoner took him to Arrindell's house, and the bargain was made—witness was to give a goat and two sheep, and what money he could get; witness carried the sheep to Fletcher and Arrindell, and gave the latter two dollars towards the passage money; this was on Friday; prisoner told him to call the next day early, and he would take him away; he went, carried his clothes to Arrindell's house, and slept at Fletcher's that night; on Sunday morning, prisoner said, "You must not stay here through the day, people will suspect;" witness went to Black-rock Fort, and remained there till night, when he returned to prisoner, and told him, he had forgot his promise about the pass; prisoner wrapped him up in the boat's sails, and told him to stay until he came for him; prisoner came, and witness assisted in carrying five or six boxes of salt fish and other things to the boat; and also put into it his clothes; prisoner, Arrindell, and witness, got into the boat (called the Vigilant, belonging to Mary Gardner), and proceeded to sea; it was very calm; witness asked for something to eat, prisoner said he had not a knife, witness gave him his, which he did not return, and witness afterwards saw he had one tied up

in a handkerchief, which gave him suspicion; shortly after, prisoner said to witness, "We are going to gibe;" they were then in the channel between Montserrat and Rodonda, Arrindell steering; prisoner went to trim the boat, and said to witness, "We are going to gibe, you must sit on the gunnel;" witness sat close to, but not on, the gunnel; prisoner edged up to him, and bade him sit on the gunnel; he did so, and Fletcher and Arrindell then spoke in some language he did not understand; Arrindell afterwards said to prisoner, "What the devil are you about?" upon which, prisoner took witness by the leg, and chucked him overboard, saying, "Ah, my boy, I have got you, you will soon be stiff;" witness caught the boat aft, and told prisoner it was cruel; Arrindell laid hold of his wrists, saying, "Let go the boat, you d—d rascal!" witness held on; prisoner came to the stern, held witness's head down on the gunnel, and Arrindell raised the tiller; witness looked up, and exclaimed, "Oh, God!" and Arrindell let the tiller fall; prisoner said, "What the devil are you doing, why not kill the man? do you want a fishing-boat to come up, and make trouble for us, and we shall not be able to go to Nevis again?" Prisoner then stretched out his foot for the knife that had fallen out of his handkerchief, which witness seeing, he slipped away, and went down in the water; when he rose, he pretended to be unable to swim; prisoner said, "Ah, my boy, I have put you where I have put many, in a few minutes you'll be stiff;" this happened between one and two in the morning of Monday (Oct. 11); they had left Nevis the preceding

night late; the boat sailed away with witness's clothes, &c. which he never recovered: he remained in the sea until nine or ten o'clock, when he was picked up by a fishing-boat; he had been swimming all the time, endeavouring to get back to Nevis.

John Wilkinson sworn. — He said, that he had gone out fishing early on the morning of the 11th October, and seeing something at a distance in the sea he made up to it, and it proved to be Branch Hull, who attempted to get into the boat, but was unable to do so from weakness; witness assisted him in, and he sat down, trembling very much, and, on recovering a little strength, he related to witness the circumstances he had given in evidence; when picked up, he was about three miles from the land.

The counsel for the prisoner declined any further interference in a case of guilt so heinous and palpable, and the court called on him for his defence. What he stated fully corroborated the evidence given, but he denied any wilful intention of destroying the man he had thrown overboard, who, he expected, he said, would have easily made the shore.

His honour the chief justice charged the jury, who immediately returned a verdict of *Guilty*.

Another jury was then empanelled, and the other prisoner, Arrindell, put on his trial; and, on the same evidence, he was likewise found *Guilty*.

The sentence of the law was then pronounced on them.

On the day appointed for their execution, they were conveyed from the gaol, in a cart, to the bay at the foot of the Pond estate, where the gallows was erected; and

were both launched into eternity, in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators.

KILKENNY ASSIZES.

Farley v. Joseph Timothy Haydn.

This was an action against the defendant as part proprietor and general editor of the *Dublin Star* newspaper, for a libel on the character of the plaintiff, published in that paper on the 16th of March, 1824. In addition to Mr. Scott, who is a king's counsel, and Mr. Hatchell, who is a gentleman in respectable practice at the bar, the defendant brought down Mr. T. Glascock, a Dublin attorney, short in stature, spruce in dress, and violently vehement in manner.

The Lord Chief Justice Bushe, having taken his seat on the bench, inquired, if the parties were ready to proceed; but there being some delay in consequence of the absence of one of the counsel for the plaintiff,

Mr. Glascock stood up, and said—"My lord, I think my learned friends on the other side have agreed to withdraw this record. If they had not, this delay could not occur. We will not, however, consent to it."

Mr. Scott.—My lord, I would not have it supposed, that I am a party to what is now passing before the Court.

Mr. Glascock.—Oh, dear, certainly not, Mr. Scott. I don't mean to inculcate you; for if you were obliged to answer for my acts, God only knows where you would be now.

Mr. Doherty stated the case on the part of the plaintiff, in doing which he was repeatedly interrupted by Mr. Glascock.

The learned gentleman was pro-

ceeding to call witnesses, when he was once more interrupted by him.

"My lord," said Mr. Glascock, "before any evidence is produced in this cause, I wish to state that I am especially retained in it, with a fee of fifty guineas on the back of my brief. This is ten times more than Mr. Scott, or any other barrister here, has received. The bar is a close borough; they wish to exclude all intruders, but I am determined they shall not exclude me. I have established my right to be heard before the chief baron in the case of *Carr v. Shannon*, and though I had three king's counsel against me, I beat them all single-handed."

Mr. Scott now requested the interference of the Court.

The Chief Justice.—The first thing that I shall consider is, what gentleman at the bar is authorised to undertake the defence. I shall next consider, whether a gentleman who is not a barrister, but belongs to the other department of the law, is at liberty to examine witnesses, and address the jury. Who is the attorney on the record?

Mr. Talbot Glascock.—I am, my lord; and my client could nowhere find my equal.

Mr. Lanigan.—He is not the attorney, my lord.

The Chief Justice.—Who is the attorney retained in the cause.

Mr. Malone.—I have been retained, my lord; but my client has instructed me to give a brief to Mr. Glascock.

The Chief Justice.—Then I will not allow any other person to act as counsel than the professional gentleman or gentlemen whom you have engaged.

Mr. Haydn, the defendant, was then called, and stated that Mr. Scott and Mr. Hatchell were his counsel.

This avowal inflamed the choler of Mr. Talbot Glascock, who imagining himself disclaimed by his client cried out, "Here is a pretty business—I have nothing to do but to make my bow to the Court, and be off. But I'll be sure to take the brief with me, and the 50 guineas into the bargain. I have been gulled, bamboozled, humbugged. I should have been by this at Mallow, canvassing the whole town for my friend and client, lord Glentworth, who is not able to represent himself, and I should not be surprised if this was a *ruse* played off upon me by his two opponents, Becher and Longfield, to keep me away. They might have said, 'Give that vain fellow a bribe of 50 guineas to go down to Kilkenny, and we shall not see his face in Mallow. We shall thus be enabled to walk over the course.' But I know that Mr. Haydn wishes me to act as his leading counsel. I now put the question to him, whether he does or not?"

Mr. Haydn said, that, though he had every confidence in the talents of Mr. Scott and Mr. Hatchell, yet he also wished to avail himself of the well-known abilities of Mr. Glascock.

After a most absurd harangue from Mr. Glascock, the trial was allowed to go on, and the first witness was examined by Mr. Shiel.

Mr. Haydn then, to the great surprise of the Court, said, he wished the learned gentlemen whom he had retained as his counsel would return their briefs, and that Mr. Glascock might be permitted to act as his sole counsel.

Mr. Scott and Mr. Hatchell gave back their briefs at once, but the gentlemen of the bar were determined to vindicate their own

privileges, and retired to consider what course they should adopt. In the mean time the chief justice retired to hold a conference with Mr. Justice Johnson. As soon as the gentlemen of the bar had returned,

Mr. Sergeant Lloyd, as their representative, stated, that as the question as to whether or not a person who did not belong to the profession should be allowed to be heard as a counsel for another involved the interests of the bar, they would from delicacy prefer leaving the decision to his lordship.

The Lord Chief Justice decided that Mr. Glascock should not be heard, observing, that as the duties of the respective professions were already precisely defined, he would suffer no one to address the Court as an advocate for another, who did not belong to the bar.

The defendant's counsel were then induced to take back their briefs.

Another incident now occurred, which added one more to the strange catalogue of events, with which this notable trial was connected. One of the jury was suddenly taken ill, and it being proved, on the affidavit of a physician, that he was unable to continue in the box, the plaintiff's counsel proposed that the remaining eleven should try the cause, to which, however, the counsel for defendant would not consent.

Another jury were immediately empannelled, and the trial proceeded, the counsel for the defendant having previously determined not to appear.

Evidence was then adduced in support of the plaintiff's case.

Verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 600*l*.

ANTHEM, JULY 28.

*John Jones, casual ejector,
Plaintiff; Henry Hutchinson
Hamilton O'Hara, a minor, by
Elizabeth O'Hara, his mother,
Defendant.*

Mr. North stated the circumstances of the plaintiff's case. The lessor of the plaintiff, John Hamilton O'Hara, claims to recover the estate of Crebilly and Carte, as son and heir of the late Francis Hamilton O'Hara, who took it by virtue of the will of his father. The name was originally Hamilton, but the estate having been left by a gentleman called O'Hara, that name was added. The plaintiff is the son of a French woman, Madeline Collet, daughter of a small proprietor of land in France. She lost her father at six years old. At the age of 25 or 26, she was living with a Miss Preston, as a companion to this lady in Ireland; she was subsequently left dependent on the friendship of Miss Preston, who advised her to advertise for a situation as governess in a respectable family. Mr. O'Hara saw the advertisement; waited on her, and engaged her as a friend and companion of his intended wife and his mother. He was liberal in his offers; Madeline Collet accepted them, and was sent to his mansion-house in his carriage, accompanied by a black servant, B. Philips, now dead. Finding that Mr. O'Hara was absent, she asked for his mother; and an equivocal answer was returned. At length she saw the Rev. Mr. Devlin, a Catholic clergyman, who understood the French language, and found in him a friend and pastor. Madeline Collet stated her case to him. Mr. Devlin felt for her situation, and

explained to her, that Mr. O'Hara had no mother alive, and had no intention of marrying. She was alarmed, and proposed to fly the country. Mr. Devlin consoled her, and advised her to stop till Mr. O'Hara's return; and promised to use his influence with him to render her situation comfortable. Eight or ten weeks elapsed before Mr. O'Hara's return. Miss O'Kane, a respectable neighbour, was introduced to her by Mr. Devlin, as a friend and acquaintance. Mr. O'Hara returned. He was about 30 years of age, of fine personal accomplishments, a literary man, and a political writer at the time the volunteers of Ireland were trying to give freedom to their country; but pleasure became his object, and he fell into the error that he had a right to any sensual gratification he could command, and flattered himself he could gain an easy conquest of Madeline Collet. But he found in her a woman of firmness and piety, who resisted his base proposals, and rejected them with scorn. He tried the arts usual in such cases, and they failed. She became more dear to him, and he adopted a new mode of attack: he threatened Mr. Devlin, said that he would dispossess him, and told him that the only mode by which he could save the honour and virtue of his friend was, to celebrate a marriage between him, Mr. O'Hara, and Madeline Collet, according to the rights of his church. This was an illegal marriage, as Mr. O'Hara was a Protestant. Mr. Devlin refused—till Mr. O'Hara said that, on his father's death, he would marry her by a Protestant minister according to law. This argument and promise prevailed, and the marriage was celebrated in the

parlour of Crebilly-House, according to the rites of the church of Rome, in 1786. This fact would not be disputed—it was proved on a former trial by Eleanor Dowdal or M'Connel, and was an undoubted truth. This is a great leading feature in this cause. After this marriage Mr. O'Hara's love increased; and he determined to go to Scotland and confirm the marriage, as the lady was then pregnant. They set out in the autumn of 1787, accompanied by Benjamin Philips, and a servant called John Johnston; and at Dumfries, the marriage was formally acknowledged by them, in the presence of competent witnesses. They remained a few days there, cohabiting together, and then went to London. In London, Mr. O'Hara introduced his wife to his select friends; among others, to the celebrated Dr. Lawrence, brother to the archbishop of Cashel, and the first civilian of his day, and fully able to satisfy Mrs. O'Hara that the marriage was a lawful one: when this unfortunate woman was afterwards abandoned by her inconstant husband, Dr. Lawrence honoured her as the wife of his friend, and always addressed her as Mrs. O'Hara in his letters. Mr. O'Hara felt a desire that the child, of which his wife was pregnant, should be born in Ireland; they returned to Crebilly, and on the 18th of June, 1788, the warmest wishes of Mr. O'Hara were realized by the birth of the plaintiff. This birth was celebrated by bonfires as for the heir of Crebilly estate; and on the third day the child was baptized a Protestant, as the heir of the joint houses of Hamilton and O'Hara, and not like an illegitimate child, in his mother's religion, Devlin's niece,

Mary Dempsey, became the nurse of the child. Mr. O'Hara continued to reside at Crebilly for some time, till an unfortunate occurrence took him to France. His sister, Mrs. Grumbleton, was there at the point of death; he set off for that country, and Mrs. O'Hara followed him. Mr. O'Hara's father was then living in Portglenone, which was the cause why Mrs. O'Hara might not then receive all the honours of a wife. Mrs. O'Hara had a second pregnancy, and bore a dead child. His affections for her began at this time to wane and to waver; and his father now proposed to him to marry. He sent his wife to London, promising to follow her in two or three days; and packed up his clothes, and sent them with her. He, however, never followed her. In London she bore him a second son, and while she was in the pangs of child-birth, he celebrated a marriage with Miss Jackson, the niece of earl O'Neill. With her he lived 12 years—it was an unhappy marriage—his conscience tormented him—she bore him no children, and closed her miserable life at the end of 12 years. Mrs. O'Hara was not apprised of the second marriage for a year and a-half, and received no support from Mr. O'Hara; but in 1795, he came to London, and although he abandoned her, he determined to take the children from her, and demanded them. She gave them up, for their own interest, and he put them to a public school. But he determined that the fact of his bigamy should not be discovered by her, and to prevent this he kept her in poverty. She complained to Mr. Graham, the presiding magistrate at Bow-street. Mr. O'Hara was crafty, and offered her money if she would sign a pro-

misery note for it in her own maiden name; she did so, and was arrested and imprisoned for the amount. She sought for liberation by an insolvent act; but to prevent investigation, he paid debt and costs himself. This was repeated a second time. He then gave information against her as an alien, and she would have been exiled from her adopted country, had not Dr. Lawrence interposed and obtained a protection for her to remain in England, by the name of O'Hara. In 1803, Miss Jackson died, after which Mr. Graham recommended her to apply to a legal defender, Mr. Knowles. Friends now appeared for her, and she made her way into the King's Bench, in London; and lord Ellenborough directed a lawyer to inquire into her affairs. He did so, and the result was, that Mr. O'Hara and his wife came together again, and actually lived together as man and wife from 1810 to 1817, and then both returned to Crebilly. Mr. O'Hara lost his affection for his eldest son, the plaintiff, but placed it on his second son, Claude Hamilton O'Hara. There he became the victim of the designs of a wily man, residing in an insignificant village near Crebilly, called Ballymena, who was scheming to attain possession of Crebilly estate, on behalf of some of his own relations, and, to promote his ruin, brought about a marriage between O'Hara and a relation of his own name, Duffin, in 1819; Mr. O'Hara did not long survive this marriage. He died in 1823. Miss Duffin was only 18 years of age at this event. After his death, the lessor of the plaintiff lost no time in the recovery of his lawful estate. He brought an ejectment against the present minor de-

fendant, who is the child of Duffin. Mr. Harrison became the receiver of the estate, and this cause was tried at bar in Dublin, which ought to have been tried in this court. It was tried before the Lord Chief Justice Bushe, whose penetration into the human heart transcends all his other acquirements, gifts and talents. Mrs. O'Hara was examined, and her evidence carried conviction to his lordship, the jury, and every spectator. John Johnson was there for examination; the trial lasted four days, but during the first night he was bought off: he got 15*l*.—from whom he could not say—but he was gone. Next day the jury called for Johnson; they heard of his loss with dismay, but the trial went on. The absence of Johnson wrung from the lord chief justice a reluctant charge, and from the jury a sorrowful verdict for the defendant. His lordship felt as a man for Mrs. O'Hara, but, as a judge, he was bound to charge against her on the evidence then adduced. "For my own part," said Mr. North, "I don't care a straw for Johnson's evidence—a man capable of taking the paltry bribe of 15*l*.; on it, therefore, I place no reliance. Produce him we will; but I call for your verdict, and I know I shall obtain it, on two other classes of evidence which that of Johnson may corroborate: first, that of Mrs. O'Hara herself, and the simplicity and honesty which appear in her countenance and language; and, secondly, on the conduct of Mr. O'Hara himself."

John Johnson and Madeline O'Hara were then examined and cross-examined: the latter at great length.

John Johnson sworn—examined by Mr. O'Connell. — Lives at

Portavo, county of Down; knew and lived with the late Mr. O'Hara; was first acquainted with him in 1787; accompanied him to London in that year, from Belfast; Mrs. O'Hara and another servant were with them; they went by Scotland. At Dumfries, Mr. O'Hara, being in the room with Gibson, the landlord of the inn, he said to him, "I am under some uneasiness as to the validity of an Irish Catholic marriage, but I know that this is sufficient." He then rose and took the lady by the hand and said, "I now take this lady to be my lawful wife, in the presence of you and these witnesses. I only want one bed for my wife and myself, and one for my servants, and I mean to stop two or three days." They then went on to London, and Mr. and Mrs. O'Hara lived always as man and wife. When witness had been three or four days in London, he was sent home, and was again in his master's service; has seen Mrs. O'Hara lately.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wallace. — Had heard of Miss Jackson; she was married to Mr. O'Hara in 1791, in Belfast church; witness was present at the execution of the marriage settlement deed, and witnessed it by Mr. O'Hara's desire; did not take upon him to advise his master; was base enough to sell his old mistress for 15*l.*; is sorry for it; he was drunk when he was bribed, on the evening of the 21st, in Dublin: he got drunk with a stranger; it was in Bolton-street; disclosed to Mr. O'Hara's agent the bribery about eight or ten days after the trial in Dublin, at Belfast; he was promised 500*l.*, and the 15*l.* he got was in part of it.

Madeline O'Hara, examined by

Mr. Gilmore. — Is a native of France; came to Ireland in Dec. 1786, in company with the hon. Miss Preston, as a companion, and to attend on her person; continued with her about three months, then advertised in the newspaper for a place as governess or companion to a lady; Mr. O'Hara sent his valet, Pat Lavery, to engage her to be housekeeper and lady companion to his mother. She agreed to this proposal; was to have 25 guineas per annum, and a table separate from the servants; went to and saw Mr. O'Hara then, and next morning she went to his country house in his chariot, and attended by his black servant, Ben Phillips, who is dead; stopped one night at Newry; found two maid-servants, a cook and a housemaid, at Crebilly, could not then speak English; had remained only one day, when Mr. Bell, the land-agent, came and told the servants to attend her, &c.; next day, Mr. Devlin, Roman Catholic priest, called on her; he spoke French well, and sent her Miss O'Kane to keep her company; Mr. O'Hara arrived in Crebilly about the 1st of June; she had come there on the 17th or 18th of March; when he arrived, she wanted him to send her by a chaise back to Dublin, as she found she was deceived, and he had no mother, &c.; he requested her to stay for a few days, to make preparations for a Russian nobleman whom he expected, which she did; she consented, and he began to court her; and promised to marry her, &c. Three weeks after she was married by Mr. Devlin, in presence of the black and Nelly Dowdal, *alias* M'Connel; no more were present on account of Mr. Devlin: witness was present at the last trial in Dublin. Nelly

Dowdal *alias* M'Connel, was there and was examined, but is since dead; continued at Crebilly three months after her marriage, and was treated by all as Mrs. O'Hara, and sat at the head of the table, with two foreign noblemen there on a visit; went with them on an excursion to Slemish; three months after went to Scotland with Mr. O'Hara; Ben, the black, was with them, and at Belfast they hired J. Johnson; she was not then in a state of pregnancy. At Dumfries, Mr. O'Hara took her by the hand and said in the presence of Gibson, Benjamin, and Johnson, "I take this lady to be my wife, as I had some doubts of the Catholic marriage, but I know this to be sufficient." She then said, "I take this man to be my husband." The waiter might have been present. Mr. O'Hara previously told her, what she should say and taught her. Went to London with him, and met with Mr. O'Hara's father, Dr. Lawrence, colonel Bagwell, and counsellor Thomas, and was introduced to them all by Mr. O'Hara as his wife; returned to Crebilly in April; was then pregnant; it was the wish of Mr. O'Hara, that the child should be born in Ireland. It was born there on the 13th of June; was not present at his christening; saw Mr. Babington, the Protestant clergyman, come to Crebilly-house for the purpose of baptizing it; it was a boy, and was called John Francis O'Hara, and is the present plaintiff; witness suckled her own child: the dry nurse was Mrs. Dempsey, niece to Mr. Devlin; heard from Mr. O'Hara of public rejoicings for the birth of the child. Remained at Crebilly till November in the same year, and still continued to act as mistress

of the house; she then went to join Mr. O'Hara in France, where she met him after he had buried his sister there; saw some Irish gentlemen from the college, and sat at table with them, Mr. Cassidy, Mr. O'Neill, and Mr. Brenn: believes Mr. Brenn is still alive. Continued in Paris till May, 1789, then returned to Crebilly straight through Scotland. About a year after, bore a dead child, 18 or 19 months from the birth of the first child; had then a coach and four for the sake of the child and nurse; had only a chariot before; remained about two or three years at Crebilly, then went to Portglenone for about three months, and afterwards to London with the nurse and child, and a black servant, but not with Mr. O'Hara, who said he had business in Dublin, and would be in London, by way of Holyhead as soon as she would; she took over his linens, but left her letter of correspondence with Mr. O'Hara, and a written promise of marriage he had given her, behind at Crebilly. She remained in London five or six years, and she bore her second son after her arrival there. She lodged at a shop near Chelsea. During this time she received large sums of money, by Dr. Lawrence, from Mr. O'Hara, but it was too little to maintain her, and she worked at the mantua and dress-making to support herself. Here two letters were handed to her. They were from Dr. Lawrence to her, and one of them had contained money, addressed to Mrs. O'Hara by Dr. Lawrence in his own hand-writing. She then lodged in Bury-street, London. Mr. O'Hara demanded the youngest son from her, as he had never seen him, and promised to send her more money as an inducement.

After two years she complied with the request. She subsequently gave up the other child also. Afterwards, he required her to change her name, and return some of his letters, which she was obliged to comply with; she was subsequently thrown into prison for a promissory note executed by her by the name of Collet to Mr. O'Hara, which she did by advice of counsellor Knowles, who said her indigence required relief, and that if Mr. O'Hara took advantage of the note and signature, he would only expose himself. Remained six or eight months in Newgate. Mr. O'Hara was anxious to relieve her, but she chose to remain to have the case tried. At length he brought her discharge and paid all the expenses. This was in 1801, and she was liberated. Was afterwards imprisoned in the Marshalsea on another such note, by Mr. O'Hara himself, who again liberated her in a similar manner. Was arrested a third time for rent; and again by government as an alien enemy, at the instance of Mr. O'Hara, as Dr. Lawrence informed her, but did not speak to Mr. O'Hara about that. Dr. Lawrence then interfered; inquiries were made, and she obtained her discharge and a protection from government, which protection she now produced and swore to. It came from the duke of Portland, and is signed T. Lees, and was produced and read on the former trial. Returned to Crebilly in 1818; never was arrested again: got the protection in 1805: remained in London from that year till 1818; lived again with Mr. O'Hara as man and wife, from 1818 until he married the last woman in 1821: heard of that marriage only two days before she left Crebilly; Mr. O'Hara wanted her

to leave it sooner, but she would not. Was put into a chaise to go to Belfast, but at cross roads directed the driver to go to Ballymena, and got notices put up at various public places, a copy of which was put in, and read and proved. It forbade the proposed marriage of Mr. O'Hara and his newly intended wife. Witness applied in London to lord chief justice Ellenborough, who gave her papers to Mr. Barlow, who gave them to Mr. Templar, master of the Crown office, who sent her an order, which was here put in, proved and read. One of the servants who was at Crebilly (Sophia Stafford), when witness first went there, is grandmother to the present defendant O'Hara.

The lady was then cross-examined by Mr. Pennefather at great length; but nothing very particular was elicited from her. She admitted that Miss Jackson and Mr. O'Hara lived in or near London from 1790 to 1802, when that lady died; that she (witness) was there also, and knew of their residence, but never went to claim or demand her husband, nor wrote to Miss Jackson for him.

By the jury.—Old Mr. Hamilton acknowledged witness as his daughter in London, and he was alive at the marriage of Mr. O'Hara with Miss Jackson. She dined with Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton there. Witness did not apply to old Mr. Hamilton to interfere for the restoration of her husband, because he himself had left his own wife, and taken up with another, and was at that time in London to avoid an arrest.

Rev. Patrick Brennan.—Is a Roman Catholic priest; lives near Bally-castle; was educated at one of the Colleges in Paris; was

five years there in 1789; saw Mr. O'Hara in Paris, and dined with him there. There was also a priest (Cassidy) and a French officer. The French lady was introduced by Mr. O'Hara as his wife; she sat at the head of the table; the child was in the room in the nurse's arms.

Ellen Dowdal's deposition was read from the Judge's notes of former trial, she having died in the interval. It stated that she had been four or five years in Mr. O'Hara's service; saw the French lady there; she got the name of *mademoiselle*, but principally that of Mrs. O'Hara, in the house. Witness was present at the marriage by the priest. Miss Cherry O'Neill, and Mrs. and Miss O'Kane, visited Mrs. O'Hara; was present, when the child was christened.

Mungo Brown.—Is an advocate at the Scotch bar, and a Presbyterian; it is never known in Scotland that marriage is celebrated in church; such a marriage as that which is said to have taken place at Dumfries would be legal.

Alexander Wilson.—Has been a tenant on the O'Hara estate 45 years; produced a lease, dated 1789; it is for the life of Mr. O'Hara's "son, John Francis Hamilton."

D. O'Hara was a tenant of Mr. O'Hara; recollects when the plaintiff was born; there were bonfires on the fair hill, and drink was given to the tenants.

Daniel Murry.—Knew the late Mr. O'Hara; knew one Lindsey; had some conversation about Lindsey; Mr. O'Hara said he was taking great liberties in speaking of the French lady; witness observed that others were speaking also of her. Mr. O'Hara said, as you are a gen-

tleman and a person to be relied upon, I tell you we really are married, though I do not wish my father to know of it.

Patrick O'Hara.—Lived at Crebilly; saw the bonfires, and got part of the whiskey; Mr. O'Hara on that occasion gave out the toast of the heir of Crebilly.

A letter from Dr. Lawrence was then put in; it was addressed to Mrs. O'Hara, 33 Bury-street, purporting that Dr. Lawrence was sorry he could not call: but enclosed 10*l.* and would write to Ireland as he proposed.

Mr. Pennefather for the defendant, proposed to prove that the professed Scotch marriage could not have taken place in 1787, for there was no person of the name of Gibson at the King's Arms Inn till the year 1798, and that Madame Collet was discharged from the hon. Miss Preston's service, for being found in an improper situation with Kurell Mr. Preston's French valet.

The first witness called was Thomas Glendinning.—Lived in Dumfries; he had been there since 1786; knew the King's Arms; was born within four miles of Dumfries; the King's Arms in 1786, was kept by Henry Clint, who kept the house till 1798. There was also in Dumfries the George Inn, kept by M'Vitty. There was no Inn at that time kept by any person of the name of Gibson in Dumfries; Gibson came there to the King's Arms in 1798; was proprietor of the King's Arms. Witness had the lease in his hand that was granted to Gibson; it is dated in 1797; held it four or five years.

Joseph Wharton.—Is an Englishman; lived at Shap, in Westmoreland; removed to Dumfries

in 1798; witness married a sister of Mrs. Gibson; Gibson kept an Inn at Shap; lived three years with Gibson as coachman; removed with him to Scotland.

William Dalzell. — Lived in Dumfries; had known the King's Arms for 40 years; lived at the Inn in 1783; and left it in 1798; Thomas Clint was landlord in 1783, and until 1798; witness went as post boy to the King's Arms Inn; there were three head waiters in witness's time; the first was William Haslop, the second Smith, and the third Stevenson; Smith was waiter in 1787; there was no person of the name of Gibson as landlord or waiter in 1786 or 1787.

Cross-examined. — Recollected an English or Irish gentleman and a French lady, travelling with a black servant, and stopping at the Inn 37 or 38 years ago; did not see any other servant with them; did not recollect how long they stayed at the house; saw the French lady going up stairs; Clint was at the time landlord, and Smith head waiter; no servant about the house of the name of Gibson; the black servant alluded to was a woman servant.

Thomas Langdon produced an attested copy of a bill from the Court of Chancery, in the cause of "O'Hara v. O'Hara," and the answer in the same cause; also various orders from the Court of Chancery, and a copy of the judgment in the Court of King's-bench; and orders to examine the hon. J. Preston of Liege, in Flanders, dated 18th of July, 1825.

Deposition of hon. John Preston was then read by the Register. Was 72. Did not know any of the parties in the suit. He was brother to the late lord Gormanstown.

His sister Margaret, being at Lisle, on the 31st of October, 1786, hired a French or Flemish woman as *femme-de-chambre* or waiting woman, called Rosalie; did not know her surname; did not know what wages she was to receive, but thought it was about six or eight louis a year. The witness did not know in what situation Rosalie was previous to her engagement with his sister. Witness went to Dublin in 1786, on being appointed guardian to his nephew; travelled in a carriage with his sister; Rosalie was not in the carriage with his sister; she and a man-servant were in another carriage. Rosalie did not leave her service voluntarily, but was turned off, his sister had no other maid-servant in 1786 or 1787; Rosalie never lived in the capacity of companion, nor as a friend or intimate; she was not, when hired, in a rank or situation to entitle her to keep company with his sister.

Abraham Brewster esq. barrister. — Attended last trial, and was in Court, in Dublin, at the time, and took notes; recollected Mrs. O'Hara's answer to the question as to her education: she said she had been to school at a convent, and received an education suitable to a gentlewoman, and came over merely as a friend and companion to Miss Preston, and that her rank and situation was such in France as to entitle her to keep company with Miss Preston; she deposed that she practised lace-making partly for profit and partly for amusement. On a question from the jury, she admitted that familiarity is greater in France between the servants and masters, than in this country.

The Bishop of Meath. — Knew

the late Mr. O'Hara intimately; Miss Jackson was witness's wife's sister, and niece and ward of lord O'Neill. Shane's Castle is eight miles from Crebilly, and Tullamore lodge is about a mile and a quarter from Crebilly; was present when the licence was obtained, and the usual oath was taken, swearing that there was no pre-contract or impediment to this marriage; they were married at Kildross, and afterwards went to Portglenone; they then resided at Jackson's-hall, near Coleraine, afterwards at Crebilly and in Dublin; they went to England about three years after; saw them there; had some conversation with O'Hara, after his wife's death, about his children. He introduced the children to him, and told witness they were illegitimate; witness, on that occasion, advised him to apprentice them out.

J. Patrick, Surgeon in Ballymena.—Became acquainted with Mr. O'Hara in 1817, and was present in the church of Ballymena, when he was married by Mr. Babington, to Miss Sophia Duffin, in June 1819; Miss Duffin was daughter of Samuel Duffin, a farmer; the church was full at the time of the ceremony.

Cross-examined.—Saw the caution against the marriage put up by the former wife.

Three letters from the plaintiff, signed John Francis Hamilton to his father, were then proved and read. They related to insignificant subjects, and concluded with the phrase "your humble servant."

Henry Murray.—Was witness to the lease granted to John Francis Hamilton, of 77 acres, for three lives at the rent of 80*l*.

Robert Knox.—Knew Mr. O'Hara; was intimate with him,

dined frequently with him, and sometimes stayed at Crebilly for four or five days at a time, in 1787, 1788, and 1789; met a foreign lady there; she was called *mademoiselle* by Mr. O'Hara, and by witness, and servants; witness met many persons as visitors, but never any ladies.

James Gray.—Was surveyor of Customs at Portpatrick; knows John Johnson; he lives at Ballyhalbert; had opportunity for a number of years to know his character, especially since 1815; did not consider him worthy of credit on his oath.

John Lockhart.—Knew John Johnson since 1815, at Portpatrick; knew him as a smuggler and informer, and would have great difficulty in believing him, unless he stated a very probable story.

Sarah Knowland (her deposition taken by commission).—Was wife of the rev. Mr. Knowland; was 63 years of age, or thereabout; was acquainted with Mr. O'Hara, her relation, and intimate with him; but never saw him after his wife's decease; in the course of the summer of 1787, witness took an excursion, and wrote that she would visit him, according to his frequent invitation, but at the time did not know that he had any other person residing in the house, either male or female. Deponent waited at an Inn on the road, and received a letter from Mr. O'Hara, expressive of regret at not receiving her at Crebilly, as a person or female resided at his house with whom it was impossible she could associate.

A copy of the will of the late Mr. O'Hara was then read, dated the 29th of March, 1803, in which, after two or three legacies, he devises his personal property to his

"natural sons," Claude Collet and John Collet.

This closed the case for the defendant.

Mr. O'Connell, replied, in a speech of upwards of three hours length.

The Jury, after partaking of refreshment, were locked in, and in less than an hour returned with a verdict for the defendant.

CORK, AUG. 18.

Trial of Arthur Keffe and Thomas Bourke, for the Murder of the Franks Family.

Mr. Sergeant Goold opened the case. The two prisoners at the bar, Arthur Keffe and Thomas Bourke, were charged with the murder of three individuals—a man, his wife, and their son. The transaction occurred on the 9th September, 1823, at Lisnagourneen, which is situated about two miles from Kildorrey, and was the habitation of the Franks. Arthur Keffe was married to a woman named Kearney, the daughter of James Kearney, by his first wife. In her right Keffe had, or asserted, a right to considerable property after the death of Kearney. Kearney married a second wife, by whom he had children, and about the period alluded to, Henry Franks, son of Thomas Franks, was paying his addresses to one of the Miss Kearneys, and his marriage with her was actually agreed upon. On the 7th of September, the Sunday preceding the murder, a meeting was held near Mr. Lowe's house, at which the murder was determined upon. At that meeting Keffe was present, and concurring. The murder

being resolved upon, arrangements were entered into for carrying it into effect; and appointments were made for meeting in a potatoe-garden, near the house at Lisnagourneen. Agreeably to this resolution, some of the murderers proceeded to the potatoe-garden, where others were collected before them. A whistle was then given, and parties arrived in different directions. After a time the party rushed into the house. The family had dined in their kitchen, and the cloth still remained on the table. This ruffian band instantly proceeded to effect their sanguinary object, and in a very short time the whole family was butchered. It would be proved, by four different persons, that Arthur Keffe was present commanding the party, and whilst any life remained, crying out, "Boys, do your duty." He was dressed in a green coat, and held a whip in his hand. All the witnesses would depose, that the captain, whom they called Keffe, wore a green coat, and had a whip, and that Keffe was never afterwards seen in that green coat, although he had frequently worn it before. There was another minute circumstance. Keffe had a dog of a particular description; a policeman who came from Kildorrey, upon hearing the transaction, saw this dog in a lane near the premises. As to Bourke, he was seen by almost all the witnesses. There was a curious circumstance connected with him. He had a shirt over his clothes during the transaction, which he left on the premises. This shirt the gardener's wife had washed, and hung on a bush, and in the evening Bourke was discovered taking the shirt from off the bush.

Timothy Sheehan, an approver,

deposed that he remembered the night of the murder. Being desired to turn to the dock, and look if any of the persons, who had assembled on that occasion, were in it, after a considerable pause he identified Bourke, but he did not, he said, see any one else that was present. Witness described himself as having tried to save the Franks, but as he could not get any assistance, he ran back to the door. A man was standing near the table, who wore a green coat, and had a switch or a whip in his hand. Witness had seen this person at a meeting on Sunday, when he wore a pair of leggings. Being asked if he should know that man now, he replied that he should. He was then desired to turn to the dock and see if he was there. He did so, and immediately pointed out Bourke as the person. [An intense sensation pervaded the court at this identification, as it was generally supposed he would put the wand upon Keefe.] The witness, on further examination, stated, that there were other persons at the murder, whom he knew then, but should not know now.

On cross-examination by Mr. O'Connell, the witness stated that he was never frightened; that though he was examined before justices of the peace, he was never sworn till he came on the table. He was asked if he knew the name of the man he had identified, and he said he did not. Major Carter had pointed out a man to him at the guard-house at Donerail, where he was himself in custody, and Bourke is very like him. "I believe," said Mr. O'Connell, "they threatened to hang you yourself."—"They did, Sir," replied the witness; "there was one Dundon there, and he told

me if I didn't turn king's evidence they would hang me, and so I did."

"And you would swear any thing to save your life?"—"I would, Sir."

Edmond Glareen, a resident under the same roof with the Franks family, identified both the prisoners, and stated, that, on the evening of the murder, Bourke, in company with another, called him out of the house, and employed him to tell three other men, who lay concealed a short distance off, that the Franks were at home. He and his family were then compelled to go to bed in the part of the tenement which they inhabited, where they remained till the murder was over. He had known both the prisoners previously, as residing in the neighbourhood. On the departure of the party, the witness said he rode to Kildorrey, and gave the alarm. The witness was cross-examined at great length, respecting some apparent discrepancies in his evidence respecting Keefe, owing to there having been two of that name present, which caused some confusion in his statement, and also respecting the localities, but nothing material was elicited. He further stated, that, as near as he could guess, it was twelve months after the murder that he told the police he could give information about it. He was in custody himself at Donerail and in Cork, charged with this crime. Walsh, one of the persons concerned in it, was gone to England. He afterwards admitted that he knew the murder was to take place three weeks before it was perpetrated, but concealed it from fear. He denied that he had received any money from Mrs. Kearney to swear

against Keffe, though he knew they were on bad terms, and denied being influenced in giving his evidence by the hope of a place in the police.

Mary Myers, who lived with the Franks family, was in the kitchen on the fatal evening, and described several circumstances of the murder, which she witnessed from beneath a table. She identified Arthur Keffe as present, and inciting the rest of the assassins "to do their duty." On her cross-examination she admitted having once sworn before two magistrates that Keffe was not there. She swore so to save Keffe's life, whom she had long known. She is 19 years old. She thinks God would forgive a false oath that saved a man's life, but not one that took it away.

Edward Magner was one of the party at the house the night of the murder, and confirmed the last witness respecting Keffe's words to the gang. On cross-examination, this miscreant admit-

ted that "he would take the life of a sucking child, and wade up to his neck in blood, if ordered." He also admitted that he had, since the murder, expressed his regret that "he had not killed the little girl;" he left the house after the murder, at eight o'clock.

Mary Glaveen, a servant of the Franks, identified Bourke as one of the six men who guarded her while the murder was acting. Andrew Batwell, esq. a magistrate, and William Brett, a policeman, also proved the description given by some of the witnesses of certain particulars in the dress, &c. of Keffe to be correct.

For the defence C. L. C. Williams, Esq., George Smith, and the Rev. T. Nash, gave Keffe a good general character for honesty and sobriety; and Patrick Nayler did the same towards Bourke. His lordship then summed up, commenting upon the material points, when the Jury found both prisoners Not Guilty.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

I.—DOMESTIC.

*COPY of the ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL as brought in by
SIR F. BURDETT.*

A BILL to provide for the Removal of the Disqualifications under which his Majesty's Roman Catholic Subjects now labour.

Whereas the Protestant Succession to the Imperial Crown of this united kingdom and its dependencies, is, by the act for the further limitation of the Crown and the better securing the liberties of the subject, established permanently and inviolably :

And whereas the Protestant episcopal church of England and Ireland, and the doctrine, discipline, and government thereof, and likewise the Protestant Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and the doctrine, discipline, and government thereof, are, by the respective acts of Union between England and Scotland, and between Great Britain and Ireland, there in severally established permanently and inviolably :

And whereas after due consideration of the situation, dispositions, and conduct of his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, it appears just and fitting to communicate to

them the enjoyment of the benefits and advantages of the constitution and government happily established in this united kingdom, so that all his Majesty's faithful and dutiful subjects may grow into one nation ; whereby there may be an utter oblivion and extinguishment of all former dissensions and discords between them, thus consolidating the Union between Great Britain and Ireland, and uniting and knitting together the hearts of all his Majesty's subjects in one and the same interest, for the support of his Majesty's person, family, crown, and government, and for the defence of their common rights and liberties :

And whereas by certain acts passed in the parliaments of Great Britain and Ireland respectively, certain declarations, commonly called the declaration against Transubstantiation, and the Invocation of Saints, and the sacrifice of the Mass, as practised in the church of Rome, are required to be made and subscribed as qualifications for the enjoyment of certain offices and franchises : And whereas the said declarations are

in the words following ; that is to say :

"I, A. B. do declare, That I do believe, that there is not any transubstantiation in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, or in the elements of bread and wine, at or after the consecration thereof, by any person whatever."

"I, A. B. do solemnly and sincerely, in the presence of God, profess, testify and declare, That I do believe, that in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper there is not any transubstantiation of the elements of bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ, at or after the consecration thereof, by any person whatsoever ;—and that the invocation or adoration of the virgin Mary, or any other Saint, and the sacrifice of the mass, as they are now used in the church of Rome, are superstitious and idolatrous. And I do solemnly, in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare, that I do make this declaration, and every part thereof, in the plain and ordinary sense of the words read unto me, as they are commonly understood by English Protestants, without any evasion, equivocation, or mental reservation whatsoever, and without any dispensation already granted me for this purpose by the pope or any other authority or person whatsoever, or without thinking that I am or can be acquitted before God or man, or absolved of this declaration, or any part thereof, although the pope or any other person or persons, or power whatsoever, should dispense

"with or annul the same, or declare that it was null or void from the beginning."

And whereas the said declarations relate only to matters of spiritual and religious belief, which do not in any manner affect the allegiance of his Majesty's subjects :

May it therefore please your Majesty ; That it may be enacted ; and be it enacted, by the king's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that all such parts of the said acts as require the said declarations, or either of them, to be made or subscribed as a qualification for the exercise or enjoyment of any office, franchise, or civil right, by any of his Majesty's subjects, be, and the same are, hereby absolutely repealed ; save as hereinafter provided :

And whereas by divers acts passed in the said parliaments of Great Britain and Ireland respectively, the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration, therein provided, are required to be taken, for certain purposes therein mentioned : And whereas his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects in Great Britain and Ireland have been at all times ready and desirous to take the said oaths of allegiance and abjuration, in common with his Majesty's other subjects, but entertain scruples with respect to taking the oath of supremacy, inasmuch as they apprehend that the same might be construed to import a disclaimer of the spiritual authority of the Pope, or church of Rome, in matters of religious belief ; be it therefore further en-

acted, that from and after the
it shall and
may be lawful for all or any of his
Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects,
in all cases where the said oath of
supremacy is now by law required
to be taken as a qualification for
the taking, holding, or enjoying
any civil right, office, or franchise,
in lieu and place thereof, to take,
make and subscribe the oath fol-
lowing (that is to say):

"I, A. B. do sincerely promise and
"swear, That I will be faithful
"and bear true allegiance to his
"present Majesty, and will de-
"fend him to the utmost of my
"power against all conspiracies
"and attempts whatever, that
"shall be made against his per-
"son, crown, or dignity; and I
"will do my utmost endeavour
"to disclose and make known
"to his Majesty, his heirs and
"successors, all treasons and
"traitorous conspiracies, which
"may be formed against him or
"them: And I do faithfully
"promise to maintain, support,
"and defend, to the utmost of
"my power, the succession of
"the Crown, which succession,
"by an act, intituled, 'An Act
"for the further Limitation of
"the Crown, and better secur-
"ing the Rights and Liberties
"of the Subject,' is and stands
"limited to the Princess Sophia,
"Electress and Duchess Dow-
"ager of Hanover, and the heirs
"of her body, being Protestants;
"hereby utterly renouncing and
"abjuring any obedience or
"allegiance unto any other per-
"son claiming or pretending a
"right to the Crown of these
"realms; And I do swear, that
"I do reject and detest, as un-
"christian and impious, the po-
"sition, that it is lawful to

"murder or destroy any person
"or persons whatsoever, for or
"under pretence of their being
"Heretics or Infidels; and
"also, that unchristian and im-
"pious principle, that faith is
"not to be kept with Heretics
"or Infidels: And I do further
"declare, that it is not an arti-
"cle of my faith, and that I do
"renounce, reject and abjure
"the opinion, that princes ex-
"communicated by the Pope and
"council, or any other authority
"of the see of Rome, or by any
"other authorities whatsoever,
"may be deposed or murdered
"by their subjects or by any
"person whatsoever; and I do
"promise, that I will not hold,
"maintain, or abet any such opi-
"nion or any other opinion,
"contrary to what is expressed
"in this declaration: And I do
"declare, that I do not believe
"that the Pope of Rome, or
"any other foreign prince, pre-
"late, state, or potentate, hath
"or ought to have any tempo-
"ral or civil jurisdiction, power,
"superiority or pre-eminence,
"directly or indirectly, within
"this realm: And I do hereby
"disclaim, disavow, and so-
"lemnly abjure, any intention
"to subvert the present Church
"establishment, for the purpose
"of substituting a Roman Ca-
"tholic establishment in its
"stead: And I do solemnly
"swear, that I will never exer-
"cise any privilege to which I
"am or may become entitled, to
"disturb the Protestant reli-
"gion or Protestant govern-
"ment in this kingdom: And I
"do solemnly, in the presence
"of God, profess, testify and
"declare, that I do make this
"declaration and every part

“thereof, in the plain and ordinary sense of the words of this Oath, without any evasion, equivocation or mental reservation whatever, and without any dispensation already granted by the Pope, or any authority of the see of Rome, or any person whatever, and without thinking that I am or can be acquitted before God or man, or absolved of this declaration, or any part thereof, although the Pope, or any other person or authority whatsoever, shall dispense with or annul the same, and declare that it was null or void.

“So help me God.”

And that the person so taking, making, and subscribing the same, shall be capable of taking, holding, and enjoying such right, office, and franchise, as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes, as if such person had made, taken, and subscribed the said oath of supremacy; save as hereinafter provided.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, that nothing in this act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to dispense with, repeal or alter any of the laws now in force respecting the succession of the imperial Crown of these realms in the Protestant line, or respecting the marriages of the descendants of his late majesty king George the Second, or for establishing the uniformity of public prayers or administration of sacraments in the united episcopal Church of England and Ireland.

Provided also, and be it further enacted, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to enable any person or persons, otherwise than as they are now by law, enabled to hold, enjoy, or to

exercise any office, beneficial place or dignity, of, in, or belonging to the said united Church of England and Ireland, or to the Church of Scotland, or any place or office whatever, of or belonging to any of the ecclesiastical courts of judicature of this realm, or any court of appeal from or review of the sentences of such court or courts, or of or belonging to any cathedral or collegiate or ecclesiastical establishment or foundation within the same; or any office or place whatever of or belonging to any of the universities of this realm, or any office or place whatever, and by whatever name the same may be called, of, in, or belonging to, any of the colleges or halls of the said universities, or of the colleges of Eton, Westminster, or Winchester, or any college or school of ecclesiastical foundation within this realm; or to repeal, abrogate or in any manner to interfere with any local statute, ordinance, or rule, which is or shall be established by competent authority within any such university, college, hall or school, and by which Roman Catholics shall be prevented from being admitted thereto, or from residing or taking degrees therein: Provided also, that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to enable any person professing the Roman Catholic religion, to exercise any right of presentation to any ecclesiastical benefice whatsoever, and that in every case in which a right of presentation is or shall be vested in a person professing the Roman Catholic religion, the same shall be, and continue to be, exercised in the same manner, and in no other, than is now by law required; save and except where such right of presentation shall belong to any

office in the gift or appointment of his majesty, his heirs and successors, in which case if such office shall be held by a person professing the Roman Catholic religion, it shall and may be lawful for his majesty, his heirs and successors, to appoint by commission under the great seal, such member or members of the privy council, being a Protestant or Protestants, as he or they shall think fit, to be a commissioner or commissioners for exercising such right of presentation, whilst such office shall be held by a person professing the Roman Catholic religion: Provided also, that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend, to enable any person being a Roman Catholic to hold and enjoy the office of lord high chancellor, lord keeper or lord commissioner of the great seal of Great Britain or Ireland, or of lord lieutenant or lord deputy, or other the chief governor or chief governors of Ireland.

And be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for any of his majesty's Roman Catholic subjects personally to appear in any of his majesty's courts of Exchequer, King's-bench, Common Pleas or Exchequer, at Westminster or Dublin, or before any judge of assize, or in any court of general quarter-sessions in Great Britain or Ireland, or in any of his majesty's courts of session, justiciary, or exchequer, or in any sheriff or steward court, or before the magistrates and councillors of the royal burghs, or before the council of their respective burghs in Scotland, and there in open court, between the hours of nine in the morning and two in the afternoon, to take, make, and subscribe the said oath hereinbefore described to be taken; and that the proper of-

ficer of such court with whom the custody of such record shall remain, shall make, subscribe, and deliver a certificate of such oath having been duly made, taken, and subscribed, to the person who shall have so made, taken, and subscribed the same, as often as the same shall be demanded: and such certificate shall be sufficient evidence of such person having duly taken, made, and subscribed such oaths as aforesaid; and that from and after the no oath or oaths shall be tendered to or required to be taken by his majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, who shall take, make, and subscribe the said oath last hereinbefore described, and obtain such certificate thereof as hereinbefore prescribed for enabling them to hold or enjoy any real or personal property, other than such as may by law be tendered to and required to be taken by his majesty's other subjects; and that the said oath hereinbefore prescribed, being duly made, taken, and subscribed, and such certificate thereof obtained as aforesaid, shall be in the place of, and as valid and beneficial to all intents and purposes, for the persons so making, taking, and subscribing the same, as if such person had duly made, taken, and subscribed the several oaths now by law required to be taken by his majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, as qualifications for the enjoyment of any civil right, office, or franchise, or of any real or personal property: Provided always, That nothing herein contained shall be held to dispense with the taking of the said oath hereby appointed to be taken in the place of the said oath of supremacy, in all cases where the said oath of supremacy is now by law required to be taken.

And whereas it is expedient that such precautions should be taken, in respect of persons in holy orders professing the Roman Catholic religion, who may at any time hereafter be elected nominated or appointed to the exercise or discharge of episcopal duties or functions in the Roman Catholic church in Ireland, or to the duties or functions of a dean in the said church, as that no such person shall at any time hereafter assume the exercise or discharge of any such duties or functions within the United Kingdom, or any part thereof, whose loyalty and peaceable conduct shall not have been previously ascertained, as hereinafter provided; be it therefore enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for his majesty, his heirs and successors, by a commission to be issued under the great seal of Ireland, to nominate and appoint such persons in holy orders professing the Roman Catholic religion, and exercising episcopal duties or functions in Ireland, as his majesty, his heirs and successors, or the lord lieutenant or lord deputy, or other chief governor or governors of Ireland, shall from time to time think fit to be commissioners under this act, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

And be it further enacted, That any number not less than of the said commissioners, shall form a board for executing the several powers and duties by this act vested in the said commissioners.

And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for his majesty, his heirs and successors, from time to time, at his and their will and pleasure, to revoke and determine the commission aforesaid, or any commission issued under the provisions of this act, and to cause a new commission to issue instead thereof.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, That such new commission shall issue within after the revocation and determination of the commission so revoked and determined as aforesaid; and provided always, that every such new commission shall consist in like manner of Roman Catholic ecclesiastics exercising episcopal duties or functions in Ireland as aforesaid; and that every commissioner to be appointed under this act shall, before he acts as such, take and subscribe the following oath:

"I, A. B. do promise and swear,
 "That I will, without favour
 "or affection, prejudice or malice
 "to any person whatsoever, faithfully and impartially, and to
 "the best of my judgment and
 "discretion, execute and perform
 "the duties of a commissioner
 "vested in me by virtue of an
 "act of the fifth year of the
 "reign of his present majesty,
 "intituled, 'An act' [here insert the title of the act], and
 "will honestly and truly advise
 "his majesty in all matters which
 "shall come before me as a commissioner under the said act;
 "and that I will not directly
 "or indirectly publish, disclose,
 "or make known, except to his
 "majesty, or by his majesty's
 "command, any matter or thing
 "whatsoever which shall come
 "to my knowledge by reason or
 "in consequence of my being a
 "commissioner under the said
 "act.

"So help me God."

And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said commissioners so to be appointed as aforesaid, or any of them, from time to time to certify to his majesty, or the lord lieutenant

lord deputy, or other chief governor or governors of Ireland, the appointment of any bishop or dean to be hereafter appointed in the said Roman Catholic church in Ireland; and which certificate shall be in the words following (that is to say):

"We do hereby certify, That A. B. having been previously chosen and recommended by certain ecclesiastics of the Roman Catholic church of Ireland, to be a bishop or dean [as the case may be], of the said church, has accordingly been appointed a bishop or dean [as the case may be], of the said church: And we do believe the said A. B. to be a loyal subject of his majesty."

And they shall transmit a duplicate of such certificate to the bishop or dean named therein.

And be it further enacted, That every person who shall, after the commencement of this act, commence exercising the functions of a bishop or dean of the said Roman Catholic church in Ireland, shall, instead of the oaths now by law required to be taken by his majesty's Roman Catholic subjects in Ireland, take, make, and subscribe the oath hereinbefore appointed to be taken by his majesty's said Roman Catholic subjects, instead of the said oath of supremacy; and shall, at the time of taking the same, deliver to the proper officer of the court before which he shall take the same, the said duplicate certificate so to be transmitted to such bishop or dean as aforesaid, and such officer shall indorse thereupon a certificate of the said oath having been so taken, and shall return the same to such bishop or dean; and the said certificate, so indorsed as aforesaid, shall be evidence of such

bishop or dean having taken the said oath: Provided, That no bishop or dean to be hereafter appointed in the said Roman Catholic church, in Ireland, shall act as such, until such duplicate certificate shall be delivered or transmitted to him as aforesaid.

And whereas it is fit to regulate the intercourse and correspondence between his majesty's subjects of Ireland and the see of Rome; be it therefore further enacted, that from and after

so often as any subject or subjects of his majesty in Ireland, shall receive any bull, dispensation, or other instrument, from the see of Rome, or from any foreign body or individual whatsoever, or from any person or body whatsoever in foreign parts, acting under the authority of the said see, or under that of any other spiritual superior, the person or persons so receiving the same shall within

after receiving the same, deliver the same, or cause it to be delivered in the original, to the president of the said board of commissioners, who shall lay the same before the said board of commissioners, who shall forthwith inspect the same; and if the said board of commissioners shall not find any thing in the said instrument so submitted to their inspection, which shall appear to them to be in any way injurious to the safety or tranquillity of the United Kingdom, or to the Protestant establishment in church or state, they shall forthwith report the receipt thereof to the lord lieutenant, lord deputy, or other chief governor or governors in Ireland, and thereupon the said instrument shall be returned to the person by whom the same shall have been so submitted for inspection as aforesaid, with an indorse-

ment signed by the president, signifying that the same had been duly inspected, and reported upon to the lord lieutenant, lord deputy, or other chief governor or governors of Ireland, according to the provisions of this act.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, That when any person shall receive from the see of Rome, or from any authority under the same, an instrument which relates wholly and exclusively to the spiritual concerns of an individual or individuals, he shall so certify, within after he has received the same, and shall verify such certificate by the following oath :

"I A. B. do swear, That the instrument (describing the instrument) which I hereby acknowledge to have received from the see of Rome (or from such other bodies or persons, as the case may be) under the authority of the see, relates wholly to the personal spiritual concerns of the party or parties in respect of whom it has been issued, and to no other matter or thing whatsoever.

"So help me God."

Which oath it shall and may be lawful for such person to take and subscribe before the said board of commissioners (who are hereby empowered to administer the same) or in any of the courts herein before mentioned, or before of his majesty's justices; if the person taking and subscribing the same shall be resident more than miles from Dublin, or shall from ill health or infirmity be unable to travel, and in every such case it shall and may be lawful for the said board of commissioners, in the exercise of their judgment and discretion to direct the said instrument

to be transmitted, sealed up, for the sole inspection and verification of the president of the said board; who shall inspect the same, and if he shall after such inspection certify that the said instrument, is in his conscientious opinion and judgment, of the nature described in the certificate and oath of the person by whom the same shall have been so transmitted as aforesaid, the receipt thereof shall be reported to the lord lieutenant, or lord deputy, or other chief governor or governors of Ireland, and thereupon the said instrument shall be returned, sealed up, to the person by whom the same shall have been so transmitted, after being indorsed by the said president.

And be it further enacted, That any person or persons in Ireland, receiving any such bull, dispensation, or other instrument as aforesaid, who shall so deliver the same, or cause it to be delivered in the original, or who shall so certify the receipt, and so describe and verify by oath the nature of the said instrument by him or them received as aforesaid, and whose certificate and oath shall be so confirmed and allowed as aforesaid, shall be free and exempt from all pains and penalties whatsoever, to which he or they would be liable by any laws now existing in Ireland, against the receiving and publishing bulls, dispensations, or other instruments from the see of Rome, or from any authority or pretended authority under the said see.

And be it further enacted, That any person or persons so receiving any such bull, dispensation, or other instrument as aforesaid, and not so delivering or causing to be delivered as aforesaid, either the said original instrument, or such certificate of the receipt thereof, accompanied

by such oath as heretofore prescribed; or who shall publish or put in execution, or be wilfully and knowingly concerned in publishing or putting in execution, any such bull, dispensation, or other instrument as aforesaid, in Ireland, before the same shall have been properly inspected and indorsed as aforesaid, shall be deemed

and taken to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall suffer such punishment as may by law be imposed upon persons guilty of a misdemeanor, instead of any punishment which such person would be liable to for such offence, by any law or statute now in force in Ireland.

REPORT of the SELECT COMMITTEE of the HOUSE of LORDS on the STATE of IRELAND.

That the committee have proceeded, in obedience to the orders of the House, to examine such persons as appeared best qualified to afford information upon the various points respecting the state of Ireland, which fell within the scope of the inquiry they were directed to pursue. As the inquiry has been proceeding, they have thought it desirable to lay before the House the whole of the evidence, which will be accompanied with an index, affording convenient means of reference. In the present advanced state of the sessions, they do not feel themselves enabled to do more than to select, from the mass of information which has been brought before them, some of the subjects to which it appears to them to be advisable that the attention of government and of parliament should be more especially directed. With respect to the civil disabilities of the Roman Catholics, they have examined a considerable number of persons, of various professions and of different stations in life, in order to afford the House all the information which it was in their power to collect; but they abstain from making any observations upon that evidence, because they are

persuaded that upon a subject of such paramount importance, and connected with such great constitutional questions, it was the intention of the House that their duty should be confined to the collection of information. It is material likewise to observe, that little evidence has been taken upon the subject of education. This duty had already been delegated to commissioners, whose report, which appears to the committee to contain most valuable information upon the branch of this subject relating to the education of the poor, has lately been presented to the House; and they understand that the future inquiries of the commissioners will be directed to other branches, and will bring the whole under the view of the government and of parliament.

The committee have received a great body of evidence on the actual state of the relations between landlord and tenant, and are of opinion that the whole of that most important subject is deserving of the attentive consideration of parliament. Amongst the great evils existing in the present state of these relations, are represented to be the minute subdivision of land; the number of persons

who intervene between the head landlord and the immediate occupier; the extreme difficulty of preventing the subletting of land, and the power possessed by every intermediate landlord, as well as the principal landlord, to distrain upon the occupying tenant. It is for the wisdom of parliament to consider, whether any and what improvement in the law relating to these subjects, may be expedient or practicable. Many valuable suggestions on these as well as other points respecting the relations between landlord and tenant will be found in the evidence. The committee observe with satisfaction, that the increasing intelligence of landlords is now endeavouring to apply a gradual remedy to the subdivision of land; and they cannot but entertain a confident expectation, that for the mutual benefit of both landlord and tenant, this remedy will be as extensively applied as the nature of existing contracts, and the comfort and well-being of the people, will permit.

The extent of the burden brought upon the country by the present system of grand jury presentments has long been a subject of complaint. Various suggestions have been made for the improvement of this system, and some of the abuses to which it was liable have been partially corrected by the legislature. It is stated, however, that more is still necessary to be done; that the mode of deciding what works are to be undertaken, of regulating the expenditure, and of passing the accounts, is still in many respects imperfect. It appears at all events desirable, that if it should be found expedient to continue to intrust these functions to grand juries, the publicity of that

portion of their proceedings which relates to the levying, and expenditure of the public money should be effectually provided for. It has also been suggested, that the charges of grand jury assessments for objects of a permanent nature ought to fall, in future leases, upon landlords and tenants in their due proportion. It has been strongly urged, that the criminal and civil business of the quarter sessions should be kept entirely separate, and that all the criminal business should be first disposed of, so as to release the magistrates who are called together for that portion of the business belonging to the quarter sessions, instead of retaining them and the juries and the witnesses, to their own great inconvenience and the increased expense of prosecutions. It has been suggested as an improvement, that the assistant barristers should not practise as counsel in the counties where they sit upon the bench.

The constitution of the civil bill courts deserves serious consideration; and at all events it appears to be advisable to require that their process should be executed by their own sworn officers, or by persons more trust-worthy and responsible than many of those who are at present employed. Strong representations have been made to the committee against the mode in which the process of custodiam writs in the superior courts is executed, and also respecting mesne process. Several important suggestions have been made respecting the office of sub-sheriff, viz.—That each sub-sheriff should have a regular office within his own county, where he should attend at certain hours; that this appointment should be subject to the approbation of the last going judge of as-

size; that he should be rendered legally capable of serving more years than one; and that the execution writs should not be committed to any person except the sheriff's officers.

The administration of justice by the magistrates in corporate towns has been stated to be more frequently exceptionable than that exercised by county magistrates; and the levy of tolls, and the expenditure of the money received, is stated to require examination and correction. Obstacles are also stated to be opposed to the admission of persons to their freedom, although entitled thereto by birth, servitude, or marriage. The present remedy by an application to the court of King's-bench, is deemed to be tedious and expensive; and it is represented, that justice would be more easily rendered to the individuals claiming admission, by giving double or treble costs in the case of an unjustifiable refusal to admit.

Although upon the same grounds upon which they have confined themselves to the collection of information as to the civil disabilities of the Roman Catholics, the committee abstain from doing more than to report the evidence they have received on the practical effect of the present state of the elective franchise, they feel it necessary to state, that it may be found expedient to adopt some further and more effectual provision against the creation of fictitious or fraudulent qualifications, under the law as it now exists.

It has been strongly recommended that some provision should be made for the relief of the extreme distress of the poorer classes in age or infirmity, if not by law (to which great objections have been

stated), at least by organizing the collection and distribution of charitable contributions.

In addition to the suggestions above stated, various others have also been received, respecting the encouragement of emigration—the extension of public works of unquestionable utility, by reasonable facilities afforded by the government—the extension of the fisheries—improvements in the state of the lunatic asylums and houses of industry—the regulation or abolition of manor courts—the constitution and powers of vestries—and respecting many details in the subordinate administration of justice. For these, and other matters, which are in different degrees deserving of attention, the committee beg to refer to the evidence, where they will be found under the heads in the index.

The committee cannot close this report without expressing the pleasure they have received from the concurrent testimony of so many witnesses, who in speaking of the different measures which have been of late adopted for the improvement of the state of Ireland, have, in a greater or less degree, agreed in attributing to them a highly favourable effect. The establishment of the police and constabulary force—the revision of the magistracy, as far as it has gone—the meeting of the magistrates in petty sessions—the administration of justice by the assistant barristers—the change which has taken place of late years in the mode of appointing sheriffs—the public works undertaken by the executive government—the alteration in the system of the distillery laws, and in the general mode of collecting the revenue—the remission of all direct taxes—the re-

peal of the union duties — and the increased facility of commercial intercourse, have all contributed, not only to remove grievances, but to improve the situation of the country. The composition for tithe, under the authority of the acts passed in the two last sessions of parliament, has been hitherto as rapid and as beneficial as could have been expected under the circumstances of the times; and the greatest advantages may reasonably be anti-

cipated from the further progress of this important measure. The restored tranquillity of the country has already afforded the opportunity for a more extensive introduction of different branches of manufacture; and should it fortunately continue uninterrupted, the best hopes may be entertained that by furnishing employment to the poorer classes, one of the greatest incentives to disturbance may be permanently removed.

**SUMMARY STATEMENT of the OBJECTS and OPERATIONS of the
SOCIETY for the PROPAGATION of the GOSPEL in FOREIGN PARTS.**

This society was originally incorporated in the year 1701, for the support of a learned and zealous body of clergy in his majesty's colonies, and for the general propagation of the gospel in foreign parts.

The business of the society is conducted by certain official members nominated in the charter,* and the incorporated members who are chosen by ballot. The archbishop of Canterbury was first appointed, and has since been annually elected president.

The acknowledgment of the independence of the United States of America unfortunately deprived those provinces of the benefits which they had long received from

the exertions of this society. But the society left a blessing behind it in the Protestant episcopal church in that country, whose very existence at the present moment may be justly attributed to its early and truly christian efforts. The field of the society's labours has since that period been greatly enlarged, and its operations now extend over the vast provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, Newfoundland, and the Bermudas.

Of late years the population in those colonies has increased to such an extent, that the society has deemed it necessary greatly to increase the number of its missionaries. The list subjoined to the present document will show that the spiritual wants of those countries cannot be adequately supplied without such an addition to the ministers of religion as would triple the number that was employed even at so late a period as the year 1816. The actual number of missionaries now in the service of the

* The lord archbishop of Canterbury, the lord archbishop of York, the lord bishop of London, the lord bishop of Ely, the lord Almoner, the dean of Westminster, the dean of St. Paul's, the archdeacon of London, the regius professor of divinity in Oxford, the regius professor of divinity in Cambridge, the Margaret professor of divinity in Oxford, the Margaret professor of divinity in Cambridge.

society, in the North American colonies alone, is one hundred and three, and in addition to these more than one hundred schoolmasters are partially supported from its funds.

With a view to the formation of a body of native clergy for the service of the colonies, the society has contributed largely towards the support of King's-college, Windsor, Nova Scotia, by an annual grant, and by the endowment of divinity-scholarships and exhibitions. The society is also called upon to make frequent grants in aid of the erection of churches in the infant settlements, and has been the great instrument of introducing the national system of education in the capitals of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and extending it through every part of the North American colonies.

Another source of expenditure has been opened to the society by the extended colonisation of the southern parts of Africa, and the interior of New Holland, where it will form an object of great and important interest to carry forward the same plan of religious instruction and general education which has been found so effectual in the North American colonies, so soon as the funds of the society will admit of such an extension of their operations.

To meet these great and increasing demands, the resources of the society are found to be utterly inadequate, notwithstanding the liberal aid they have obtained from parliamentary grants. The average annual expenditure of the society has, for the four last years, exceeded its income to the amount of 6,000*l.*, an excess, which, if continued for a few years more, must bring inevitable ruin upon the society's funds.

The collections under the authority of the royal letter, granted in 1819, have been appropriated to the exclusive uses of Bishop's-college, Calcutta, and the establishments connected with it, and will be found unequal to answer the increasing demands from that quarter. The buildings there, though not yet completed, are so far advanced as to admit of the residence of the principal, two professors, a limited number of students, and the society's missionaries on their first arrival in India.

The lamented death of the late bishop of Calcutta could not fail to check for a time the progress of the society's operations in the eastern peninsula; but they look forward to the happiest results from the co-operation of the present Diocesan, and the serious exertions of their missionaries, who are diligently engaged, under the direction of the principal of the college, in those studies which will enable them to carry on with effect the ultimate designs of the society. In the mean time, and in addition to the main object of their present occupations, the attainment of the native languages, and the acquisition of a general knowledge of Indian rites and customs, the missionaries are actively employed in superintending several institutions for the education of the native youth.

The formation of a college library has been commenced at a considerable expense. It will, however, require many additions to render it efficient. At the meeting of the board, in March, 1822, it was resolved to endow 20 theological scholarships for the purpose of forming a body of missionaries, catechists, and schoolmasters.

This society has recently been enabled to make an important addition to its establishment in the east. In order to extend its operations in that quarter, and give union and strength to the missionaries, it has undertaken the superintendence and management of the missions in southern India, which have been hitherto maintained by the society for the promotion of christian knowledge, and which that society consented to resign in consideration of the benefits the missionaries must derive from an intimate connexion with Bishop's college, Calcutta.

Five European missionaries, and six native teachers, devoted to the instruction of the native congregations in the neighbourhood of Madras, have thus been added to the society's establishment, and there is an urgent demand for more labourers in the same field.

Under these circumstances, the society feels justified in expressing a conviction that the British public will not fail to aid its labours. Its friends are therefore entreated both to form themselves into committees for this purpose in concurrence with the ecclesiastical authorities, and to circulate those authentic details of the nature and extent of the society's operations which will be furnished to them from time to time.

NORTH AMERICA.

Newfoundland.

Present establishment, six missionaries, eighteen school-masters. Annual charge, 1,900*l*.

Proposed increase, four missionaries, eight schoolmasters. Annual charge, 1,160*l*. Population, forty thousand Protestants.

Nova Scotia.

Present establishment, two visit-

ing missionaries, twenty-eight missionaries, forty-four schoolmasters. Annual charge, 6,200*l*.

Proposed increase, eight missionaries, sixteen schoolmasters. Annual charge, 1,840*l*. Population, one hundred and twenty thousand.

New Brunswick.

Present establishment, twenty missionaries, twenty-seven schoolmasters. Annual charge, 4,300*l*.

Proposed increase, five missionaries, ten schoolmasters. Annual charge, 1,150*l*. Population, eighty thousand.

Prince Edward's Island.

Two missionaries, one schoolmaster. Annual charge, 820*l*.

Proposed increase, two missionaries, four schoolmasters. Annual charge, 460*l*. Population, thirty thousand.

Upper Canada.

Twenty-four missionaries, three schoolmasters. Annual charge, 5,860*l*.

Proposed increase, nineteen missionaries. Charge, 3,800*l*. Population, two hundred thousand.

Lower Canada.

Nineteen missionaries. Annual charge, 3,800*l*.

Proposed increase, eleven missionaries. Annual charge, 2,200*l*. Protestant population, one hundred thousand. Present annual charge, 22,380*l*. Proposed addition, 10,610*l*.

AFRICA.

Cape of Good Hope.

One missionary, two schoolmasters. Annual charge, 340*l*.

Cape Coast Castle.

One missionary. Annual charge 50*l*.

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ASIA.

Calcutta.

Bishop's college, three professors.
Endowment for twenty students. *
Eleven missionaries, European ;

* Six, resident in the college at the date of the last despatches.

six native preachers. Annual charge, 4,900*l*.

In addition to these charges, there are other sources of expenditure in the endowment of divinity studentships in Nova Scotia and Canada, donations in aid of churches, gratuities to missionaries, &c.

ESTIMATE of the PAYMENTS which have been made on FOREIGN LOANS, MINING SHARES, and other speculations during the present year.

Per cent.	£.		£.
35 on	1,000,000	Brasilian Loan of 1824	350,000
75	2,000,000	Ditto, ditto, 1825	1,500,000
75	3,500,000	Danish ditto	2,625,000
56½	2,000,000	Greek ditto	1,130,000
25	1,428,571	Guatemala do.	357,143
60	400,000	Guadalajara do.	240,000
89½	3,200,000	Mexican do.	2,872,000
70	2,500,000	Neapolitan do.	1,750,000
78	616,000	Peruvian do.	480,480
			11,304,623
\$ per share.			
25 on	10,000	Anglo-Mexican Mine shares	250,000
5	15,000	Anglo-Chilian	75,000
7	6,000	Arigna Iron and Coal	42,000
25	500	Bolanos	12,500
3	10,000	Bolivar	30,000
5	10,000	Castello	50,000
5	10,000	Chilian	50,000
2	2,500	Cobalt and Copper	5,000
5	10,000	Chili and Peru	50,000
15	10,000	Cornwall and Devonshire	150,000
2	2,500	Consolidated Copper	5,000
2½	10,000	English Mining	25,000
2	4,000	Equitable	8,000
12½	1,000	Famatina	12,500
5	20,000	General Mining	100,000
3	1,800	Gwennappe	5,400
5	10,000	Haytian	50,000
2	10,000	Hibernian	20,000
3	5,000	Hoomeavy	15,000
7½	10,000	London United	75,000
2	2,000	Manganese	4,000
5	10,000	Pasco Peruvian	50,000
5	20,000	Potosi	100,000

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

49*

£ per share.			£.
1	on	3,000 Polbreen Tin and Copper	3,000
3½		16,000 Royal Irish	56,000
130		500 Real del Monte	165,000
5		8,000 Royal Stannary	40,000
1		5,000 Waldeck	5,000
2		5,000 South Wales	10,000
3		10,000 Scottish National Mining	30,000
3		10,000 Tywarnhale	30,000
20		1,000 Tlalpuexahua	20,000
10		500 Tarma	5,000
10		6,000 United Mexican Mines	60,000
10		18,000 Ditto (New)	180,000
15		10,000 Welch Iron and Coal	150,000
10		10,000 Ditto Slate, Copper, and Lead	100,000
2		250,000 Protector Fire Assurance	500,000
10		8,000 British Gas	80,000
5		10,000 International Gas	50,000
6		2,500 London Portable	15,000
20		5,000 New Imperial	100,000
3		10,000 Provincial Portable	30,000
15		2,000 Independent Gas	30,000
5		9,000 Phoenix Gas	45,000
8		20,000 United General	160,000
2		10,000 Birmingham and Liverpool Railway	20,000
3		4,000 Manchester and Liverpool	12,000
5		10,000 Anglo-Mexican Mint	50,000
0		6,000 American and Col. Steam	60,000
2		10,000 Australian	20,000
0		10,000 Atlantic and Pacific	100,000
2		5,000 Egyptian Trading	10,000
5		20,000 British Iron	500,000
6		50,000 British Rock and Patent Salt	200,000
3		10,000 British and Foreign Paper	30,000
2		20,000 British, Irish, and Col. Silk	40,000
1		10,000 Bristol Ship Canal	10,000
5		5,000 Steam and Packet Navigation	25,000
5		20,000 British and Foreign Timber	100,000
1		5,000 British Chunam and Roman Cement	5,000
5		10,000 Canada	50,000
1		5,000 Canal Gas Engine	5,000
5		13,000 Colombian Agricultural	65,000
0		1,000 Canada and Nova Scotia	10,000
2		4,000 Devon Haytor Granite	8,000
0		5,000 Droitwich Patent Salt	50,000
2		1,000 Elbe and Weser Steam	2,000
2		5,000 East London Drug	10,000
2		2,000 French Brandy	4,000
¼		20,000 General Steam	50,000
5		10,000 Gold Coast	50,000

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£ per share.			£
6	on	8,000 Great Westminster Dairy	48,000
2		20,000 Guernsey and Jersey Steam	40,000
3		3,500 Ground-Rent	10,500
25		10,000 Hibernian Joint Stock	250,000
5		10,000 Honduras	50,000
1		20,000 Irish Manufactory	20,000
2		2,000 Imperial Plate-Glass	4,000
10		12,000 Imperial Distillery	120,000
2		5,000 Imperial Estate	10,000
1		2,000 Investment Bank	2,000
3		10,000 London Brick	30,000
1		1,000 London and Gibraltar Steam	1,000
2		1,000 Ditto Window Glass	2,000
1		1,000 Lower Rhine Steam	1,000
1		5,000 London Drug	5,000
1		4,000 London Smelting	4,000
2		1,000 London and Portsmouth Steam	2,000
2		2,000 Ditto and Gravesend	4,000
10		10,000 Mexican Company	100,000
4		6,000 Metropolitan Dairy	24,000
10		2,000 Medway Lime and Coke	20,000
2½		7,500 Netherland Patent Salt	18,750
2		5,000 New Brighton	10,000
3		5,000 New Corn Exchange	15,000
1		10,000 National Drug and Chymical	10,000
5		6,000 Patent Bricks	30,000
5		4,000 Pacific Pearl Fishery	20,000
4		15,000 Pearl and Coral Fishery	60,000
10		20,000 Provincial Banks	200,000
15		6,000 Patent Distillery	90,000
10		5,000 Rio de la Plata	50,000
2		3,500 Roman Brick and Tile	7,000
3		2,500 Scarlet Dye	7,500
1		4,000 Swedish Iron	4,000
2		3,000 Steam Engine Machinery	9,000
2		2,000 Tobacco and Snuff	4,000
3		4,000 Thames and Medway Brick and Lime	12,000
2		1,500 Ditto and Rhine Steam	3,000
1		1,000 Ditto and Loire ditto	1,000
5		20,000 West India Company	100,000
5		20,000 United Pacific	200,000
5		10,000 United Chilian	50,000
1		10,000 Do. Lond. and Hib. Corn and Flour	10,000
5		1,000 Foreign Stock and Share Investment	5,000
10		4,000 Thames Tunnel	40,000
25		1,600 Hammersmith Bridge	40,000

£17,582,773

II.—FOREIGN.

COPY of a NOTE addressed by the RIGHT HON. GEORGE CANNING, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the CHEVALIER DE LOS RIOS, Minister Plenipotentiary of his most CATHOLIC MAJESTY.

Foreign-Office, March 25.

The undersigned, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is commanded by his sovereign to deliver to the Chevalier De Los Rios, for the purpose of being transmitted to his court, the following reply to the official note addressed by his Excellency M. Zea to his Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid, on the 21st of January.

So large a portion of the official note of M. Zea was founded upon the denial of the facts which had been reported to the British Government, with respect to the state of the several countries of Spanish America, and upon an anticipation of events expected by the court of Spain to take place in those countries, by which the credibility of the reports transmitted to the British Government would be effectually disproved, that it has been thought advisable to await the issue of the expected events in Spanish America rather than to confront evidence with evidence, and to discuss probabilities and conjectures. Of that decisive issue, as it appears to be, the undersigned is directed to say, that it is a great satisfaction to the British Government that it had actually taken place before the intentions of the British Government towards Spanish America were announced. Those intentions, therefore, cannot possibly have had the slightest influence upon the result of the war in Peru.

With this single observation the undersigned is directed to pass over all that part of M. Zea's note which turns upon the supposed incorrectness of the information on which the decision of the British Government was founded.

The questions which remain to be examined are, whether in treating with *de facto* governments, now established beyond the danger of any external assailment, Great Britain has violated either any general principle of international law, or any positive obligation of treaty.

To begin with the latter, as the most specific accusation.

M. Zea brings forward repeatedly the general charge of violated treaties; but as he specifies only *two*—that of 1809 and that of 1814—it may be presumed that he relies on them alone to substantiate his charge.

First as to the treaty of 1809.

That treaty was made at the beginning of the Spanish struggle against France, and was directed wholly, and in terms not to be misapprehended, to the circumstances of the moment at which it was made. It was a treaty of peace, putting an end to the war in which we had been since 1804 engaged with Spain. It is expressly described in the first article as a treaty of "alliance during the war" in which we were engaged jointly with Spain against France. All the stipulations of the treaty had evident reference to the de-

clared determination of the then ruler of France to uphold a branch of his own family upon the throne of Spain and of the Indies; and they undoubtedly pledged us to Spain not to lay down our arms until that design should be defeated in Spain, and the pretension altogether abandoned as to America—a pledge which it is not, and cannot be denied that Great Britain amply redeemed. But those objects once accomplished, the stipulations of the treaty were fulfilled, and its obligations necessarily expired, together with the matter to which they related.

In effect, at the happy conclusion of the war in the Peninsula, and after the restoration, by British assistance, of his Catholic Majesty to the throne of his ancestors, the treaty of 1809 was replaced by the treaty of 1814. And what does that treaty contain? First, the expression of an earnest wish on the part of his majesty, that Spanish America may be reunited to the Spanish monarchy; and secondly, an engagement to prohibit British subjects from supplying the Spanish Americans with munitions of war. This engagement was instantly carried into effect by an order in council of 1814. And in furtherance of the like object, beyond the obligation of the treaty, an act of Parliament was passed in 1819, prohibiting the service of British subjects in the ranks of the resisting colonies.

That the wish expressed in this treaty was sincere, the proof is to be found not only in the measures above-mentioned, but in the repeated offers of Great Britain to mediate between Spain and her colonies. Nor were these offers of mediation, as M. de Zea alleges, uniformly founded on the single

basis of the admission by Spain of the independence of the Spanish provinces.

Years had elapsed, and many opportunities had been missed of negotiating on better terms for Spain, before that basis was assumed to be the only one on which negotiation could be successfully opened.

It was not assumed in 1812, when our mediation was offered to the Cortes.

It was not assumed in 1815, when Spain asked our mediation, but refused to state the terms to which she was willing to agree.

It was not assumed in 1818, in the conferences at Aix-la-Chapelle, in which conferences the question of an arrangement between Spain and her Americas was for the first and last time discussed between the great powers of Europe.

After the silence, indeed, which Spain observed as to the opinion of the powers assisting at those conferences, when laid before her, two things became perfectly clear; the first, that Spain had at that time no serious intention of offering any terms such as the Spanish American provinces were likely to accept; the second, that any subsequent reference of the subject to a congress must be wholly fruitless and unsatisfactory. From that time forth, Great Britain abstained from stirring the subject of negotiation with the colonies, till, in the month of May, 1822, Spain spontaneously announced to Great Britain that she had measures in contemplation for the pacification of her Americas on a basis entirely new, which basis, however, was not explicitly described.

In answer to that notification, Spain was exhorted by Great Britain to hasten, as much as pos-

able, her negotiation with the colonies, as the course of events was evidently so rapid as not to admit of a much longer delay; but no suggestion was even then brought forward by Great Britain as to the adoption of the basis of independence.

The first suggestion of that basis came, in fact, from the government of Spain itself, in the month of November, 1822, when the British minister at Madrid received an intimation that the Cortes meditated opening negotiations with the colonies on the basis of colonial independence; negotiations which were in fact subsequently opened, and carried to a successful termination, with Buenos Ayres, though they were afterwards disavowed by his Catholic majesty.

It was not till after this last-mentioned communication from the Spanish government that Great Britain expressed the opinion which she entertained as to the hopelessness of negotiating upon any other basis than that then first suggested by the Spanish government.

This opinion stated (as has been said) in the first instance confidentially to Spain, was nearly a twelvemonth afterwards—that is to say, in the month of October, 1823—mentioned by the undersigned in a conference with the French ambassador in London, the substance of which conference was communicated to Spain and to the other powers. It was repeated and enforced in the despatch from the undersigned to sir William A'Court, in January, 1824.

Nothing, therefore, can be less exact than the supposition that Britain has uniformly put forward the basis of independence

as the *sine qua non* condition of her counsel and assistance to Spain in negotiating with her colonies.

To come now to the second charge against Great Britain—the alleged violation of general international law. Has it ever been admitted as an axiom, or ever been observed by any nation or government as a practical maxim, that no circumstances and no time should entitle a *de facto* government to recognition? or should entitle third powers, who may have a deep interest in defining and establishing their relations with a *de facto* government to do so?

Such a proceeding on the part of third powers undoubtedly does not decide the question of right against the mother country.

The Netherlands had thrown off the supremacy of Spain long before the end of the 16th century; but that supremacy was not formally renounced by Spain till the treaty of Westphalia in 1648. Portugal declared in 1640 her independence of the Spanish monarchy; but it was not till 1668 that Spain by treaty acknowledged that independence.

During each of these intervals the abstract rights of Spain may be said to have remained unextinguished. But third powers did not in either of these instances wait the slow conviction of Spain, before they thought themselves warranted to establish direct relations, and even to contract intimate alliances with the republic of the United Netherlands, as well as with the new monarchy of the house of Braganza.

The separation of the Spanish colonies from Spain has been neither our work nor our wish.

Events, in which the British government had no participation, decided that separation—a separation which we are still of opinion might have been averted if our counsels had been listened to in time. But out of that separation grew a state of things, to which it was the duty of the British government (in proportion as it became the plain and legitimate interest of the nation whose welfare is committed to its charge) to conform its measures, as well as its language, not hastily and precipitately, but with due deliberation and circumspection.

To continue to call that a possession of Spain, in which all Spanish occupation and power had been actually extinguished and effaced, could render no practical service to the mother country; but it would have risked the peace of the world. For all political communities are responsible to other political communities for their conduct—that is, they are bound to perform the ordinary international duties, and to afford redress for any violation of the rights of others by their citizens or subjects.

Now either the mother country must have continued responsible for acts over which it could no longer exercise the shadow of a control, or the inhabitants of those countries, whose independent political existence was, in fact, established, but to whom the acknowledgment of that independence was denied, must have been placed in a situation in which they were either wholly responsible for all their actions, or were to be visited for such of those actions as might furnish ground of complaint to other nations with the punishment due to pirates and outlaws.

If the former of these alternatives—the total irresponsibility of unrecognized states,—be too absurd to be maintained, and if the latter, the treatment of their inhabitants as pirates and outlaws, be too monstrous to be applied for an indefinite length of time to a large portion of the habitable globe, no other chance remained for Great Britain, or for any country having intercourse with Spanish American provinces, but to recognize, in due time, their immediate existence as states, and thus to bring them within the pale of those rights and duties which civilized nations are bound mutually to respect, and are entitled reciprocally to claim from each other.

The example of the late revolution in France, and of the ultimate happy restoration of his majesty Louis 18th, is pleaded by M. Zea in illustration of the principle of unextinguishable right in a legitimate sovereign; and of the respect to which that right is entitled from all foreign powers; and he calls upon Great Britain, in justice to her own consistency, to act with the same reserve towards the new states of Spanish America, which she employed so much to her honour towards revolutionary France.

But can M. Zea need to be reminded that every power in Europe, and specifically Spain amongst the foremost, not only acknowledged the several successive governments *de facto* by which the house of Bourbon was first expelled from the throne of France, and afterwards kept for near a quarter of a century out of possession of it, but contracted intimate alliances with them all; and above all, with that which M. Zea justly describes as the strongest of *de facto* govern-

nents, the government of Buonaparte; against whom, not any principle of respect for the rights of legitimate monarchy, but his own ungovernable ambition, finally brought combined Europe into the field?

There is no use in endeavouring to give a specious colouring to acts which are now the property of history.

The undersigned is therefore compelled to add, that Great Britain herself cannot justly accept the praise which M. Zea is willing to ascribe to her in this respect, or can she claim to be altogether exempted from the general charge of having treated with the powers of the French revolution.

It is true, indeed, that up to the year 1796, she abstained from treating with revolutionary France, long after other powers of Europe had set her the example. But the reasons alleged in parliament and in state papers for that abstinence was the unsettled state of the French government. And it cannot be denied that both in 1796 and 1797 Great Britain opened a negotiation for peace with the Directory of France—a negotiation, the favourable conclusion of which would have implied a recognition of that form of government; that in 1801 she made peace with the Consulate; that if in 1806 she did not conclude a treaty with Buonaparte, Emperor of France, the negotiation was broken off merely on a question of terms; and that if from 1808 to 1814, she steadily refused to listen to any overtures from France, she did so declaredly and notoriously on account of Spain alone, whom Buonaparte pertinaciously refused to admit as party to the negotiation.

Nay; further, it cannot be denied

that even in 1814, the year in which the Bourbon dynasty was eventually restored, peace would have been made by Great Britain with Buonaparte if he had not been unreasonable in his demands; and Spain cannot be ignorant that even after Buonaparte was set aside, there was question among the allies of the possible expediency of placing some other than a Bourbon on the throne of France.

The appeal, therefore, to the conduct of the powers of Europe and even to that of Great Britain herself, with respect to the French revolution, does but recal abundant instances of the recognition of *de facto* governments by Great Britain, perhaps later and more reluctantly than by others, but by Great Britain herself, however reluctant, after the example set to her by the other powers of Europe, and especially by Spain.

There are two other points in M. Zea's note which appear to call for particular attention.

M. Zea declares that the king of Spain will never recognize the new states of South America, and that his majesty will never cease to employ the force of arms against his rebellious subjects in that part of the world.

We have neither the pretension nor the desire to control his Catholic majesty's conduct; but this declaration of M. Zea comprises a complete justification of our conduct in having taken the opportunity, which to us seemed ripe, for placing our relations with the new states of America on a definite footing. For this declaration plainly shows that the complaint against us is not merely as to the mode or the time of our advances towards those states: it shows that

the dispute between us and Spain is not merely as to the question of fact, whether the internal condition of any of those states be such as to justify the entering into definite relations with them; that it was not merely a reasonable delay for the purpose of verifying contradictory reports, and of affording opportunity for friendly negotiation that was required of us: it shows that no extent of forbearance on our part would have satisfied Spain, and that, defer our advances towards the new states as long as we might, we should still have had to make them without the consent of Spain; for that Spain is determined against all compromise, under any circumstances, and at any time, and is resolved upon interminable war with her late colonies in America.

M. Zea concludes with declaring that his Catholic majesty will protest, in the most solemn manner, against the measures announced by the British government as violating existing treaties, and the imprescriptible rights of the throne of Spain.

Against what will Spain protest?

It has been proved that no treaties are violated by us; and we admit that no question of right is decided by our recognition of the new states of America.

But if the argument on which this declaration is founded be true, it is eternal; and the offence of which we are guilty in placing our intercourse with those countries under the protection of treaties is one of which no time and circumstance could, in the view of Spain, have mitigated the character.

Having thus entered with great pain and unwillingness into the several topics of M. Zea's note, the undersigned is directed, in conclusion, to express the anxious hope of his government that a discussion, now wholly without object, may be allowed here to close. The undersigned is directed to declare to the Spanish minister, that no feeling of ill-will or even of indifference to the interests of his Catholic majesty has prompted the steps which his majesty's government has taken—that his majesty still cherishes an anxious wish for the welfare of Spain—and that his majesty still retains the disposition, and commands the undersigned again to renew to his Catholic majesty's government the offer, to employ his majesty's good offices for the bringing about of any amicable arrangements which may yet be practicable between his Catholic majesty and the countries of America which have separated themselves from Spain.

(Signed) GEO. CANNING.

LETTER of M. RODIOS, in the Name of the PROVISIONAL GREEK GOVERNMENT, to MR. CANNING.

Napoli di Romania, Aug. 12
(24), 1824.

Your Excellency;—For these four years past, the Greeks, in firm reliance in divine Providence, have defended, not without success,

the land of their fathers. I say they defend the land, for they care little about the villages, houses, and private possessions. This has been sufficiently proved in the various incursions of the enemy, when

the Greeks, with equal courage and magnanimity, have sacrificed their most valuable and dearest property. They preferred freedom under their tents, in their valleys, or the tops of their mountains, to the most splendid dwellings in slavery. Must not this remarkable circumstance in the history of the defensive war of the Greeks convince all Christian minds, that when they began the contest for the recovery of their rights with shaking off an intolerable yoke, the sacred object was to deliver their faith, their country, their holy temples, the graves of their fathers, their wives, and their children, and that they were strangers to the political views which agitated Europe? Guided by these principles in the struggle they maintained, they have not failed to implore the compassion of their brethren in Christendom, and officially to solicit the monarchs of the Vienna Congress to take insulted humanity under their protection. But European policy, entertaining other ideas on the principles of our cause, and far from possessing a true knowledge of the Ottoman dynasty, would neither give credit to the writings of the Greeks, nor hear their groans and complaints, but resolved to abide by a mere neutrality, which has been in some instances fatal to the Greeks. As the Greeks did not attain the object of their public applications, they were obliged to exert themselves with confidence, defending their sacred cause alone, and leave it to time to set their motives and principles in a clear light. The government, in fact, continued in its system of silence, and would have persevered in it had not a note, proceeding from the north of Europe, obliged

it to break silence. This note has Greece for its object, and decides on its fate according to a will which is foreign to it. It is difficult to imagine that such a note can have come from a court like that of Russia. The Greeks, however, cannot be deceived respecting the existence of this note; and the Greek nation, as well as its government, whose organ I have the honour to be, in offering their homage to his Britannic Majesty, through your excellency, solemnly declare that they prefer a glorious death to the disgraceful lot intended to be imposed on them. It is not credible that his Britannic Majesty, who has shown such philanthropical sentiments towards the people of South America, will consent that the Greeks shall be so unworthily excluded from the list of civilized nations, and delivered up to the caprice of the one or the other, without having the power to constitute themselves as a nation. Yet the Greeks are surely, with respect to their claims, in a more advantageous situation than the South Americans. They have impressed the stamp of disgrace on the Turkish weakness; they have proved that they are worthy to be free. They do not contend against their mother country, but against a foreign nation that occupied their country, and treated their children as slaves. The Greeks, to the astonishment of all nations, shook off the yoke of the barbarians. They commenced the war without means to carry it on, convinced that they could not assert their independence without innumerable sacrifices; they conquered fortresses, towns, and a number of posts which were in the hands of their ferocious despot. In several actions they

have defeated the numerous and formidable Turkish fleet with small merchantmen; they have established laws like those of civilized nations; they have formed a government, and submitted to its commands. Can it now be doubted that the Greeks are worthy of independence? It will doubtless not escape his Britannic Majesty, that Greece, when free, both by the spirit of its people and its geographical position, may promote the interests of Great Britain. Trade is the vital principle of civilized nations; and where can trade be more advantageously carried on than in Greece?

What stronger barrier against the increase of a vast European power, what more favourable point for the maintenance of the balance of power, can England find than those natural compacts in the midst of which Greece is situated? These are indisputable truths which time will confirm. On these grounds, Greece, as I believe, has morally and politically the right to expect every kind of aid and protection from the humane English, and especially from his Britannic Majesty, whose honourable sentiments are universally known. It can no longer be doubted whether the independence of Greece coincides with the interests of the European nations, and this circumstance is a powerful reason that the Greek nation should not be stripped of its sacred rights, and that the English nation, whose weight in the political balance is so generally recognized, should be indifferent to the affecting sight of humanity so unjustly and so unworthily trampled under foot. I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) P. I. Rodros,
Secretary-general.

Mr. Canning's answer to the Secretary-General of the Provisional Government of Greece.

London, December 1, 1824.

The letter which you did me the honour to write to me on the 24th of August, did not reach me till the 4th of November. It contains remarks of the provisional government of Greece on a document which has been inserted in the European journals, as a plan for the establishment of peace in Greece, proceeding from the cabinet of St. Petersburg. It is beyond a doubt that the publication of this document was made without any authority. I am unable either to affirm or to deny that it was derived from an authentic source. The opinion of the British government, however, is, that any plan for the restoration of peace in the east, proceeding from the cabinet of St. Petersburg, can be drawn up only with friendly intentions towards the Greeks: consequently that such a plan cannot have for its object either to prescribe laws to the Greeks, or to awe the Ottoman government, and that his Imperial Majesty of Russia, whatever might be his intention, would think it fit to communicate any plan of this kind to the other powers, his allies, before he proposed it to the contending parties. The emperor has in fact laid before the allied courts the plan, to propose at the same time to the Porte, and to the provisional government of Greece, to suspend hostilities, in order to gain time for amicable mediation; and the British government would not have hesitated to accede to this proposal, had it been made at a proper moment. It must not be overlooked that the very document

which so greatly excited the displeasure of the Greek government awakened similar feelings in the Divan. While the Greeks express an invincible abhorrence of every agreement which should not pronounce their national independence, the divan repulses every kind of reconciliation which should not restore its sovereignty over Greece. In these dispositions of the parties, there is certainly but small hope of an acceptable and effectual mediation. If, before the extreme to which these opposite opinions were carried—if at the time when the varying chances of war seemed to give to both parties more than one rational motive for an amicable arrangement, Russia had proposed such an arrangement, no blame could have attached to it, or to those who might have been inclined to consider of such a plan. The document, considered as a Russian memorial, contains the elements of a treaty of peace, though these elements were probably not reduced into a form proper to communicate to the belligerent parties. If the sovereignty of the Turks should not be absolutely restored, if the independence of the Greeks should not be absolutely recognized (two extremes incompatible with a mediation), if the mediators could not express themselves without constituting themselves parties in the cause, no chance remained but in a manner and to a certain point to modify both the sovereignty of the Porte and the independence of the Greeks; and the form and the degree of these modifications seemed to form the question which was to be examined and solved. Each of the two parties might certainly defeat by its protest any plan for an arrangement, however reason-

able in its principles, or impartial in its terms; but we know that both parties are equally resolved to reject every conceivable arrangement, and that the hope of a successful mediation is at the present moment absolutely inadmissible. With respect to that part of your letter in which you call on the British government to assist the Greeks in their struggle for independence, and compare their merits and their claims to such aid with those of the provinces of Spanish America which have separated from the mother country, I must observe, that Great Britain has declared and observed the strictest neutrality in the contest between Spain and those provinces; and that the same neutrality has been observed in the war which now desolates Greece. The rights of Greece, as a belligerent power, have been invariably respected; and if the British government was obliged, on a late occasion, to check the excesses that took place in the exercise of its rights, we hope that such a necessity will not again occur. The provisional government of Greece may depend on the continuation of this neutrality: it may be assured that Great Britain will take no part in any attempt to impose upon it by force a plan for the re-establishment of peace contrary to its wishes, if such a peace should ever be proposed; but should the Greeks ever think it advisable to ask our mediation, we will offer it to the Porte; and if it is accepted, we will neglect nothing to make it effectual in concert with the other powers whose intervention would facilitate the arrangement. This is, in our opinion, all that can be reasonably required of the British ministers. They have not to re-

proach themselves with having directly or indirectly excited the Greeks at the beginning of their enterprise, or with having in any manner impeded its progress. Connected as we are with the Porte by the existing friendly relations, and by ancient treaties which the Porte has not violated, it can certainly not be expected that England should commence hostilities which that power has not provoked, and take part in a contest

which is not ours. I hope that what I have had the honour to represent to you will remove every kind of suspicion or reproach which error or intrigue may have caused, respecting the sentiments of the British government towards the Greeks, and be received as a proof of the purity of our intentions and of the frankness with which we are ready to avow them.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) GEO. CANNING.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE *between the* BRITISH *and* UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Addington to Mr. Adams.
Washington, March 2, 1825.

Sir,—On the 6th of November last, I had the honour to inform you, that I had received full powers from his majesty to conclude and sign with this government, a convention, verbatim, the same as that entered into on the 13th of March, last year, between Great Britain and the United States, with all the amendments subsequently effected in it by the senate, the erasure of the words “and America” in the first article, excepted.

In reply to that communication, you did me the honour to acquaint me, that the president had decided upon referring the whole subject to congress, whereby it became necessary for you to postpone giving a definitive answer to my proposal.

This resolution of the president was, at the commencement of the session, carried into effect; and I understand that the subject has been under the consideration of congress. You will therefore, I trust, Sir, allow me now to request

to be made acquainted with the definitive intention of the president, with respect to the proposition submitted by me on behalf of his majesty’s government.

I have the honour to be with distinguished consideration, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

H. U. ADDINGTON.

Hon. John Quincy Adams.

Mr. Clay to Mr. Addington.

*Department of State,
Washington, April 6, 1825.*

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that the delay in the transmission of a definitive answer to your note of the 6th of November last, has proceeded from an anxious desire on the part of the late president of the United States to ascertain the practicability of reconciling, if possible, the views of the government of the United States with those which are entertained by that of his Britannic majesty, in respect to the convention for more effectually suppressing the slave trade. With that object, the correspondence with your government, and the conven-

tion in which it terminated, together with what has since passed between the two governments, both here and at London, were submitted to congress during its late session. Of that reference you were apprized, by the note of my predecessor, of the 4th December last. It has so happened that neither the senate nor the house of representatives has expressed, directly, any opinion on the subject. But, on another convention having the same object, concluded with the republic of Colombia, on the 10th day of December, 1824, which was formed after the model of that which is pending between the governments of the United States and Great Britain, the senate has expressed a very decided opinion. In the Colombian convention, the coats of America were excepted from its operation, and yet, notwithstanding this conciliating feature, the senate, after full deliberation, in the exercise of its proper constitutional powers, has, by a large majority, deemed it inexpedient to consent to, and advise, the ratification of this convention.

The government of his Britannic majesty is well acquainted with the provision of the constitution of the United States, by which the senate is a component part of the treaty-making power; and that the consent and advice of that branch of congress are indispensable in the formation of all treaties. According to the practice of this government, the senate is not ordinarily consulted in the initiatory state of negotiation, but its consent and advice are only invoked, after a treaty is concluded, under the direction of the president, and submitted to its consideration. Each of the two branches of the treaty-

making authority is independent of the other, whilst both are responsible to the states and to the people, the common sources of their respective powers.

It results from this organization, that, in the progress of the government, instances may sometimes occur of a difference of opinion between the senate and the executive, as to the expediency of a projected treaty, of which the rejection of the Colombian convention affords an example. The people of the United States have justly considered that, if there be any inconveniences in this arrangement of their executive powers, those inconveniences are more than counterbalanced, by the greater security of their interests, which is effected by the mutual checks which are thus interposed. But it is not believed that there are any inconveniences to foreign powers, of which they can, with propriety, complain. To give validity to any treaty, the consent of the contracting parties is necessary. As to the mode by which that consent shall be expressed, it must necessarily depend with each upon its own peculiar constitutional arrangement. All that can rightly be demanded in treating, is to know the contingencies, on the happening of which that consent is to be regarded as sufficiently testified. This information, the government of the United States has always communicated to the foreign powers with which it treats, and to none more fully than to the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Nor can it be admitted that any just cause of complaint can arise out of the rejection by one party, of a treaty, which the other has previously ratified. When such a case occurs, it only proves that

the consent of both, according to the constitutional precautions which have been provided for manifesting that consent, is wanting to make the treaty valid. One must necessarily precede the other in the act of ratification; and, if after a treaty is ratified by one party, a ratification of it be withheld by the other, it merely shows that one is, and the other is not, willing to come under the obligations of the proposed treaty.

I am instructed by the president to accompany these frank and friendly explanations by the expression of his sincere regret that, from the views which are entertained by the senate of the United States, it would seem to be unnecessary and inexpedient any longer to continue the negotiation respecting the slave convention, with any hope that it can be made to assume a form satisfactory to both parties. The government of his Britannic majesty insists, as an indispensable condition, that the regulated right of search, proposed in the convention, should be extended to the American coasts, as well as to those of Africa and the West Indies. The senate, even with the omission of America, thinks it unadvisable to ratify the Colombian convention. And it is, therefore, clearly to be inferred, that a convention with his Britannic majesty, with a similar omission, would not receive the approbation of the senate. The decision of the senate shews that it has made up its deliberate judgment, without any regard to the relative state of the military or commercial marine, for all the considerations belonging to a view of that subject would have urged the senate to an acceptance of the Colombian convention. It is hoped, therefore, that his Bri-

tannic majesty cannot fail to perceive that the senate has been guided by no unfriendly feeling towards Great Britain.

Before closing this note, I must express my regret that I am unable to concur with you in the view which you have been pleased to present, of the act of the British parliament, by which it has denounced, as piratical, the slave trade, when exercised by British subjects. It is acknowledged that the government of the United States considered such a denunciation as expedient, preliminary to the conclusion of the projected convention. But the British parliament, doubtless, upon its own sense of the enormity of the offence, deemed it proper to affix to it the character and the penalties of piracy. However much it may be supposed to have been actuated by an accommodating spirit towards the United States, it can hardly be imagined that it would have given that denomination to the fact of trading in slaves, from motives of concession merely, contrary to its own estimate of the moral character of that act. The executive of the United States believed that it might conduce to the success of the negotiation, if the British parliament would previously declare, as the United States had done, the slave trade to be piratical. But it did not follow, from the passage of that act, that any treaty, in which the negotiation might terminate, was to be taken out of the ordinary rule by which all treaties are finally submitted to the scrutiny and sanction of the respective governments. No peculiar advantage has accrued to the United States from the enactment of that British law. Its continued existence, moreover,

now depends upon the pleasure of the British parliament.

But there is no disposition to dwell longer on this subject. The true character of the whole negotiation cannot be misconceived. Great Britain and the United States have had in view a common end of great humanity, entitled to their highest and best exertions. With respect to the desire of attaining that end, there is no difference of opinion between the government of his Britannic majesty and that of the United States, in any of its branches. But the senate has thought that the proposed convention was an instrument not adapted to the accomplishment of that end, or that it was otherwise objectionable. And, without the concurrence of the senate, the convention cannot receive the constitutional sanctions of the United States. Without indulging, therefore, unavailing regrets, it is the anxious hope of the president, that the government of his Britannic majesty should see, in all that has occurred, nothing towards it unfriendly on the part of that of the United States, and nothing that ought to slacken their separate or united exertions, in the employment of all other practical modes to effectuate the great object, so dear to both, an entire extirpation of a traffic which is condemned by reason, religion, and humanity.

I pray you, Sir, to accept the assurance of my distinguished consideration,

H. CLAY.

Henry C. Addington, esq.

Chargé d'Affaires from
Great Britain.

Mr. Addington to Mr. Clay.

Washington, April 9, 1825.

Sir,—I have the honour to ac-

knowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th inst. in which you announce to me the definitive decision of the president with regard to the convention for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, which I had the honour to submit for the acceptance of this government, on the 6th of November last.

In expressing my regret at the failure of the benevolent efforts which have been employed in a cause so dear to humanity, I may venture to assure you that, however deeply his majesty's government may deplore the present disappointment of their hopes, they will consider the unfortunate issue of this business as in no wise affecting the friendly feelings which exist between the two governments, and will accept, with pleasure, the expression of the president's desire, that every exertion should still be used for effecting the entire extirpation of that odious traffic, which the convention was designed to suppress.

I cannot dismiss this subject without a brief observation on that part of your letter in which you animadvert upon the argument employed in mine of the 6th of November last, relative to the act passed by the British parliament, for denouncing the slave trade as piracy. The expressions used by you would lead to a belief, that I had represented the passage of the act, on the part of Great Britain, as rendering it imperative on the American government to recede to the convention, even at the expense of a sacrifice of their constitutional prerogatives.

A reference to the expressions of my letter, will, I apprehend, at once demonstrate the erroneousness of this impression, by shewing

that I put the case as a point of conscience, not one of right, and that I urged the argument, above alluded to, in the form of an appeal, not of a demand.

The denunciation of the slave trade as piracy, by British statute, was made by this government, a *sine qua non* to the signature of the convention. As far as Great Britain was concerned, that proceeding, although perfectly conformable to the views of parliament, *quoad* morality, was one of pure supererogation, and conferred no power towards the suppression of the slave trade, not possessed before. Had the government of the United States not expressly desired the enactment of that statute, it would never have been passed: but, being passed, its revocation,

although certainly within the competence of parliament, is now, by the interposition of subsequent events, rendered tantamount to morally impossible.

These circumstances will, I apprehend, amply justify both the form of the argument which I built upon them, and the warmth with which I urged it.

I offer the preceding remarks, not by any means with a view to invite to further discussion, but simply in order to obviate all misconstruction of the meaning of words already employed by me.

I have the honour, Sir, to renew to you the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

H. U. ADDINGTON.

The hon. Henry Clay,
Secretary of State.

CONVENTION *with* RUSSIA.

His majesty the king of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, being desirous of drawing still closer the ties of good understanding and friendship which unite them, by means of an agreement which may settle, upon the basis of reciprocal convenience, different points connected with the commerce, navigation, and fisheries of their subjects on the Pacific Ocean, as well as the limits of their respective possessions on the north-west coast of America, have named plenipotentiaries to conclude a convention for this purpose, that is to say—his majesty the king of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the right hon. Stratford Canning, a member of his said majesty's most hon. Privy Council,

&c.; and his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, the sieur Charles Robert Count de Nesselrode, his Imperial Majesty's privy councillor, a member of the Council of the Empire, secretary of state for the department of Foreign Affairs, &c., and the sieur Pierre de Poletica, his Imperial Majesty's councillor of state, &c.; who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and signed the following articles:—

Art. I.—It is agreed that the respective subjects of the high contracting parties shall not be troubled or molested, in any part of the ocean commonly called the Pacific Ocean, either in navigating the same, in fishing therein, or in landing at such parts of the coast

as shall not have been already occupied, in order to trade with the natives, under the restrictions and conditions specified in the following articles.

II.—In order to prevent the right of navigating and fishing, exercised upon the ocean by the subjects of the high contracting parties, from becoming the pretext for an illicit commerce, it is agreed that the subjects of his Britannic Majesty shall not land at any place where there may be a Russian establishment, without the permission of the governor or commandant; and, on the other hand, that Russian subjects shall not land, without permission, at any British establishment on the north west coast.

III.—The line of demarcation between the possessions of the high contracting parties, upon the coast of the continent, and the islands of America to the north west, shall be drawn in the manner following:—

Commencing from the southernmost point of the island called Prince of Wales's Island, which point lies in the parallel of 54 degrees 40 minutes, north latitude, and between the 131st and the 133rd degree of west longitude (meridian of Greenwich), the said line shall ascend to the north along the channel called Portland Channel, as far as the point of the continent where it strikes the 56th degree of north latitude; from this last-mentioned point the line of demarcation shall follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast, as far as the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude (of the same meridian); and, finally, from the said point of intersection, the said meridian line of the 141st degree in its prolongation as far as

the Frozen Ocean, shall form the limit between the Russian and British possessions on the continent of America to the north-west.

IV.—With reference to the line of demarcation laid down in the preceding article, it is understood—

1st. That the island called Prince of Wales's Island shall belong wholly to Russia.

2nd. That wherever the summit of the mountains which extend in a direction parallel to the coast, from the 56th degree of north latitude to the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude, shall prove to be at the distance of more than ten marine leagues from the ocean, the limit between the British possessions and the line of coast which is to belong to Russia, as above-mentioned, shall be formed by a line parallel to the windings of the coast, and which shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom.

V.—It is moreover agreed, that no establishment shall be formed by either of the two parties within the limits assigned by the two preceding articles to the possessions of the other: consequently, British subjects shall not form any establishment either upon the coast, or upon the border of the continent comprised within the limits of the Russian possessions, as designated in the two preceding articles; and, in like manner, no establishment shall be formed by Russian subjects beyond the said limits.

VI.—It is understood that the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, from whatever quarter they may arrive, whether from the ocean or from the interior of the continent, shall for ever enjoy the right of navigating freely, and without any

hindrance whatever, all the rivers and streams which in their course towards the Pacific Ocean may cross the line of demarcation upon the line of coast described in article III. of the present convention.

VII.—It is also understood, that for the space of ten years from the signature of the present convention, the vessels of the two powers, or those belonging to their respective subjects, shall mutually be at liberty to frequent, without any hindrance whatever, all the inland seas, the gulfs, havens, and creeks on the coast mentioned in article III. for the purposes of fishing and of trading with the natives.

VIII.—The port of Sitka, or Novo Archangelsk, shall be open to the commerce and vessels of British subjects for the space of ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratification of the present convention. In the event of an extension of this term of ten years being granted to any other power, the like extension shall be granted also to Great Britain.

IX.—The abovementioned liberty of commerce shall not apply to the trade in spirituous liquors, in fire arms, or other arms, gunpowder or other warlike stores; the high contracting parties reciprocally engaging not to permit the abovementioned articles to be sold or delivered, in any manner whatever, to the natives of the country.

X.—Every British or Russian vessel navigating the Pacific Ocean, which may be compelled by storms or by accident to take shelter in

the ports of the respective parties, shall be at liberty to refit therein, to provide itself with all necessary stores, and to put to sea again, without paying any other than port and light-house dues, which shall be the same as those paid by national vessels. In case, however, the master of such vessel should be under the necessity of disposing of a part of his merchandise in order to defray his expenses, he shall conform himself to the regulations and tariffs of the place where he may have landed.

XI.—In every case of complaint on account of an infraction of the articles of the present convention, the civil and military authorities of the high contracting parties, without previously acting or taking any forcible measure, shall make an exact and circumstantial report of the matter to their respective courts, who engage to settle the same, in a friendly manner, and according to the principles of justice.

XII.—The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London, within the space of six weeks, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at St. Petersburg, the 16th (28th) day of February, in the year of our Lord 1825.

STRATFORD CANNING.
The Count de Nesselrode.
PIERRE DE POLIGNAC.

CONVENTION of COMMERCE between GREAT BRITAIN and DENMARK.

His majesty the king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his majesty the king of Denmark, being equally

desirous of extending and increasing the commercial intercourse between their respective states, and affording every facility and encouragement to their subjects engaged in such intercourse; and being of opinion that nothing will more contribute to the attainment of their mutual wishes in this respect, than a reciprocal abrogation of all discriminating and countervailing duties which are now demanded and levied upon the ships or productions of either nation in the ports of the other, have appointed their plenipotentiaries to conclude a convention for that purpose; that is to say:—

His majesty the king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the right hon. George Canning, a member of his said majesty's most honourable privy council, a member of parliament, and his said majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs; and the right hon. Wm. Huskisson, a member of his said majesty's most honourable privy council, a member of parliament, president of the committee of privy council for affairs of trade and foreign plantations, and treasurer of his said majesty's navy:—

And his majesty the king of Denmark, Charles Emilius count de Moltke, grand cross of the order of Dannebrog, his said majesty's privy councillor of conferences, and his envoy extraordinary at the court of his Britannic majesty; who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:—

Art. 1. From and after the 1st day of July next, Danish vessels entering or departing from the ports of the United Kingdom of

Great Britain and Ireland, and British vessels entering or departing from the ports of his Danish majesty's dominions, shall not be subject to any other or higher duties or charges whatever, than are or shall be levied on national vessels entering or departing from such ports respectively.

Art. 2. All articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any of the dominions of either of the high contracting parties, which are or shall be permitted to be imported into, or exported from, the ports of the United Kingdom and of Denmark, respectively, in vessels of the one country, shall, in like manner be permitted to be imported into and exported from those ports in vessels of the other.

Art. 3. All articles not of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the dominions of his Britannic majesty, which can legally be imported from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland into the ports and dominions of the king of Denmark, in British ships, shall be subject only to the same duties as are payable upon the like articles if imported in Danish ships; and the same reciprocity shall be observed, with regard to Danish vessels, in the ports of the said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in respect to all articles not the growth, produce, or manufacture of the dominions of his Danish majesty, which can legally be imported into the ports of the United Kingdom in Danish ships.

Art. 4. All goods, wares, and merchandise, which can legally be imported into the ports of either country, shall be admitted at the same rate of duty, whether imported in vessels of the other country, or in national vessels; and all

goods, wares, or merchandise, which can be legally exported from the ports of either country, shall be entitled to the same bounties, drawbacks, and allowances, whether exported in vessels of the other country, or in national vessels.

Art. 5. No priority or preference shall be given, directly or indirectly, or by the government of either country, or by any company, corporation, or agent, acting on its behalf, or under its authority, in the purchase of any article, the growth, the produce, or manufacture of either country, imported into the other, on account of, or in reference to, the character of the vessel in which such article was imported; it being the true intent and meaning of the high contracting parties that no distinction or difference whatever shall be made in this respect.

Art. 6. The high contracting parties having mutually determined not to conclude, in the present convention, their respective colonies, in which are comprehended, on the part of Denmark, Greenland, Iceland, and the islands of Ferroe; it is expressly agreed that the intercourse which may at present legally be carried on by the subjects or ships of either of the said high contracting parties with the colonies of the other, shall remain upon the same footing as if this convention had never been concluded.

Art. 7. The present convention shall be in force for the term of ten years from the date hereof; and further, until the end of 12 months after either of the high contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same; each of the high contracting parties reserving to itself the right of giving such

notice to the other, at the end of the said term of ten years; and it is hereby agreed between them, that, at the expiration of 12 months after such notice shall have been received by either party from the other, this convention, and all the provisions thereof, shall altogether cease and determine.

Art. 8. The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London, within one month from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the 16th day of June, 1824.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.
W. HUSKISSON.
C. E. MOLTER.

Separate Article.

The high contracting parties reserve themselves to enter upon additional stipulations for the purpose of facilitating and extending, even beyond what is comprehended in the convention of this date, the commercial relations of their respective subjects and dominions, upon the principle either of reciprocal or equivalent advantages, as the case may be. And in the event of any articles or article being concluded between the said high contracting parties, for giving effect to such stipulations, it is hereby agreed, that the article or articles which may hereafter be so concluded shall be considered as forming part of the aforesaid convention.

The present separate article shall have the same force and validity as if it were inserted, word for word, in the convention signed this day. It shall be ratified, and the ratifi-

cation shall be exchanged at the same time.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the 16th day of June, 1824.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.
W. HUSKISSON.
C. E. MOLTKE.

Additional Article.

Their Britannic and Danish majesties mutually agree, that no higher or other duties shall be levied, in either of their dominions (their respective colonies being excepted from the convention of this date), upon any personal property of their respective subjects, on the removal of the same from the dominions of their said majesties re-

ciprocally, either upon the inheritance of such property, or otherwise, than are or shall be payable in each state, upon the like property, when removed by a subject of such state respectively.

The present additional article shall have the same force and validity as if it were inserted word for word in the convention signed this day. It shall be ratified, and the ratification shall be exchanged at the same time.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the 16th day of June, 1824.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.
W. HUSKISSON.
C. E. MOLTKE.

*DECLARATIONS of GREAT BRITAIN and HANOVER, respecting
RECIPROCITY of COMMERCE.*

The undersigned, his Britannic majesty's principal Secretary of state for Foreign Affairs, and the minister of state and cabinet of his majesty the king of Hanover, hereby declare, in the name of their respective governments—

That the Hanoverian government having placed British ships, and all articles imported in such ships, in respect to all duties whether upon the goods or upon the ships, and in respect to charges and privileges of pilotage, upon the same footing with Hanoverian ships, and the like goods, if imported in such ships; and the said Hanoverian government binding itself to observe these conditions, and any other stipulations in favour of the shipping and commerce of

Great Britain, which are contained in a convention between his Britannic majesty and the king of Prussia, concluded and signed at London on the 2nd of April, 1824—

His Britannic majesty engages to extend to the subjects and shipping of the kingdom of Hanover, all the benefits secured by the said convention to the shipping and commerce of Prussia, upon the principle of reciprocity which forms the basis of the said convention.

In witness whereof, they have signed the present declaration, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the 12th day of June, 1824.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.
MUNSTER.

The undersigned, the minister of state and cabinet of his majesty the king of Hanover, and his Britannic majesty's principal secretary of state for Foreign Affairs, hereby declare, in the name of their respective governments—

That the Hanoverian government having placed British ships, and all articles imported in such ships, in respect of all duties, whether upon the goods or upon the ships, and in respect to charges and privileges of pilotage, upon the same footing with Hanoverian ships, and the like goods, if imported in such ships; and the said Hanoverian government binding itself to observe those conditions, and any other stipulations in favour of the shipping and commerce of Great

Britain, which are contained in a convention between his Britannic majesty and the king of Prussia, concluded and signed at London, on the 2nd of April, 1824—

His Britannic majesty engages to extend to the subjects and shipping of the kingdom of Hanover, all the benefits secured by the said convention to the shipping and commerce of Prussia, upon the principle of reciprocity which forms the basis of the said convention.

In witness whereof, they have signed the present declaration, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the 12th day of June, 1824.

(Signed) MUNSTER.

GEORGE CANNING.

CONVENTION of COMMERCE and NAVIGATION between his MAJESTY the KING of GREAT BRITAIN and the HANSEATIC CITIES.

His majesty the king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain on the one part, and the senates of the free and Hanseatic cities of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburgh (each of these states treating in particular for itself), on the other part, equally animated with the desire of procuring all possible facilities and encouragement for those of their subjects and citizens connected with commerce, and persuaded that nothing can contribute more advantageously to the attainment of this end than the reciprocal suppression of all difference in the duties payable by the vessels and cargoes of the contracting states in each other's ports, have appointed plenipotentiaries, to conclude a convention to that end.

[The treaty goes on to state, that the right hon. George Canning, and the right hon. Wm. Huskisson, were appointed plenipotentiaries on the part of Great Britain, and James Colquhoun, the agent and consul-general in England for the Hanse Towns, acted as their plenipotentiary.]

These gentlemen having exchanged their full powers, &c. agreed upon the following articles:—

1. Reckoning from this day, the vessels of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburgh, which shall arrive in the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, or which shall sail from them, as well as the English vessels arriving in the ports of the free cities of Lubeck,

Bremen, and Hamburg, or sailing therefrom, shall not be subjected to any other duty, or any other impost, more heavy than those which are paid by national vessels arriving or sailing from those ports.

2. All merchandise, whether the produce of the territory of the free cities, or that of any other country, which may be imported from one of the ports of the said free states in English vessels into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, may be introduced in the same manner on board of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg vessels, and all merchandise the produce of the states of his Britannic majesty, or of any other country, which may be exported from the ports of the United Kingdom in English vessels, may be in like manner exported on board of those of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg; in short, all merchandise which may be imported on board of national vessels into the ports of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg or which may be exported from them, shall enjoy the same advantage when on board of English vessels.

3. All merchandise which may be imported directly from the ports of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, or one of them, into those of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, shall be introduced for the same duties, whether on board of English vessels or those of the said free states; all merchandise which is permitted to be exported from the United Kingdom, shall enjoy the same bounties, drawbacks, and advantages, whether exported in English or Hanseatic vessels. The same reciprocities shall take place in the ports of the said free states, for all mer-

chandise which may be imported into or exported from their ports in English vessels.

4. There shall not be granted, directly or indirectly, either by one of the contracting parties, or by corporations, societies, or agents, trading in its name or under its authority, any preference to the purchase of the produce of the manufacture, or otherwise, of their respective states, which are introduced into the other through the nationality of the vessels in which the importation takes place, the intention of the high contracting parties being that there should be absolutely no difference in this respect.

5. Considering the small extent of the territories of the republics of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, and the narrow relations of commerce and navigation which exist among them, it is provided by the present convention, that every vessel which has been built in one of the ports of these states, or which is the exclusive property of one or more of their burghesses, and has for master a burghess of one or the other; in short, whose crew is composed of three-fourths of subjects or burghesses of the said republics, or of states forming a part of this Germanic confederation, according to the table and the description contained in articles 53 and 56 of the general act of the Congress of Vienna, in 1815; that every vessel so built, manned, commanded, and being the property above described, shall be considered in what concerns all the objects of the present convention, as a vessel belonging to Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg.

6. Every vessel, with her cargo, belonging to one of the three Hanseatic republics, and which

shall arrive from one of their ports in the United Kingdom, shall be considered, with relation to all the objects of this convention, as coming from the country to which she belongs; and every vessel trading directly, or in succession with the ports of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, shall be, as well as the cargo, treated, for the objects above-mentioned, upon the same footing as a Hanseatic vessel making the same voyage.

7. It is besides agreed between the two parties, that in each of their states there shall not be raised upon any individual property of their subjects and burghesses, when it shall be transported out of the territory or possessions of these states, either in the way of purchase or otherwise, any other duties or taxes heavier than those to which in each of those States the same articles of property are liable when transported by their own subjects or burghesses.

8. The high contracting powers reserve to themselves the right, in order to facilitate and extend the commercial relations of their subjects and possessions, burghesses, and territories, beyond what is stipulated by this convention, of affixing additional articles, founded upon reciprocal or equivalent advantages as the nature of the case may be. Should the high contracting powers agree on one or more articles to annul these dis-

positions, it is provided that the article or articles which may thus be concluded in future, shall be considered as forming part of the present convention.

9. The present convention is concluded for the space of 10 years, reckoning from this day, and for a space of 12 months more, after the king of Great Britain and Ireland on the one part, or the Governments of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, or one of them, on the other, shall have notified their intention of putting an end to it. Each of the high contracting parties reserves to himself the right of making to the other that notification at the end of the said term of ten years. It is agreed between them, that this convention and all its stipulations, in case one of the parties shall make to the other a declaration of this kind, shall cease entirely as regards the state which shall have made it, and that which shall have received this declaration; it is nevertheless understood and agreed, that if one or more of the said republics shall make or receive the above declaration, this convention shall not remain the less in force and vigour against the other Hanseatic republics which shall have neither made nor received such a declaration.

The treaty is dated the 20th of September, 1825, and signed

G. CANNING.

W. HUSKISSON.

TREATIES *between* GREAT BRITAIN *and* BRAZIL.

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

In the name of the Most Holy and Indivisible Trinity.

The separation of the empire of

Brazil from the kingdom of Portugal having put his Britannic majesty in a situation to reclaim the execution, on the part of his most faithful majesty, of the treaties

concluded with the court of Lisbon on the 22nd of January, 1815, and the 28th of July, 1817, which prohibit the exportation of slaves from the coast of Africa to foreign countries; and his majesty the emperor of Brasil desiring to put an end to the trade in slaves, satisfying by such conduct the sentiments of his own heart, and the wishes and desires manifested in this respect by all the sovereigns and governments of civilized nations, and very particularly those manifested by his majesty the king of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; their said majesties, the emperor of Brasil and the king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, have resolved to adopt and arrange in the present treaty the most efficacious means to suppress the illicit commerce in slaves on the part of their respective subjects, as likewise to bring about the final abolition of the slave-trade in the shortest space of time possible. In consequence of these principles, the two high contracting parties have nominated as their plenipotentiaries, to wit, &c.

Art. I.—Four years after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, it shall not be allowed to the subjects of the empire of Brasil to carry on the trade in slaves on the coast of Africa under any pretext or in any manner whatever.

Art. II.—The object of this treaty, on the part of the two governments, being to oppose mutually the trade in slaves, the two high contracting parties declare that they shall consider any trading in slaves to be piracy carried on in the following circumstances:—

1. In British ships or vessels, either with the flag, or on account of English subjects in any ship or under any flag.

2. In Brasil vessels, or with the Brasil flag, or on account of Brasil subjects in any vessel, or under any flag, according to the conditions stipulated in the first article of this treaty.

3. Under the Brasil or English flag, on account of the subjects of any other government.

4. By any Brasil vessels destined to any port without the limits of the empire.

Art. III.—The territories in which, according to this treaty, the traffic in slaves is permitted for the space of four years, to the subjects of his imperial majesty, are—

1. The territories of the crown of Portugal, on the coast of Africa, to the south of the Equator—viz. on the eastern coast of Africa, the territory comprehended between Cape Delgado and the Bay of Lorenzo Marques; and on the western coast, all the territory comprehended between the 8th and the 18th degree of south latitude.

2. The territories on the coast of Africa to the south of the Equator, over which the crown of Portugal has declared its right, namely, the territories of Molembo and of Cabinda, on the western coast of Africa, from the degree 5. 12 minutes, to the 8th degree south latitude.

Art. IV.—His imperial majesty, in accordance with the spirit of the present treaty, shall adopt all the means which may appear the most efficacious to carry into entire and complete effect the laudable objects which the high contracting parties have in view.

Art. V.—Determines the formula of the passports.

Art. VI.—The navigation shall be direct from Brasil to the port mentioned in the passport, and the vessels shall return to the same

port whence they sailed, without touching at any other port.

Art. VII.—No vessels shall sail till the proprietor or the master present a certificate of their register.

Art. VIII.—The high contracting parties, the better to attain the proposed end of preventing all illicit commerce in slaves by their respective subjects, mutually consent, that the ships of war of both marines, which shall be for that end provided with special instructions, of which mention shall be made below, may visit the merchant-ships of both nations, when they have reasonable ground to suspect that they have on board slaves obtained by illicit trade. The same ships of war shall be empowered (not only in cases provided for in the 6th article of this treaty, or when in fact there are slaves on board) to detain and carry into port such vessels for the purpose of having them judged by the tribunals established for that purpose, as shall afterwards be declared; it being well understood that the commanders of both the imperial and royal marines, who may execute this commission, shall observe strictly and accurately the instructions with which they shall be provided for that purpose. This article being entirely reciprocal, the two contracting parties become bound to each other to grant an indemnity for the losses which their respective subjects may suffer unjustly by arbitrary detention, or detention without legal cause by their ships; it being likewise well understood, that the indemnity shall always be at the expense of the government to which the cruiser shall belong which has committed the act of arbitrary detention. Finally, the search or detention of

slave-ships (as it is declared in this article) shall be limited to Brazilian or British ships which belong to either the imperial or royal marine, or which shall be provided with special instructions annexed to the present treaty.

Art. IX.—Brazilian or British cruisers shall not be empowered to detain any slave-ship on board of which there are not actually found slaves; and it shall be necessary, to legalize the detention of any vessel, that the slaves found on board be actually carried for traffic, and that those found on board Brazilian vessels shall have been taken from that part of the coast of Africa beyond the limits specified in the third article of this treaty.

Art. X.—All the ships of war of the two nations which in future shall be destined to prevent the slave-trade, shall be provided by their own government with a copy of the instructions annexed to this treaty, and which shall be considered an integral part of it. These instructions shall be written in Portuguese and English, and prepared for the ships of each of the two nations by their respective ministers of marine. The two high contracting parties reserve to themselves the power of changing entirely or in part these instructions, as circumstances may require; it being well understood that these said changes shall not be made without the common agreement and consent of the two high contracting parties.

Art. XI.—Two mixed commissions, composed of an equal number of individuals of the two nations, shall decide upon the detention of vessels. One shall reside in Brazil, and another in the dominions of his Britannic majesty. Each of the two governments shall declare, in

the act of the exchange of ratifications, what is to be the place of residence of its respective commission. Those commissions shall judge without appeal the causes which shall come before them, directing themselves by the regulation and instructions annexed to the present treaty.

Art. XII.—Makes an enumeration of the instruments annexed to the treaty, which are—

1. The formula of the passports.
2. Instructions for the ships of war of both nations.
3. The regulations for the mixed commissions.

Art. XIII.—Stipulates for the exchange of ratifications at London, in the space of four months, if possible.

Done at Rio de Janeiro, the 18th of October, 1825.

COMMERCIAL TREATY.

In the name of the Holy and Indivisible Trinity.

The best understanding having subsisted between Brasil and Great Britain, as well as an extensive commerce between the subjects of both states, the emperor of Brasil and his majesty the king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland have thought fit to conclude, for the benefit of their respective subjects, the present treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation. By this act, his Britannic majesty in his name, and in the name of his heirs and successors, recognises the independence of the empire of Brasil, and the imperial dignity in the person of the emperor don Pedro 1st, and his legitimate heirs and successors;—and for the establishment and consolidation, under the said principles, of the political relations of the two crowns, and for the pro-

motion and security of commerce and navigation, both sovereigns nominate for their plenipotentiaries, viz. &c. &c.

Art. 1. Constant peace and perpetual friendship between the two sovereigns, their subjects, and states.

2. Perfect reciprocity in the concession of favours, honours, immunities, privileges, exemptions from duties and imposts to the ambassadors, ministers, and agents of either sovereign, accredited to the court of the other.

3. The giving of salutes to the ports and flags of either nation shall be conformable to the regulations now observed between maritime states.

4 and 5. The nomination of consuls-general, consuls, and vice-consuls, their powers, and the exercise of their functions, shall be placed on the footing of the most perfect reciprocity.

6. The subjects of either of the high contracting parties shall enjoy in all the territories of the other, the most perfect liberty of conscience in matters of religion, conformable to the system of toleration established and practised in their respective states.

7. The subjects of each of the high contracting parties (remaining subject to the laws of the country) shall enjoy in all the territories of the other, with regard to their persons, the same rights, privileges, favours, and exemptions, which are or may be conceded to the most favoured nation. They may freely dispose of their property by sale, exchange, gift, or bequest, or in any other manner, without any obstacle or impediment whatever. Their houses, property, and effects shall be protected and respected, and shall not be taken con-

trary to their will by any authority whatever. They shall be exempt from obligatory military service, of whatever kind it may be by land or by sea, and from every kind of forced loan, impost, and military requisitions; nor shall they be compelled to pay any ordinary tax, whatever may be its denomination, greater than that which is paid or may be paid by the subjects of the sovereign in whose territories they reside. They shall also be subject to no arbitrary visits and inquests, nor shall any examination and investigation of their books and papers take place under any pretence whatever. It being understood that in cases of treason, smuggling, or other crimes specified by the laws of the country, inquests, visits, examinations or investigations shall not take place except before the competent magistrate, and in the presence of the consul of the nation to which the accused party belongs, or in the presence of the respective vice-consul or his delegate.

8. The office of judge-conservator of the British nation is suppressed, in pursuance of the imperial constitution having abolished all privileged persons and particular jurisdictions.

9. In case of breach of friendship, or a rupture, which shall not be held to exist except after the recal or removal of the diplomatic agents, the subjects of either nation resident in the territories of the other may remain to arrange their affairs, or to carry on trade in the interior, without being interrupted, so long as they shall conduct themselves peaceably and commit no offence against the laws. If, however, their conduct should cause them to be suspected, they may be ordered to leave the

country, but with the power of carrying with them their property, for which a sufficient period, not exceeding six months, shall be allowed.

10. Persons accused in the states of one of the high contracting parties of the crimes of high treason, forgery, and counterfeiting money, or paper representing it, shall not be admitted, nor receive protection in the dominions of the others. They shall even be expelled from the respective states upon the same being required.

11. Each of the high contracting parties becomes bound not to receive, knowingly and voluntarily, into his states, or to engage in his service, subjects of the other who may have deserted from the military or naval service. And in case it should happen during the stay of mercantile vessels belonging to the subjects of either nation in the respective ports, that any person or persons belonging to the crews of the said vessels shall desert, such deserters shall be apprehended, and, upon the demand of the consul or vice-consul of the nation to whom they belong, delivered up by the local authorities.

12. There shall be reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation between and with the respective subjects of the high contracting parties, as well in Brazilian as in British ships, in all and every of the ports, cities, and territories appertaining to the same high contracting parties, except in such as are positively shut against all foreign nations. It being, however, understood, that when any of the said ports, cities, and territories, shall become open to the trade of any other nation, they shall immediately be also free to the subjects

of the high contracting parties, as fully and in the same manner as if the same were expressly stipulated in the present treaty.

13. In consequence of this reciprocal liberty of trade and navigation, the subjects of the high contracting parties may enter with their respective vessels into all ports, bays, creeks, and roadsteads, of the territories belonging to either of the high contracting parties, may unload therein the whole or part of their cargoes, may load and may re-export. They may reside, rent houses and warehouses, travel, trade, open shops, remove goods, metals, and money, and manage their own interests, by themselves, their agents, or clerks, as they may think proper. It is, however, agreed to make an exception, with respect to the coasting trade from port to port, consisting of native productions or foreign already shipped for consumption, the trade of which can only be carried on in national vessels, the subjects of both the high contracting parties being nevertheless at liberty to ship their effects and merchandize on board the said vessels on paying the same duties.

14. The ships and vessels of the subjects of either of the high contracting parties shall not pay in the ports and anchoring grounds of the other, for light-houses, tonnage, or under any other designation, any greater duties than those which are paid or shall be paid by the ships of the subjects of the most favoured nations.

15. His Britannic majesty agrees to cause to be restored to Brazilian subjects, and their ships, as of the most favoured nation, whatever may be paid under the name of scavage and package to the corporation of the city of London, and

the duties which vessels pay to the corporation of the Trinity-house in London, when the said duties exceed the sums paid by British subjects and British ships.

16. To obviate whatever doubts may arise relative to the nationalization of Brazilian and British ships, the high contracting parties agree that ships shall be considered British which may be owned, registered, and navigated according to the laws of Great Britain, and that vessels built or owned by Brazilian subjects, or any one of them, and whose captain and three-fourths of the crew shall also be Brazilian subjects, shall be held to be Brazilian ships. His Britannic majesty, however, taking into consideration the navigation of Brazil, agrees to suspend for the space of seven years the entire enforcement of this regulation, the owner and master being Brazilians, and the vessels having all their papers in due and legal form.

17. The subjects of either of the sovereigns within the dominions of the other, where foreigners are permitted to reside and carry on trade, shall be permitted to trade with other nations in all kinds of produce and merchandize, except in articles which may belong to enemies of either of the two powers, or which may be contraband of war, or reserved for the crown of Brazil. And no other nor greater duties of importation or exportation shall be imposed than such as are paid or may be paid by merchants of the country whence the goods proceed, whether they be consigned and exported by Brazilian or English subjects, or be their property. In pursuance of the present article, all the property of an enemy of either of the high contracting parties met with at

sea in ships of the other, shall be seized; and in order that this principle may have due effect, it is agreed, that the mode and manner of its full execution shall be arranged within as short a period as possible.

18. Specifies the articles comprehended under the denomination of contraband of war.

19. Packets shall continue to be employed for facilitating the public service of the two governments, and the commercial relations of their respective subjects. They shall be considered as king's ships until there be concluded between the two governments a convention for the general regulation of the packet establishment, it being in the mean while understood that they shall be commanded by officers of the royal navy.

20. In order the more effectually to protect the commerce and navigation of their respective subjects, the two high contracting parties agree not to admit into any port, bay, or roadstead of their dominions, pirates or sea robbers, and to prosecute, with the full rigour of the law, all persons known to be such, and all individuals resident within their territories who may hold correspondence, or be accomplices with them. And all ships and cargoes belonging to subjects of either of the high contracting parties, which pirates may take or carry into the ports of the other, shall be delivered to their owners or to their agents, duly authorized, the identity of the property being previously proved. And restitution shall be made even though the property claimed shall have been sold, if it appear that the purchaser knew, or might have known, that the said article was obtained by piracy.

21. Whosoever it shall happen that any ships of war or merchant-men, belonging to either of the two states, shall be shipwrecked in the ports or on the coasts of their respective territories, the greatest possible assistance shall be given, as well for rescuing the persons and property on board, as for the security, preservation, and restoration of the articles saved. The property recovered from shipwreck shall not be subject to pay duty, except it consist of articles shipped for consumption.

22. All goods and merchandises whatsoever, which may be of the produce, manufacture, and industry of the subjects and territories of his Britannic Majesty, as well of his European ports as of his colonies which are open to foreign commerce, may be freely imported for consumption into all and every of the ports of the empire of Brazil, to whomsoever they may be consigned, paying on the whole and solely duties which shall not exceed 15 per cent, according to the value put upon the said goods in the tariff of custom-house valuation, this tariff being promulgated in all the ports of the empire wherein custom-houses are or shall be established. It is also agreed, that in the formation of future tariffs, the current price of merchandise in the market shall be adopted as their provincial basis, and that it shall be allowed to the respective consuls of each of the high contracting parties to make representations, when it may appear that any article included in the existing tariff is too highly rated, in order that the same may be taken into consideration as speedily as possible; but not on that account suspending the clearing out of the said articles.

It is also agreed, that when any British articles imported into the custom-houses of the empire of Brazil may have no determinate value in the tariff, and it is wished to pass them for consumption, the importer of such articles shall sign a declaration of their value, in order to their being passed; but in case the custom-house officers shall consider the said valuation improper, they shall be at liberty to take the goods so valued; paying the importer 10 per cent upon the said valuation within the period of 15 days, reckoning from the first day of detention, and restoring the duties paid; following for this purpose the practice observed in the custom-houses of Great Britain.

23. In the same manner all goods, merchandise, and articles whatsoever, of the produce, manufacture, or invention, of the Brazilian territory, imported directly for consumption into the territories and possessions of his Britannic Majesty in Europe, or in his American and African colonies which may be open to foreign commerce, shall not pay higher duties than they now pay, or than henceforth may pay similar articles imported in similar manner by subjects of the most favoured nation. It is also agreed to declare, that with the exception of Portugal, no other nation shall be more favoured in matters of commerce than Great Britain.

24. Certain articles of the produce of Brazil, not being admitted for consumption in Great Britain, his Britannic Majesty stipulates that such articles may be warehoused for re-exportation, conformably to the law, without being subject to greater duties than are, or henceforth may be, imposed upon similar articles of the produce of the British colonies.

Following the same rule, articles the produce of British colonies which are identical with articles of Brazilian produce which are not admitted for consumption in the British custom-houses, shall be admitted into Brazil solely for re-exportation, under the same advantages as are conceded to the like articles in the British custom-houses.

25. All goods and merchandises exported from the British dominions, or any of the ports of his Imperial Majesty, shall be accompanied by the original cockets, signed by the proper custom-house officers in the port of embarkation; the cockets of each ship being progressively numbered and attached by the official seal of the British custom-house to the manifest, which must be sworn before the Brazilian consul, in order that the whole may be so presented to the custom-house of the port of entry. The origin of goods imported into Brazil from British dominions in which there is no custom-house, shall be authenticated by the formalities observed when goods are imported from such possessions into Great Britain.

26. His Britannic Majesty binds himself in his own name, and in the name of his successors, to allow the subjects of his Imperial Majesty to trade in his ports and seas of Asia, to the extent in which the same permission is, or may be, granted to the most favoured nation. His Imperial Majesty, however, reserves to himself the power of imposing heavy duties on articles of produce or manufacture of British India, whether imported on account of Brazilian or British subjects, when such articles are not shipped on board of Brazilian vessels.

27. All goods or merchandise of the produce or manufacture of the British dominions, which may be brought to the ports of Brazil to be landed or re-exported, shall pay the duties which are at present established. In all cases in which bounties or drawbacks are granted on merchandise exported from any of the ports of the high contracting parties, the bounties and drawbacks shall in all respects be equal, whether the re-exportation be effected in Brazilian or British ships.

28. His Imperial Majesty stipulates in his own name, and in the name of his successors, that the trade of British subjects within his dominions shall never be restricted nor affected by the operation of any monopoly or exclusive privilege of sale or purchase whatever, nor by favours conceded to any commercial company; but, on the contrary, that the subjects of his Britannic Majesty shall have free and unrestrained permission to buy and sell from and to all persons whatever, and in whatever form and manner they may please, without being obliged to give preference to any commercial companies, or individuals who possess, or may possess, exclusive privileges.

And his Britannic Majesty sti-

pulates on his part faithfully to observe the same principle.

Articles which are or may be made property of the crown as national revenue, are not comprehended under this rule, inasmuch as they are not allowed to enter into general commerce.

29. His Imperial Majesty is pleased to grant to the subjects of his Britannic Majesty the privilege of being assignees of the Brazilian customs under the same conditions and securities as Brazilian subjects. On the other part it is agreed and stipulated that Brazilian subjects shall enjoy in the British custom-houses the same favour, in as far as is allowed by the law, and permitted to the subjects of his Britannic Majesty.

30. The high contracting parties agree that the stipulations contained in the present treaty shall be perpetual, with the exception of articles 14, 15, 22, 23, 26, and 28, which shall remain in force for the period of ten years, reckoning from the ratification of the same treaty.

31. Stipulates that the ratifications shall be exchanged in London within the space of 14 months, or sooner if possible.

Done in the city of Rio de Janeiro, October 18, 1825.

TREATY of AMITY, COMMERCE and NAVIGATION, between his MAJESTY and the STATE of COLOMBIA, together with an Additional Article thereunto annexed, signed at BOGOTA, April 18, 1825.

In the name of the Most Holy Trinity.

Extensive commercial intercourse having been established for a series of years between the dominions of his Britannic majesty, and the several provinces or countries of

America, which (now united) constitute the State of Colombia, it seems good for the security as well as encouragement of such commercial intercourse, and for the maintenance of good understanding between his said Britannic majesty

and the said State, that the relations now subsisting between them should be regularly acknowledged and confirmed by the signature of a Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation. For this purpose they have named their respective plenipotentiaries, that is to say—His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, John Potter Hamilton, esq. and Patrick Campbell, esq.; and the Vice-president charged with the executive power of the State of Colombia, Pedro Gual, Secretary of state in the department for Foreign Affairs, and general Pedro Briceño Mendez—who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

Art. 1.—There shall be perpetual, firm, and sincere amity between the dominions and subjects of his majesty the king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his heirs, and successors, and the State and people of Colombia.

Art. 2.—There shall be, between all the territories of his Britannic majesty in Europe, and the territories of Colombia, a reciprocal freedom of commerce. The subjects and citizens of the two countries, respectively, shall have liberty freely and securely, to come with their ships and cargoes, to all such places, ports, and rivers, in the territories aforesaid, to which other foreigners, are or may be permitted to come, to enter into the same, and to remain and reside in any part of the said territories, respectively; also to hire and occupy houses and warehouses for the purposes of their commerce; and, generally, the merchants and

traders of each nation, respectively, shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce; subject always to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively.

Art. 3.—His majesty the king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland engages further, that the citizens of Colombia shall have the like liberty of commerce and navigation stipulated for in the preceding article, in all his dominions situated out of Europe, to the full extent in which the same is permitted at present, or shall be permitted hereafter, to any other nation.

Art. 4.—No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of his Britannic majesty, of any articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Colombia—and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of Colombia, of any articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of his Britannic majesty's dominions, than are or shall be payable on the like articles being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country; nor shall any other or higher duties or charges be imposed in the territories or dominions of either of the contracting parties, on the exportation of any articles to the territories or dominions of the other, than such as are or may be payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed upon the exportation, or importation of any articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of his Britannic majesty's dominions, or of the said territories of Colombia, to or from the said dominions of his Britannic

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majesty, or to or from the said territories of Colombia, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

Art. 5.—No higher or other duties or charges on account of tonnage, light, or harbour, dues, pilotage, salvage in case of damage or shipwreck, or any other local charges, shall be imposed, in any of the ports of Colombia, on British vessels, than those payable in the same ports by Colombian vessels; nor in the ports of his Britannic majesty's territories, on Colombian vessels, than shall be payable in the same ports on British vessels.

Art. 6.—The same duties shall be paid on the importation into the territories of Colombia of any article of the growth, produce, or manufacture of his Britannic majesty's dominions, whether such importation shall be in Colombian or in British vessels; and the same duties shall be paid on the importation into the dominions of his Britannic majesty, of any article of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Colombia, whether such importation shall be in British or Colombian vessels. The same duties shall be paid, and the same drawbacks and bounties allowed, on the exportation to Colombia of any articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of his Britannic majesty's dominions, whether such exportation shall be in Colombian or in British vessels; and the same duties shall be paid, and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed, on the exportation of any articles of the growth produce or manufacture of Colombia to his Britannic majesty's dominions, whether such exportation shall be in British or Colombian vessels.

Art. 7.—In order to avoid any misunderstanding with respect to

the regulations which may respectively constitute a British or a Colombian vessel, it is hereby agreed, that all vessels built in the dominions of his Britannic majesty, and owned by British subjects, or by any of them, and whereof the master and three-fourths of the mariners, at least, are British subjects, excepting where the laws provide for any extreme cases, shall be considered as British vessels; and that all vessels built in the territories of Colombia, and owned by the citizens thereof, or any of them, and whereof the master and three-fourths of the mariners, at least are Colombian citizens, excepting where the laws provide for any extreme cases, shall be considered as Colombian vessels.

Art. 8.—All merchants, commanders of ships, and others, the subjects of his Britannic majesty, or citizens of the State of Colombia, shall have full liberty, in all the territories of both powers, respectively, to manage their own affairs themselves, or to commit them to the management of whomsoever they please, as broker, factor, agent, or interpreter; nor shall they be obliged to employ any other persons for those purposes, nor to pay them any salary or remuneration, unless they shall choose to employ them; and absolute freedom shall be allowed, in all cases to the buyer and seller, to bargain and fix the price of any goods, wares, or merchandise, imported into, or exported from, the territories of either of the contracting parties, as they shall see good.

Art. 9.—In whatever relates to the lading and unlading of ships, the safety of merchandises, goods, and effects, the succession to per-

sonal estates, and the disposal of personal property of every sort and denomination, by sale, donation, exchange, or testament, or in any other manner whatsoever, as also the administration of justice, the subjects and citizens of the two contracting parties shall enjoy, in their respective dominions and territories, the same privileges, liberties, and rights, as the most favoured nation, and shall not be charged, in any of these respects, with any higher imposts or duties than those which are paid, or may be paid, by the native subjects or citizens of the power in whose dominions or territories they may be resident.

They shall be exempted from all compulsory military service whatsoever, whether by sea or land, and from all forced loans, or military exactions and requisitions; neither shall they be compelled to pay any ordinary taxes, under any pretext whatsoever, greater than those that are paid by the subjects or citizens of one or other power.

Art. 10.—It shall be free for each of the two contracting parties to appoint consuls for the protection of trade, to reside in the dominions and territories of the other party; but before any consul shall act as such, he shall, in the usual form, be approved and admitted by the government to which he is sent; and either of the contracting parties may except from the residence of consuls, such particular places as either of them may judge fit to be excepted.

Art. 11.—For the better security of commerce between the subjects of his Britannic majesty and the citizens of Colombia, it is agreed, that if at any time any interruption of friendly commercial intercourse, or any rupture should unfortu-

nately take place between the two contracting parties, the subjects or citizens of either of the contracting parties, residing in the dominions of the other, shall have the privilege of remaining and continuing their trade therein, without any manner of interruption, so long as they behave peaceably, and commit no offence against the laws; and their effects and property, whether intrusted to individuals or to the state, shall not be liable to seizure or sequestration, or to any other demands than those which may be made upon the like effects or property belonging to the native inhabitants of the state in which such subjects or citizens may reside.

Art. 12.—The subjects of his Britannic majesty residing in the territories of the state of Colombia shall enjoy the most perfect and entire security of conscience, without being annoyed, prevented, or disturbed on account of their religious belief. Neither shall they be annoyed, molested, or disturbed in the proper exercise of their religion, provided that this take place in private houses, and with the decorum due to divine worship, with due respect to the laws, usages, and customs of the country. Liberty shall also be granted to bury the subjects of his Britannic majesty, who may die in the said territories of Colombia, in convenient and adequate places, to be appointed and established by themselves for that purpose, with the knowledge of the local authorities. Nor shall the funerals or sepulchres of the dead be disturbed in any wise, nor upon any account. In the like manner, the citizens of Colombia shall enjoy within all the dominions of his Britannic majesty, a perfect and unrestrained

liberty of conscience, and of exercising their religion publicly or privately, within their own dwelling-houses, or in the chapels and places of worship appointed for that purpose, agreeably to the system of toleration established in the dominions of his said majesty.

Art. 13.—The government of Colombia engages to co-operate with his Britannic majesty, for the total abolition of the Slave Trade, and to prohibit all persons inhabiting within the territories of Colombia, in the most effectual manner, from taking any share in such trade.

Art. 14.—And forasmuch as it would be convenient and useful, for the purpose of facilitating the mutual good understanding between the two contracting parties,

and for avoiding all difficulties henceforward, that other articles should be proposed and added to the present treaty, which articles, both from a want of due time for their consideration, as well as from the pressure of circumstances, cannot at present be drawn up with the required perfection, it has been, and is agreed, on the part of both powers, that they will, with the least possible delay, come forward to treat and agree upon such articles as may be wanting to this treaty, and deemed mutually advantageous; and such articles, when they are agreed upon and duly ratified, shall form part of the present treaty of alliance, commerce, and navigation.

The 15th article relates to the ratification of the treaty.

TREATY of FRIENDSHIP, NAVIGATION, and COMMERCE, between GREAT BRITAIN and the UNITED PROVINCES of RIO DE LA PLATA.

An extensive commerce having existed for many years between the dominions of his Britannic majesty and the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, it seems advisable, for the safety and promotion of the said commerce, and the consolidation of good understanding between his majesty and the said provinces, that these existing relations should be formally recognized and confirmed by a treaty of friendship and navigation. With this view, they have named for their respective plenipotentiaries, viz. his majesty the King of Great Britain, Mr. Woodbine Parish, his majesty's consul-general at Buenos-Ayres; and the United Provinces, Don M. Jose Garcia, minister for Foreign Affairs, &c. who having exchanged their full powers, have agreed on the following articles:—

Art. 1.—Stipulates perpetual friendship between the dominions and subjects of the two parties.

2. Reciprocal freedom of trade, on the same footing as any other foreign subjects.

3. His Britannic majesty agrees that in all his dominions in Europe, and other parts of the world, the inhabitants of the United Provinces shall enjoy the freedom of trade stipulated in the preceding articles, to the whole extent that it is now permitted, or may be permitted in future, to any other nation.

4. No article of the produce or manufacture of either party shall be subjected, in the dominions of the other, to higher duties than similar articles from other foreign countries; nor shall any prohibition to export or import any articles of produce or manufacture, from or

into the respective dominions, be imposed, unless such prohibition include the same articles of other countries.

5. Vessels of above 120 tons of either party shall not pay any tonnage, light-house, pilotage, salvage, or other local duty, in any of the ports of the other party, higher than the national vessels of the country to which the port belongs.

6. Articles of the produce or manufacture of either party shall pay the same import duties in the ports of the other, whether they are imported in the ships of Great Britain or of the United Provinces; and the same bounties, allowances, and drawbacks shall be paid on the exportation of such articles of produce or manufacture from either country, whether exported in British ships or those of the United Provinces.

7. To prevent misunderstandings, it is stipulated that all ships built in his majesty's dominions, which are owned, manned, and registered according to the laws of Great Britain, shall be considered as British ships; and that all vessels built in the territories of the said provinces, duly registered, owned by citizens of the said provinces, or of any one of them, whose captain and three-fourths of the crew are citizens of the said provinces, shall be considered as vessels of the United Provinces.

8. Every merchant, commander of a ship, and other subjects of his Britannic majesty, shall enjoy in all the territories of the United Provinces, the same liberty as the natives to manage his own affairs, to confide them to whomever he pleases as his factor, agent, or interpreter, without being obliged to employ or pay for that purpose any persons whatever, unless he thinks

fit to employ them; the buyer and seller to have at all times full liberty to contract and fix at their pleasure the price of all effects, merchandise, &c. imported into or exported from the said United Provinces.

9. In all points relative to the unloading of vessels, the security of merchandise and effects, the disposal of property of every description by sale, donation, exchange, or other mode whatsoever, as well as to the administration of justice, the subjects of the contracting parties shall enjoy respectively in the dominions of each other the same rights, privileges, and franchises, as those of the most favoured nations. They shall not pay higher duties in taxes than the subjects of the state in which they reside; they shall be exempt from all military service whatever, either by sea or land, from all forced loans, exactions, or military requisition; nor shall they be obliged to pay any ordinary contributions under any pretext greater than the natural subjects and citizens of the other party.

10. Each of the parties may appoint consuls as usual, who shall not exercise their functions till duly approved by the government to which they are sent, and either party may except to the residence of consuls in such particular places as it may please to except.

11. For the greater security of commerce between the subjects of the contracting parties, it is stipulated that in case of any unfortunate interruption of the amicable relations of commerce, or a breach between the two parties, the subjects and citizens of each residing in the dominions of the other shall have the privilege of remaining and continuing their trade, without any

interruption, so long as they behave peaceably, and do not in any way offend the laws; and their effects and property, whether confided to individuals or to the state, shall not be subject to embargo or sequestration.

12. The subjects of his Britannic majesty, residing in the united provinces of Rio de la Plata, shall not be disturbed, persecuted, or molested on account of their religion, but they shall enjoy a perfect liberty of conscience in them, celebrating divine worship in their own houses, or in their own particular churches or chapels, which they shall be authorized to build and maintain in convenient situations, which shall be approved of by the government of the said United Provinces; it shall also be permitted to bury the subjects of his Britannic majesty, who shall die in the country of the United Provinces, in their own cemeteries, which they may in like manner form and maintain there. On the other hand the subjects of the said United Provinces shall enjoy in all the dominions of his Britannic majesty, a perfect and unlimited freedom of conscience, and the exercise of their religion, public or private, in the houses where they reside, or in the chapels and religious houses destined for that purpose, conformably to the system of toleration established in his majesty's dominions.

18. The subjects of his Britannic majesty residing in the United Provinces may freely dispose of their property of every description in whatever form they please, or by will, as they think fit; and if a British subject should die in the United Provinces without a will or disposition of his property, his majesty's consul-general, or, in

his absence, his representative, shall be authorized to appoint guardians, who shall take care of the property for the lawful heirs and creditors, without any interference, giving notice to the authorities of the country, and reciprocally.

14. His Britannic majesty, anxiously desiring the abolition of the slave-trade, the united provinces of Rio de la Plata engage to co-operate with his majesty in accomplishing so beneficial a work; and to prohibit all persons residing in the United Provinces, or subject to their jurisdiction, in the most effectual manner, and by the most solemn laws, from taking any part in the said traffic.

15. The above treaty shall be ratified, and the ratification exchanged in four months or sooner if possible.

In testimony whereof the said plenipotentiaries have hereunto set their hands and seals.

Done at Buenos Ayres, the 2nd of February, in the year of our Lord 1825.

(L. S.) M. J. GARCIA.

(L. S.) WOODBINE PARSON.

We, Juan Gregorio de las Heras, Captain-general and Governor of the province of Buenos Ayres, charged with the supreme executive power of the united provinces of Rio de la Plata, now assembled in congress having in conformity with the fundamental law of the 25rd of January, 1825, communicated the said treaty to the constituent congress for its assent, and having obtained its full powers and approbation to ratify and confirm the said treaty, by this present act we ratify and confirm it in due form, promising and engaging, in the name of the said United Provinces,

that all the stipulations and obligations in the same shall be sacredly and inviolably fulfilled.

In testimony whereof, we sign with our hand the present instrument of ratification, and have caused it to be attested by our minister

of war and marine, solemnly sealing it with the national seal at Buenos Ayres, the 19th of February, in the year of our Lord 1825.

JUAN GREGORIO DE LAS HERAS.
FRANCISCO DE LA CRUZ.

CONVENTION between his Excellency CHARLES TURNER, Knight Companion of the most Honourable the Military Order of the Bath, &c. Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of SIERRA LEONE and its Dependencies, &c. &c. on the part of his BRITANNIC MAJESTY; and BANKA, King of SHERBRO, on the part and behalf of his tributary Kings, Chiefs, and Headmen, KONG CUBA, Prince of SHERBRO; SUMANA, King of BENDOO; TA BOMPAY, King of BULLOM; SOLOCCOO, King of BAGROO; SUWARROW, King of CHAR; KENEFARRE, Chief of SHERBRO ISLAND; WILL ADOO, Chief of JENKINS; and YA COMBA, by her lawful Representatives and next of Kin, THOMAS CAULKER, Chief of BOMPAY, and GEORGE CAULKER, Chief of TASSO and the PLANTAIN ISLES, on behalf of themselves, their tributary Chiefs, Headmen, and People.

Whereas a cruel and destructive war has for several years raged between certain tribes of the Kussoo nation and the inhabitants of the countries bordering on the Sherbro Bulloms, which countries the said tribes of the Kussoos have conquered and destroyed, and the defenceless inhabitants of which they have cruelly murdered or sold into slavery: and whereas the said Kussoo tribes have already commenced hostilities against the said Sherbro Bulloms, and have overrun and depopulated part of the territories belonging to the said Banka, king of Sherbro, and Ya Comba, queen of Ya Comba, their allies, tributary kings, chiefs, and headmen, and have manifested so determined a spirit as to leave no room to doubt that their ultimate object is, to overrun the said territories — to exterminate the present possessors of the soil by the sword, or by selling them into slavery; and so satisfied thereof

are the said Banka and Ya Comba, their tributary kings, chiefs, and headmen, that they have, of their own free will and accord, stepped forward and thrown themselves and their countries upon the protection of his excellency the governor-general of Sierra Leone and the British government, as the surest means of saving themselves and subjects from the destruction threatened by their cruel and implacable enemies: and whereas, in the progress of the said war violent outrages have been committed by parties to the war, upon the property and persons of British subjects engaged in lawful trade and commerce, plundering the one, seizing and selling into slavery the others: and whereas his excellency the governor-general of Sierra Leone, feeling no less apprehension for the peace and security of his Britannic majesty's territories — the war having already approached the frontiers of the colony

of Sierra Leone—than indignation at the insults offered to his nation, in the outrages committed on the persons and properties of its subjects, has determined, for the peace and security of the British possessions, and for checking the further progress of this cruel and desolating war, to accede to the prayer of the said kings, chiefs, and headmen.

Wherefore his excellency Charles Turner, knight companion of the most honourable the military order of the Bath, commander of the Portuguese order of the Tower and Sword, and of the Turkish order of the Crescent, captain-general and governor-in-chief of the colony of Sierra Leone and its dependencies, the forts and settlements on the river Gambia, Cape Coast Castle, and the forts on the Gold Coast, the Isles de Loss, and the islands, territories, and factories to his majesty belonging on the western coast of Africa, from the twentieth degree of north latitude to the twentieth degree of south latitude; vice-admiral, chancellor, and ordinary of the same; major-general of his majesty's land forces, colonel of his majesty's royal African colonial corps, and commander-in-chief of his majesty's forces on the western coast of Africa, &c. &c., on the part and behalf of his Britannic majesty: and Banka, king of Sherbro, by the advice and consent of his tributary kings, chiefs, and headmen—namely Sumana, king of Bendoo; Suwarrow, king of Char; Kong Cuba, prince of Sherbro; Ta Bompay, king of Bullom; Sollocco, king of Bagroo; Kennefarree, chief of Sherbro Island; Will Adoo, chief of Jenkins; and Ya Comba, queen of Ya Comba, by her lawful representatives and next

of kin, Thomas Caulker, chief of Bompay, and George Caulker, chief of Tasso and the Plantain Isles, with the advice and consent of their tributary chiefs and headmen, have mutually agreed as follows:—

1st. Banka, king of Sherbro, by the advice and consent of his said tributary kings, chiefs, and headmen, and the said Thomas Caulker and George Caulker, representatives of the said Ya Comba, queen of Ya Comba, have, for themselves, their tributary kings, chiefs, headmen, and people, for them, their heirs and successors for ever, ceded, transferred, and given over unto his said excellency Charles Turner, governor of the said colony of Sierra Leone, and his successors, the governors of the said colony for the time being, for the use and on the behalf of his majesty the king of Great Britain and Ireland, and his successors, the full, entire, free, and unlimited right, title, possession, and sovereignty of all the territories and dominions to them respectively belonging, being situate between the southern bank of the Camaranca river on the north, and the town of Camalay and the line which separates the territories of king Sherbro from those of the queen of the Galinas, on the south; together with all and every right and title to the navigation, anchorage, waterage, fishing, and other revenue and maritime claims in and over the said territories, and the rivers, harbours, bays, creeks, inlets, and waters of the same.

2nd. The said Charles Turner, for himself and his successors, the governors of the said colony of Sierra Leone for the time being, on the part and behalf of his said Britannic majesty, agrees to accept

the cession of the aforesaid territories and dominions from the said Banka, king of Sherbro, and the said Ya Comba, queen of Ya Comba, their tributary kings, chiefs, and headmen; giving and granting to the said Banka, king of Sherbro, and Ya Comba, queen of Ya Comba, their tributary kings, chiefs, and headmen, and the other native inhabitants of the said territories and dominions, the protection of the British government, the rights and privileges of British subjects, and guaranteeing to the said Banka, king of Sherbro, his tributary kings, chiefs, and headmen, namely, Sumana, king of Bendoo; Suwarrow, king of Char; Kong Cuba, prince of Sherbro; Ta Bompay, king of Bullom; Soloccoo, king of Bagroo; Kenefarree, chief of Sherbro Island; Will Adoo, chief of Jenkins; and the said Ya Comba, queen of Ya Comba, and her representatives; and to the said Thomas Caulker, chief of Bompay; and George Caulker, chief of Tasso and the Plantain Isles, and the other native inhabitants of the aforesaid territories and dominions, and to their heirs and successors for ever, the full, free, and undisturbed possession and enjoyment of the lands they now hold and occupy.

Signed at the Plantain Islands, on Saturday the twenty-fourth day of September, 1825, and ratified in the presence of all the kings, chiefs, and headmen of the Sherbro Bulloms at Yoni, on Sherbro Island, this fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

CHARLES TURNER, governor of Sierra Leone and dependencies.

BANKA, ✕ king of Sherbro.

YA COMBA, queen, by her representatives.

THOMAS CAULKER, ✕ chief of Bompay.

GEO. S. CAULKER, chief of Tasso and Plantain Islands.

SUMANA, ✕ king of Bendoo.

SUWARROW, ✕ king of Char.

SOLOCCOO, ✕ king of Bagroo.

KENEFARREE, ✕ chief of Sherbro.

WILL ADOO, ✕ chief of Jenkins.

KONG CUBA, ✕ prince of Sherbro.

TA BOMPAY, ✕ king of Bullom by king Sherbro.

BA YENDA, ✕ chief of Brama.

In the presence of—

G. RENDALL, A. C. J.

K. MACAULAY, M. C.

W. ROSS, M. C.

SPEECH of the KING of the NETHERLANDS at the opening of the States General, October 17, 1825.

High and Mighty Sirs;—The marriage of my second son has taken place since your last meeting. His excellent spouse has been most cordially received by my subjects, and this happy circumstance has greatly augmented the happiness of my house.

I continue to receive from all foreign powers the most indubitable assurances of friendship. The hope of more firmly strengthening those reciprocal feelings of amity presents itself through the medium of commercial treaties, of which the necessary negotiations will be

conducted with all the care with which the desire of promoting the good of my people can inspire me. With the same view I have issued orders for facilitating the commerce of my subjects in all parts of the world.

The late exhibition of works of industry at Haarlem produced a display no less flattering to national pride than gratifying and honourable to the industry of my people, and satisfactory in regard to the general good of the nation. All the productions which luxury as well as the common wants of life can require, were there collected, and there could the Netherlander convince himself that in that respect he need not envy any other people.

The general attention is directed to the opportunity which the nature and position of many countries afford to the development of our national industry, through which I hope she will see the channels for the fruits of our industry, and our lands, multiply, which the plans of the trading company has already begun to open.

The spirit of forming associations, so advantageous to great undertakings, has spread itself more and more, and has extended its influence to the most useful objects; the devoting of considerable capitals to ship-building has given a new life to our docks, and has occasioned the laying down of innumerable keels.

The salt-herring fisheries, which have for many years been a losing concern, will, from all appearances, prove most profitable for this last year.

But with regard to the Greenland and Davis' Straits fisheries, my Netherlanders will, I fear, par-

ticipate in the general unfavourable result common to all who have this year undertaken them.

Schools for instruction are now almost universally established throughout the kingdom, and have in many instances shown their utility, especially those of recent establishment.

The Universities have lately been much improved and enlarged, and have in many branches of learning had additional facilities afforded for the attainment of knowledge, and they now furnish the most liberal means for the study of the various sciences. One institution, devoted to the wants of my Roman Catholic subjects, will afford to the young people appointed to study for the church the opportunity of obtaining that knowledge which the present state of civilization requires; and I hope I may promise myself the best consequences to the honour of that church in my kingdom.

Through the beneficence and liberality of the nation, through the strenuous co-operation of your high mightinesses, and through the praiseworthy exertions of the authorities and officers, I am happy to say, that the disasters which were caused by the late floods are already materially repaired, and the dikes will soon be placed in a state of security against the weather.

The commissioners who were appointed by me to examine the best courses for rivers have fulfilled their very important task, and will ere long lay before me the result.

The formation of new plans of improvement is carried on with vigour.

The plan adopted for the prisons develops itself more and more, and will soon be established:

The regulations respecting the meetings of provincial states, and the government of cities, and of country places, have undergone an investigation. The dispositions in those regulations, which concern the right of voting, and the qualifications to take part in the provincial and local government, were, by the end of the tenth year, after the notice of our fundamental law, to be a part thereof; it was therefore of importance to introduce those improvements which experience has shown to be desirable as early as possible.

Our foreign possessions are the subject of my peculiar attention; and my endeavours have been particularly directed to the furthering of their internal prosperity, in order to render them of the utmost advantage to the Netherlands and its industry. The expenditure in several of those possessions has, in consequence of wars and expensive measures in their government, been augmented to too great an amount, which has produced unfavourable consequences in the condition of the finances. I have adopted measures to moderate them, and have further considered it prudent to send a special commissioner thither, in order that the orders already given for economy in the expenditure should be most strictly observed. There is ground to hope that the injurious consequences already mentioned will soon be remedied. It will, nevertheless, be necessary that the mother country should, by means of its credit, come to its support, and I hope that I may reckon on the co-operation of your high mightinesses.

The various branches of the revenue have, taking them in general, been completely competent to our wants.

The late alterations in the indirect taxes have answered to all expectations in the increase of their produce, independent of the real relief which has thereby been secured to commerce and agriculture. All difficulties in the collecting of the personal taxes and excise have, as is seen from experience, almost completely vanished. They were, at the introduction of the new plan, unavoidable; the doing away with them has, nevertheless, been the subject of my most anxious cares; it is with that intention that, after having consulted the states of the provinces, and having made use of the power given me by law, I have more generally introduced the farming of the excise on the grinding of corn; the manner in which this arrangement has been received, gives ground for supposing, that it will, in all respects, fully answer the objects I have in view.

It is most satisfactory to me that I am not obliged to lay before your high mightinesses a more unfavourable statement of the finances of the kingdom, notwithstanding the extraordinary expenditures which are the necessary consequence of the disasters which befel us at the beginning of the year. The accounts of the revenue which will, ere long, be laid before your assembly, are such as will justify me in giving a further relief to my beloved subjects by reducing the taxes.

The operations of the sinking fund will, without doubt, in a short time further the possibility of completely liquidating the national debt.

The Netherlands mint supply is regular.

The calling in, and the putting out of circulation of the French

coins, are brought to a close by the last regulations, without on any point having given real cause for complaint.

The issuing of new coins goes on steadily; and, for the greater convenience of common use, and much wishing it, I propose to lay before you a plan for increasing our series of gold coins, by adding one additional kind.

The industrious application of the states' commission to the framing of the National code of law, will afford me an opportunity of again laying before your assembly an important measure of legislation.

Several other subjects will require the attention of your high mightinesses during your present sitting. I open it with the persuasion that it will not in any degree tend less to the good of the country than former sessions. I experience the most heartfelt satisfaction at the manner in which our countrymen confide with true love in us, and support the throne of the Netherlands; and thus supported, high and mighty Sirs, our united efforts, under the support of God, and the continued blessing of peace, cannot fail to promote the glory of our beloved country.

SPEECH of the EMPEROR of AUSTRIA to the HUNGARIAN DIET on September 16, 1825.

With the greatest joy I hail the long-wished for moment when I could assemble the people of my much-beloved kingdom of Hungary about my throne, to consult with you on the best means of promoting the welfare of the country, and by the solemn coronation of the queen, my most beloved consort, to unite a faithful people, as it were by a new bond, still closer to my heart.

Important events have taken place since we last met here. The most sanguinary wars had to be waged in order to obtain for Europe the enjoyment of the peace which it had so long desired in vain. During the whole continuance of this struggle, I, for my own person, have thought no fatigue too great—have shunned no cares—no exertions—which I thought calculated to protect the rights of my kingdom, and to leave the honour of the monarchy, in-

herited from my ancestors, and the dignity of the crown which I wear, unimpaired to my successors.

And my honest exertions were not fruitless—they were crowned by happy victories, and the wished-for termination of the evils of war. I openly declare, that this must be ascribed first of all to God, the arbiter of all fates, and then to the love and fidelity of my people—the unshaken perseverance of the allied monarchs—the valour of my armies—and, lastly, the sacrifices which my subjects have made with so much perseverance, and to their eternal honour.

What share Hungary took, with what zeal it has proved its fidelity, its attachment, and that innate elevation of mind which has always been distinguished as the support of the throne, and the inheritance of your fathers, is proved by deeds which gratitude has engraven on my heart in imperishable characters.

But while by the happy success of my arms the monarchy was preserved and the possibility obtained of re-uniting with the kingdom of Hungary the countries that had been torn from it, the people subject to my sceptre have, in the most recent times, obtained a glorious victory of another kind—a victory which will produce for them and their posterity the most salutary fruits. All of them, and among them my Hungarians, have repelled from them that dangerous spirit which has plunged several countries in Europe into the greatest distresses; justly considering that hope built on the wisdom of the Almighty, and inviolable fidelity to the sovereign, confirmed by reciprocal confidence, and the scrupulous observance of the ancient institutions, which are consecrated by age and the experience of many centuries, constitute their true fidelity and an immovable barrier under all circumstances.

It is evident to every body that the finances of the state must have made many and great sacrifices in the vicissitudes of the late years. But a system matured by long discussion introduced with firmness, and prosecuted with unwearied zeal, has in a manner now created and confirmed public credit, and already healed many wounds. It remains for a prudent legislation to heal the remainder, and to consolidate the permanent welfare of Hungary.

I ask from you nothing but zeal for your own good; but I expect from your wisdom, fathers of the country, that you will propose the means best adapted to obtain it, which will not fail either of producing their desired effect, or of gaining the entire approbation of me, your king. If, animated solely by zeal for the general good, you will join your efforts with mine to promote the lasting prosperity of the kingdom, and thus to merit the grateful remembrance of posterity. The certain hope of continued peace greatly favours those salutary deliberations: there is besides another reason for engaging in them without delay. My age advances, and the days of mortals are in the hand of the Almighty. But I ardently wish to live long enough to enjoy the happy confidence that I leave to my successors, and to the Hungarians themselves, my dearly beloved children, your prosperity increased by civil laws and ordinances, which shall at the same time strengthen the constitution of the kingdom.

Lastly, the faithful estates will perceive, from the propositions which I herewith present to them, that my paternal views are solely directed to the good of the state, and to the interest of all the inhabitants of my kingdom of Hungary; and I assure you of my imperial and royal favour and affection.

SPEECH of the EMPEROR ALEXANDER delivered at the first sitting of the Chambers of the KING of POLAND.

Representatives of the kingdom of Poland,—When I parted from you four years ago, lamentable

events had produced a general agitation in Europe, which threatened the welfare of all nations. I have

desired to have time for opinions to become fixed, and for the passions to become more cool. Your third meeting has been deferred; but this delay I am certain will have the good result of more effectually preparing your labours, and it is with real pleasure and with feelings of that regard of which I have already given you so many proofs that I am now again among you. In the period that has elapsed since the last diet, faithful to my duties, and to the resolutions which I announced to you, as soon as I perceived the germ of destruction, I have opposed its developement. In order to consolidate my work, to ensure its duration, and to afford you the peaceable enjoyment of the fruits expected from it, I have added an article to the constitution of the kingdom. This measure, which prevents every necessity of exercising an influence in the elections of the deputies, or in your deliberations, proves the interest I feel in the consolidation of your constitution. This is the only object that I aim at attaining by the measure I have adopted; and the Poles, I am convinced, will duly appreciate this object and the measures employed to attain it.

My minister of the interior will lay before you an account of the state of the kingdom, as well as of the measures of administration that have been employed in the last four years. You will enjoy the rapid progress of industry, and acknowledge that if the public welfare has not reached the point to which my wishes and the care of the government might hope to bring it, the cause is to be entirely attributed to the general stagnation of commerce in the productions of agriculture. In other re-

spects, great results have been attained. The national debt is near to being wholly paid. Two conventions determine the share of this debt which is to be borne by Austria and Prussia. A new law on the finances will soon determine all revenues and expenditure of the state. A ruinous deficiency had endangered your dearest interests: it has vanished. The excess of the revenue shall be spontaneously employed in paying off the national debt.

Negotiations with the court of Berlin to regulate the commercial relations between Poland and Prussia have been crowned with the happiest success by a series of friendly regulations, which serve as the basis of my relations with my ally. The convention ratified by me opens new channels to your foreign commerce. Your trade with Russia daily becomes more active and extensive. The facilities afforded to trade are doubly salutary, by the mutual prosperity which it promotes, and the new bonds which it creates to unite the two nations.

My special attention has been directed to the debts with which private estates are burthened. A plan will be laid before you for an association of the land-owners. It is the result of many discussions, and of the opinion of your Waiwodes.

Religion, the source of all virtues, the indispensable basis of all human institutions, seems to require the revival of a part of your civil code. A committee chosen from among yourselves has undertaken this important task, and the project of the first book which it has discussed will be communicated to you.

My thoughts will accompany

you in the performance of your functions, and you will find me ready to accept the improvements proposed to me, but resolved to refuse every concession that can be injurious to your prosperity.

Representatives of the kingdom of Poland! Free from all influence, may you proceed calmly to

your labours. The future fate of your country is in your hands. Consider only its welfare, its real advantage; render it all the services that it expects from your assembly, and second me in the accomplishment of the wishes which I have never ceased to cherish for it.

SPEECH of the EMPEROR of RUSSIA to the two Chambers, on the closing of the DIET of POLAND, June 18, 1825.

Representatives of the kingdom of Poland,—Your third session offers results on which I cannot sufficiently congratulate you. You have deliberated with calmness and prudence, fulfilled the expectations of your country, and justified my confidence.

Religion has received from you a legitimate and judicious homage. Its rights have been reconciled with the institutions and forms, the maintenance of which was required by the public interest; and the first book of your new civil code has laid down the bases of a system of legislation appropriated to the state, the wants, and the manners of the society which it is to govern. Your future meetings will finish this important work.

In the laws on mortgages, and in several parts of your penal code, experience had pointed out some inconveniences: you have removed them.

Your long misfortunes had burdened landed property with debts: this property, the real support of the state, required an indispensable relief. You have felt the necessity of assisting it. The obstacles which might check the development of the law on the territorial association will be remov-

ed; and by means of its influence, of the active solicitude which will direct its execution, of the particular assistance which the government has guaranteed for cases in which even the benefits of the law would be insufficient, you will, as I love to believe, see the last traces of your misfortunes effaced.

I have readily adopted all the amendments which you have proposed to me. On your side you have adopted all the projects of law which I had laid before you. This exchange of wishes and information—this mutual agreement, the only means of confirming the institutions which you enjoy—are at once the chief object, and the essential advantage of them.

To cement so happy an union—to keep up the communications of which it is the fruit, in the interval which will elapse till the next diet—a committee, taken from your own body, will continue to take part in drawing up the projects of law.

You have presented several wishes to me: I will take them all into consideration, and you will learn the motives, the decisions which I shall make respecting them: they shall be complied with, as far as circumstances will allow.

Representatives of the kingdom of Poland ;—I quit you with regret, but also with the satisfaction of having seen you co-operate to your happiness according to your interests and my wishes. Partake this sentiment ; spread it among your fellow-citizens, and believe that I shall know how to acknowledge the confidence, the marks of

which have distinguished your session. They will not be lost : I preserve a profound impression of them, which will always be united with the desire of proving to you how sincere is the affection which I bear to you, and how great an influence your conduct will have on your future situation.

MANIFESTO of NICHOLAS I.

By the grace of God, Nicholas I., Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias—

In the grief of our heart, amidst the general pain which oppresses us, our imperial house, and our beloved country, we can only bend before the impenetrable decrees of the Almighty, and we can only seek for strength and consolation with him. It has pleased him to call before him the emperor Alexander 1st, of glorious memory, and we all have lost a father, a ruler, who, during twenty-five years, was the happiness of Russia and of us.

When, on the 27th of November, the information of this disastrous event reached us, we hastened, even in this moment of the most acute grief, to fulfil a sacred duty ; and listening only to the dictates of our hearts, we rendered the oath of fidelity to our elder brother, the cesarowitsch grand duke Constantine, as legitimate heir to the Russian throne in virtue of primogeniture.

Scarcely had we discharged this sacred duty, when we were apprised by the senate that there had been deposited in their hands, on the 15th of October, 1823, a letter, with the seal of the deceased emperor, and with the superscrip-

tion in the own hand-writing of his imperial majesty—‘ To be preserved by the senate until my further commands ; in case of my death, however, this packet is to be opened in an extraordinary sitting, before any other act is proceeded in :’ that this most gracious command had been complied with, and that the following documents were contained in the packet :—

1. A letter of the cesarowitsch grand duke Constantine, dated 14th of January, 1822, addressed to his majesty the deceased emperor, by virtue of which his imperial highness renounces the succession to the throne, belonging to him by primogeniture.

2. A manifesto, dated August 16, 1823, bearing the autograph signature of his imperial majesty, whereby his majesty, after the ratification of the deed of abdication of the cesarowitsch grand duke Constantine, establishes that we, the next in age, are heir to the crown, according to the fundamental laws of the empire.

We were further informed that documents of the same tenour had been deposited with the directing senate, with the holy synod, and in the cathedral church of the Ascension at Moscow.

These informations could not alter our resolution once taken. We observed in these documents only a renunciation of his imperial highness during the life of the emperor, and confirmed by the consent of his imperial majesty ; but we had neither the wish, nor the right, to consider this abdication which when it took place was not proclaimed publicly, and had not received the power of a law as irrevocable. We would manifest by this our veneration of the first fundamental law of our country, and of the unalterable order of succession, and faithful to the oath we had taken, we insisted that the whole empire should follow our example.

Under these momentous circumstances it was not our intention to dispute the validity of the resolution pronounced by his imperial highness, much less was it our intention to bring ourselves in opposition to the will of the deceased emperor, our common father and benefactor, which will always remain sacred to us. We endeavoured solely to protect the law regulating the succession to the throne from every infringement, to show the purity of our sentiments, and not to leave our beloved country one single moment in uncertainty respecting its legitimate sovereign.

This resolution, taken with a pure conscience, and before God the Almighty, was blessed and approved by her majesty the empress Maria, our much-beloved mother.

Meanwhile, the mournful account of the decease of his majesty had reached Warsaw, direct from Taganrog, on the 25th of November, and consequently two days prior to its being received here.

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Firm in his resolution, the Cesarowitsch grand duke Constantine confirmed the same on the following day, by two acts, dated 26th November, and commissioned to our beloved brother, the grand duke Michael, to carry them to us. These acts consisted in—

1. A letter to her majesty the empress, our much-beloved mother, in which his imperial highness renews his former resolution, supports it by the copy of a rescript of the deceased emperor, dated the 2nd of February, 1822, and serving as an answer to the act of abdication, and finally renounces solemnly all his claims to the throne, and recognized the same as transferred to us and our successors, according to the appointments contained in the fundamental law of the succession.

2. A letter directed to us, wherein his imperial highness anew declares his former resolution, gives us the title of imperial majesty, and reserves for himself, only, the former one of Cesarowitsch, and calls himself the most faithful of our subjects.

However decisive these acts were, and although they proved to ocular demonstration that the resolution of his imperial highness was irrevocably fixed, yet our own sentiments and the situation of affairs induced us to defer the publication of the aforesaid acts, until the will of his imperial highness with reference to the oath taken by us and the whole empire should be declared.

Whereas we have now also received on the part of his imperial highness this last declaration of his will, we communicate the same to our subjects, accompanying it by the following documents:—

1. The letter of his imperial
G*

highness the cesarowitch grand duke Constantine to the deceased emperor Alexander.

2. The answer of his imperial majesty.

3. The manifesto of the deceased emperor, which confirms the abdication of his imperial highness, and recognises us as successor to the throne.

4. The letter of his imperial highness to her majesty the empress, our much-beloved mother.

5. The letter of his imperial highness directed to us.

In conformity with all these documents, and with the fundamental law of the empire regarding the order of succession—full of veneration for the impenetrable decrees of a guiding Providence—we now ascend the throne of our ancestors, the throne of the empire of all the Russias, as well as the thrones inseparable therefrom—that of the kingdom of Poland, and the grand duchy of Finland; and command, 1. That the oath of allegiance be rendered to us and to the heir of our throne, the grand duke Alexander, imperial highness, our much-beloved son.

2. That the period of our ascension to the throne be calculated from the 19th Nov. 1825.

Finally, we call upon all our faithful subjects to join us in fervent prayers to the Almighty, that he will grant us strength to bear the burthen he has in his divine Providence laid upon us, that he may preserve in us the firm resolution to live solely for our beloved country, and to tread in the footsteps of the monarch whom we now deplore.

May our reign be nothing but a continuation of his, and may we fulfil all the wishes for Russia's happiness which animated him,

whose sacred memory shall preserve in us the endeavour and the hope to merit the blessing of Heaven and the love of our people.

Done in our imperial residence, St. Petersburg, the 12th December, in the year of salvation, 1825, and first of our reign.

(Signed) NICHOLAS

First Supplement.

Letter of his Imperial Highness the Cesarowitch Grand Duke Constantine to the Emperor Alexander the First.

Most Illustrious, &c.—Encouraged by the manifold proofs of affection of your Imperial Majesty towards me, I venture once more to claim them, and to lay the following submissive request at your illustrious feet.

As I do not lay claim to the spirit, the abilities, or the strength, which would be required, if I should ever exercise the high dignity to which I may possess a right by birth, I most fervently supplicate your Imperial Majesty to transfer that right to him who would inherit it after me, and by that act to secure the stability of the empire. With respect to myself, I shall add by this abdication a new warranty and a further power to that obligation into which I entered voluntarily and solemnly on the occasion of the divorce from my first wife. All the circumstances of my present situation induce me still more to adopt this measure, which will prove to the empire and the whole world the purity of my sentiments.

May your Imperial Majesty receive my wish with condescension; may you determine our illustrious mother to accede to it, and to sanction it by your imperial approbation.

In the circle of a private life I shall constantly endeavour to set an example to all your faithful subjects, and to all who are animated by a love for our dear country.

With profound respect, Sire,
Your Imperial Majesty's most loyal
subject and brother,

(Signed)

CONSTANTINE CESAROWITICH.
Petersburgh, Jan. 14, 1822.

—
Second Supplement.

**Answer of His Imperial Majesty
the Emperor Alexander.**

Very Dear Brother;—I have read your letter with all the attention which it demanded. I have found nothing in it which caused surprise, as I always knew how to estimate the sublime sentiments of your heart. It has given me a new proof of your sincere attachment to the state, and your care for the preservation of undisturbed tranquillity.

I have, in conformity with your wish, laid your letter before our beloved mother. She read it with the same sentiments as I did, and gratefully acknowledges the noble motives by which you were guided.

From the reasons which you state, we have both of us only to leave you full liberty to follow your firm resolution, and to pray the Almighty to grant the most benign consequences to such pure sentiments.

I remain, for ever, your very
affectionate brother.

(Signed) ALEXANDER.

(A true copy,)

(Signed) CONSTANTINE.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 2, 1822.

Third Supplement.

Manifesto of the Emperor Alexander.

We, by the grace of God, Alexander the first, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, &c. &c.

Make known to our faithful subjects that, from the moment we ascended the throne of Russia, we have invariably felt that it was our duty towards Almighty God, not only to maintain during our reign the happiness of our dear country and of our people, but also to prepare and secure a clear and exact appointment of our successor, according to the laws of our imperial house, and rights of the empire.

We were not able to appoint him immediately, according to the example of our predecessors, under the expectation in which we were, whether it might not please Providence to grant us an heir to the throne in a direct line. But the more we increase in years, the more we think it necessary to hasten in placing our throne in such a state that it cannot remain vacant for a moment.

Whilst we were impressed with this anxiety, our dearly beloved brother the Cesarowitch and grand duke Constantine, in following his own inclination, addressed to us the request of transferring his right to the dignity of the throne, to which he might hereafter be raised by his birth, to such person who may be entitled to it in default of him. He at the same time declared, by this means, his consent to the supplementary act respecting the succession to the throne, which was granted by us in the year 1820, and acknowledged by him voluntarily and solemnly, and gives new force to it as far as the same concerns him.

We are deeply affected by this sacrifice, which our dearly beloved brother has resolved to make with such great self-denial for the confirmation of the hereditary statutes of our imperial house, and the unshaken tranquillity of the Russian empire.

After having invoked the assistance of God, and having duly and maturely considered an object as dear to our heart as it is important to the state, and finding that the statutes which related to the order of succession to the throne do not deprive those who have a right to it of the power of relinquishing the same, if no difficulty exists with respect to the line of succession, we have, therefore, with the previous consent of our illustrious mother, as well as the high power of the head of the imperial family, which came to us by inheritance, and mindful of the power granted to us by God, commanded as follows:—

In the first place, the voluntary act by which our elder brother the Cesarowitsch and grand duke Constantine renounced his rights to the Russian throne, shall remain firm and irrevocable. In order to secure the publicity of the said act of renunciation, it shall be deposited in the grand cathedral church of Ascension at Moscow, and with our three highest authorities, the holy synod, these nate, and the directing senate.

Secondly, With respect to the arrangement, and in conformity with the exact tenor of the act of succession to the throne, we acknowledge, as our successor, our second brother, the grand duke Nicholas. In this manner we reserve to ourselves the pleasing hope, that on the day when it shall please the King of kings, according

to the universal law of all mortals, to call us from our temporal government to eternity, the chief state officers of the empire (to whom our present and irrevocable will, as also our present legal appointment, shall, by our order, be communicated in due time) will use all diligence in swearing the oath of allegiance to the hereditary emperor whom we have just now appointed to the throne of the Russian empire, as well as to the inseparable throne of the kingdom of Poland and the grand duchy of Finland.

With respect to ourselves, we request all our faithful subjects will, with the same sentiments of love and affection which caused us to consider the care for their constant happiness as our greatest blessing upon earth, direct their fervent prayers to our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, that, in his infinite mercy, he may receive our souls into his everlasting kingdom.

Done at Tzarsko-selo, the 16th of August, in the year of our Lord 1823, and 23rd year of our reign.

(Signed) ALEXANDER.

Fourth Supplement.

Letter from his Imperial Highness the Cesarowitsch Grand Duke Constantine, to her Majesty the Empress Mother.

Most Gracious Princess, Dearest Mother;—With the greatest anguish of heart, I received last evening, at seven o'clock, from baron Von Dietisch, chief of the general staff of his Imperial Majesty, and from the adjutant-general, prince Volkonsky, the accompanying original intelligence, and act of the decease of our adored ruler, my benefactor, the

emperor Alexander. Whilst I participate with your Imperial Majesty in the grief which overwhelms us, I pray to the Creator that he may, in his Almighty mercifulness, keep our strength, and give us power to support the affliction which he has imposed upon us.

The situation in which this misfortune places me, makes it my duty to pour into the bosom of your Imperial Majesty my real sentiments candidly and openly upon this important subject.

Your Imperial Majesty knows, that, following my own inclination, I requested of the emperor Alexander, of glorious memory, the permission to renounce the right of succession to the throne, and that in consequence thereof, I received an imperial rescript, dated 2nd February, 1822, an attested copy of which is enclosed, whereby the emperor communicated his gracious consent to the request, with the observation that your Imperial Majesty had also given your consent, which you have verbally confirmed to me. The commands of the deceased emperor were, moreover, to the effect, that the said gracious rescript should remain in my hands under the seal of secrecy, until the death of his majesty.

Accustomed from my infancy conscientiously to fulfil the will of my deceased father, as well as the late emperor, and that of your Imperial Majesty, and still maintaining the limits of this principle, I consider it as my duty to resign my right of succession to the throne to his imperial highness the grand duke Nicholas and his heirs, in conformity to the appointment in the imperial ukase respecting the order of succession in the imperial family.

With the same candour I make it my duty to declare, that, without extending my wishes any further, I shall deem myself happy that, if after more than thirty years' service devoted to my father and brother, the late emperors, of glorious memory, I may be permitted to dedicate them for the future to his majesty the emperor Nicholas with the same high esteem, with the same fervent zeal, and the same unlimited submission, which have animated me on all occasions, and will do so to the end of my days.

Having thus expressed my real and irrevocable opinion, I throw myself at the feet of your Imperial Majesty, whilst I most submissively implore you to deign a gracious reception of the present letter, and graciously to grant that the contents may be made known to all whom it may concern, in order that it may be carried into effect, and that thereby the will of his majesty the emperor, my deceased lord and benefactor, as well as the consent of your Imperial Majesty, may be put in full force and effect.

I take the liberty of submitting to you herewith a copy of the letter which I have, at the same time, addressed to his majesty the emperor Nicholas.

I remain, with profound regard,
Most gracious princess

And dearest mother,
Your Imperial Majesty's most
obedient son,

(Signed) CONSTANTINE.
Warsaw, November 26, 1825.

Fifth Supplement.

Letter from his Imperial Highness the Cesarowitsch Grand Duke Constantine to his Majesty the Emperor Nicholas.

Dearest Brother ;—With inde-

scribable anguish of heart I received last night, at one o'clock, the painful intelligence of the decease of our adored master, my benefactor, the emperor Alexander. Whilst I hasten to express to you the feelings with which the melancholy misfortune we have sustained fills me, I make it my duty to inform you, that I have at the same time herewith sent a letter to her majesty the empress, our much beloved mother, wherein I announce to her, that in consequence of an autograph rescript, which I received from the deceased emperor on the 2nd of February, 1822, in answer to the letter which I had written to him respecting the renunciation of the succession to the imperial throne, and which letter was laid before our mother, and to which she deigned to give her consent, subsequently to me personally confirmed, that it is my irrevocable resolution to renounce to you my right of succession to the throne of the emperor of all the Russias; and, at the same time, I requested my much-beloved mother to make known to all whom it may concern, my irrevocable will, in order that it may be carried

into execution. After this declaration, I deem it a sacred duty to implore your Imperial Majesty to accept from me, as the first person, the oath of submission and fidelity, and to allow me to make known to you, that as my wishes are not directed to any new dignity or title, I wish solely to retain that of Cesarowitsch, with which I was honoured by our late father for my services.

It will constantly constitute my sole happiness, if your Imperial Majesty will deign to accept the sentiments of my profound regard and unbounded submission, sentiments for which I pledge more than thirty years' faithful services and pure seal, which have animated me for my late father and brother, emperors of glorious memory.

With like sentiments I shall not cease till the end of my days to serve your Imperial Majesty and illustrious successors in my present appointments and situation.

I remain, with profound regard,
Sire,

Your Imperial Majesty's most loyal
Subject,

(Signed) CONSTANTINE.
Warsaw, November 26, 1825.

ORDER of the DAY of the EMPEROR to the RUSSIAN Army.

Brave Russian army! faithful defenders of the throne and the country!—which of you was not bowed down by the dreadful news which has plunged us and all Russia in unspeakable affliction? You have lost a sovereign, a father, a benefactor, a companion of your immortal deeds. Yet, let not your hearts yield to despondency. His looks are directed to you from above, and he blesses the fruits of

his indefatigable pains which he had bestowed on your organisation. Faithful, brave soldiers! You have again, even in these days of affliction, acquired immortal glory equal to that which you purchased with your blood when you conquered the enemies of the sovereign and the country.

You have shown by your conduct, that you, who are constant defenders of the imperial throne on the

field of battle, know how to obey in time of peace the laws and the sovereign will.

As a mark of my regard for you, regiments of the Guard Preobrazhenski Semenovski, Ismailovski, Grand Yagers, Finland Yagers, Pawlowski Grenadiers, Chevalier Guards, Mounted Guards, Hussars, Mounted Yagers, and Artillery of the Guards, I make you a present of the uniforms which his majesty the emperor, your benefactor, used to wear. Each regiment shall preserve this sacred deposit, as a monument to be transmitted to posterity.

I further order—

1. All officers and soldiers of the companies of the regiments Preobrazhenski, Semenovski, which bear the name of companies of his Im-

perial Majesty, shall wear on their epaulets the cipher of his majesty the emperor Alexander 1st so long as there shall be in their companies one of the officers or soldiers who belonged to them on the 19th of November (1st December), 1825.

2. The generals about the person of his Majesty, as also the aides-de-camp-general, and the aides-de-camp of his Imperial Majesty, shall continue to wear the cipher.

Brave warriors! preserve for ever the sacred remembrance of Alexander 1st. Let it be the terror of your enemies, the hope of the country, the pledge of your fidelity and attachment to my person.

NICHOLAS.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 15 (27), 1825.

Treaty between the EMPEROR of BRAZIL and the KING of PORTUGAL.

In the name of the Most Holy and Indivisible Trinity.

His most faithful majesty having constantly in his royal mind the most lively desire to re-establish peace, friendship, and good harmony between sister nations whom the most sacred ties ought to conciliate and unite in perpetual alliance, in order to accomplish these important ends, to conduce to general prosperity, and to secure the political existence and the future destinies of Portugal, as well as those of Brazil; and desiring at once to renounce every obstacle that might impede the said alliance, concord, and happiness of both states, by his diploma of the 18th of May of the current year, recognises Brazil to hold the name of an independent empire, and separates from the kingdom of Portu-

gal and Algarve, and his best beloved and esteemed son don Pedro as emperor, yielding and transferring, of his own free will, the sovereignty of the aforesaid empire to his aforesaid son and his legitimate successors, only taking and reserving for his own person the same title. And these august lords, accepting the mediation of his Britannic majesty to adjust all preliminary questions regarding the separation of the two states, have named plenipotentiaries, to wit—his imperial majesty names the most illustrious and most excellent Luis Joze de Carvalho e Melo, of the council of state, dignitary of the imperial order of the Southern Cross, commander of the orders of Christ and of the Conception, and minister and secretary of state for Foreign Affairs; also

the most illustrious and most excellent baron de Santo Amaro, grandee of the empire, of the council of State, gentleman of the imperial chamber, dignitary of the imperial order of the Southern Cross, and commander of the orders of Christ and of the Tower and Sword; and also the most illustrious and most excellent Francisco Villela Barboza, of the council of State, grand cross of the imperial order of the Southern Cross, knight of the order of Christ, colonel of the imperial corps of engineers, minister and secretary of state for the Naval Department, and inspector general of marines.

His most faithful majesty names the right hon. his excellency sir Charles Stuart, privy councillor of his Britannic majesty, grand cross of the order of the Tower and Sword and of the Bath; and full powers having been presented and exchanged, they have agreed, in conformity with the principles laid down in the preamble, that the present treaty should be framed.

Art. 1. His most faithful majesty recognizes Brazil to hold the rank of an empire, independent and separate from the kingdoms of Portugal and Algarve, and his best beloved and esteemed son, don Pedro, as emperor, yielding and transferring, of his own free will, the sovereignty of the said empire to his said son and his legitimate successors, his most faithful majesty only taking and reserving the same title for his own person.

2. His imperial majesty, as an acknowledgment of respect and affection for his august father and lord, don John 6th, agrees that his most faithful majesty in his own person assume the title of emperor.

3. His imperial majesty promises not to accept the proposals

of any Portuguese colonies, whatever, to unite themselves with Brazil.

4. Henceforth there shall be peace and alliance and the most perfect friendship between the empire of Brazil and the kingdoms of Portugal and Algarve, with perfect oblivion of the past dissensions between the respective nations.

5. The subjects of both nations, Brazilians and Portuguese, shall be considered in the respective states as those of the most favoured and friendly nations, and their rights and property shall be religiously guarded and protected; it being understood that the owners of real estates shall be maintained in the peaceable possession of such estates.

6. All property, whether real, personal, or moveable, sequestered or confiscated and belonging to the subjects of the two sovereigns of Brazil and Portugal, shall be forthwith restored, together with their arrears, deducting the expenses of the administration thereof; or their proprietors shall be indemnified according to the rules laid down in the 1st article.

7. All ships and cargoes taken, belonging to the subjects of both sovereigns, shall be in like manner restored, or their owners indemnified.

8. A commission named by both governments, composed of an equal number of Brazilians and Portuguese, and established when the respective governments shall judge most expedient, shall be charged to examine the matters treated of in the 6th and 7th articles; it being understood that claims must be made in the space of one year from the formation of the commission; and in the case

of a division of opinions and equality of votes, they shall be decided by the representative of the sovereign mediator: both the governments shall point out the funds from which the first liquidated claims are to be paid.

9. All public claims between the governments shall be reciprocally received and decided, either by the restitution of the article claimed, or by an indemnification for their full value. For adjusting these claims, both the high contracting parties shall agree to make a direct and especial convention.

10. From henceforward the common civil relations of the Brazilian and Portuguese nations shall be re-established, paying reciprocally on all merchandise 15 per cent, as duties on consumption provisionally, the duties on transshipment and re-exportation re-

maining in the same form it was practised previous to the separation.

11. The reciprocal exchange of the notification of the present treaty shall be made in the city of Lisbon, within the space of five months, or less if possible, reckoning from the date of the signature of the present treaty. In testimony whereof, we the undersigned plenipotentiaries of his imperial majesty, and of his most faithful majesty, by virtue of our respective full powers, sign this present treaty with our hands, and affix thereunto the seals of our arms.

Done in the city of Rio de Janeiro, on the 29th of August, 1825. (Signed)

CHARLES STUART.

LUIZ JOSE DE CARVALHO E MELO.
BARON DE SANTO AMARO.

FRANCISCO VILLELA BARBOZA.

Published at Rio de Janeiro,

Sept. 7.

COMMUNICATION from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the United Provinces of the RIO DE LA PLATA, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Empire of BRAZIL.

The undersigned minister, secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, of the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata, especially authorised by his government, has the honour to address his excellency the minister for Foreign Affairs of the empire of Brazil, to inform him, that the inhabitants of the eastern province having recovered, by their own efforts, the liberty of their territory, occupied by the arms of his imperial majesty, and after having installed a regular government for the administration of this province, have solemnly declared the nullity of the acts by which it was pretended to incor-

porate that province with the empire of Brazil, and, in consequence, have expressed, "that their general, constant, and decided wish was, for the union with the other provinces of La Plata, to which it always belonged by the most sacred ties that the world knows."

The general congress of the United Provinces, to which this declaration was submitted, cannot, without injustice, decline to make use of a right which never was disputable, nor, without dishonour and imprudence, abandon to their fate an armed, brave, and irritated people, who would be capable of the greatest extremities in defence

of their liberties. For this reason, in its sitting of the 25th of October last, it decreed—

That in conformity with the uniform wish of the provinces of the state, and of that which was deliberately expressed by the eastern province, by the lawful organ of its representatives on the law of the 25th of August of the present year, the congress, in the name of the people, whom it represents, acknowledges it as *de facto* re-incorporated with the republic of the united provinces of the Rio de la Plata, to which it has by right belonged, and desires to belong.

By this solemn declaration the general government is bound to provide for the defence and security of the eastern province. It will fulfil its obligations by all the means in its power, and accelerate by them the evacuation of the only two points still held by the troops of his imperial majesty.

The undersigned is at the same time authorized to declare, that in this new situation the government of the United Provinces retains the same spirit of moderation and justice which serves as the basis of its policy, and which has di-

rected the attempts that it has hitherto repeated in vain, to negotiate amicably the restoration of the eastern province, and of which it will give fresh proof whenever its dignity permits. That at all events it will not attack, except to defend and to obtain the restitution of the points still occupied, confining its pretensions to preserve the integrity of the territory, and solemnly to guarantee for the future the inviolability of its boundaries against force and seduction.

In this state of things, and after having made known to his excellency the minister for Foreign Affairs of the empire of Brazil the intentions and desires of the government of the united provinces of the Rio de la Plata, it remains to be added, that it will entirely depend on the will of his imperial majesty to establish a peace, which is infinitely valuable to the interests of the neighbouring states, and indeed of the whole continent. The undersigned has the honour, &c.

(Signed)

MANUEL JOSE GARCIA.

To his excellency Senor Luis Jose Carvalho e Melo, minister for Foreign Affairs of the empire of Brasil.

MANIFESTO of the GREEK NATION.

Napoli di Romania, Aug. 2.

The clergy, the representatives of the people, the civil officers and the military officers, both of the navy and army, of the Greek nation,

Considering that, authorized by the inalienable rights of nationality, and those of private property, as well as by the ruling principles of religion and the inde-

pendence of nations, and moved by the sentiments implanted in man for the preservation and safety of his own existence, the Greeks have taken arms to appeal to the justice of their cause; that during the space of more than four years they have struggled with perseverance against the combined land and naval forces which have come from Europe, Asia, and Africa; that in

the midst of the most imminent danger, they have sometimes destroyed the very superior forces of their enemy, and sometimes even entirely annihilated them; and that though destitute of the resources necessary for this great enterprise, they have at length succeeded in sealing their rights at the expense of the most precious blood of the nation, and in convincing the civilized world what can be effected by a people truly resolved to re-conquer its independence:

Considering that the very results of this unequal struggle have only confirmed, in the mind of the nation, the resolution which it has irrevocably adopted to establish its political existence:

Considering that the agents of some of the continental powers, in spite even of the principles of Christianity which they profess, have not observed a conduct conformable to the rules laid down and established by themselves, and that this illegal conduct has given rise to a variety of political disputes divergent in their nature and character:

Considering that some of these agents endeavour, by the intrigues of emissaries, whom they send into the interior of Greece, to excite among the Greeks sentiments contrary to the spirit and the forms of government—sentiments which suit only the intentions and interests of these agents:

Considering that the commanders of the naval forces of some governments oppose a number of unjust persecutions and obstacles to the regular proceedings of the Greek marine, and to its movements, though conformable to the rules of the laws of nations, all in violation of the neutrality declared

by the sovereigns at the congresses of Laybach and Verona;

Considering with lively grief that the Christians themselves arm against the disciples of the Gospel, to succour the followers of the Koran, and that a multitude of European officers, contrary to all the principles of policy and all sound morality, hasten from distant countries to instruct the latter, and lead in person the armies of the barbarians who come to lay waste with fire and sword the land which covers the mangled bones of a Cimon and a Samado, of Leonidas and Bozzari, of Philopoemen and Nicelas:

Considering that the government of Great Britain, happy in guiding a free people, is the only one which observes a strict neutrality without deigning to follow the manifest violations, and of those distinctions so contrary to reason, which others have practised in Greece, at Constantinople, and in Egypt:

Considering that the indifference of the British Government is not sufficient to counterbalance the persecutions which others exercise against the Greeks, and to which they daily give a greater extension:

Considering that if Greece has not hitherto been able to prevent the enterprises of its enemies, or to take offensive measures, it is not in consequence of a diminution of its strength, or of a relaxation of its first resolution, but arises from the reasons above-mentioned, and because the government has not yet been able entirely to prevail over and to subdue all private passions:

Considering that in this extraordinary contest the Greeks must either prove victorious or bury themselves under the ruins of their

country on account of the deplorable consequences which the nature of the contest has brought with it, and its long duration—two causes which have rendered this alternative inevitable:

Considering, lastly, that since a special favour of Providence has placed the forces of Great Britain so near us, Greece ought to take advantage of it in time, founding its hopes on the justice and humanity which animate that great power:

For these reasons, and in the intention of placing in safety the sacred rights of the liberty of the state and of our political existence, which is sufficiently consolidated, the Greek nation prescribes, resolves, decrees, and approves, as follows:—

Art. I.—By virtue of the present act, it voluntarily places the sacred deposit of its liberty, its national independence, and its political existence, under the absolute defence of Great Britain.

Art. II.—This fundamental act of the Greek nation shall be accompanied by an explanatory memorial, addressed in duplicate to the government of his Britannic majesty.

Protest of Messrs. Roche and Washington to the Members of the Provisional Government of Greece.

The undersigned Philhellenic deputies of France and America have learned that individuals, in their mere quality of Greek citizens, have thought fit to place themselves at the head of a faction against the constitution of their country; and have signed and circulated a declaration extremely injurious to the character of their

nation and government, which have always shown the most lively interest in the prosperity and independence of Greece.

The undersigned know that the senate and the executive power, in their sitting of the 22nd of July, have resolved to ask succour of the government of the Ionian Islands for the preservation of their political liberty, menaced by the invasion of Ibrahim Pacha.

Though it has been very painful for the undersigned to see the little confidence which the Greek senate in these important circumstances has placed in the French and American nations, they would nevertheless respect this determination, and every other which should have been adopted in a legal manner, and according to the constitution of the state.

But they see with grief that the senate, instead of executing its preceding decrees, does not employ the means of security which are in its power to bring back to order the individual Greeks who dare to place themselves above the laws, and endeavour to disturb the political existence established in Greece. In consequence, they think it their duty to inform (*prevenir*) the Greek government of this illegal attempt, which offends the character of two nations that have taken the most lively interest in the independence of the Greeks, and which may even in the sequel prove detrimental to its interests.

The Greek government should know the danger it incurs by allowing itself deliberations of this nature, which are dictated by a spirit of anarchy, and against which we formally protest.

The undersigned request the executive government to give them

the most clear and precise explanation on so important a subject.

They expect, with the greatest impatience, a prompt answer, to

communicate to their respective committees, in order to regulate their conduct on this occasion.

(Signed)

INAUGURAL ADDRESS of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS upon taking the Oath of Office, as PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

In compliance with an usage coeval with the existence of our federal constitution, and sanctioned by the example of my predecessors in the career upon which I am about to enter, I appear, my fellow-citizens, in your presence, and in that of Heaven, to bind myself by the solemnities of religious obligation to the faithful performance of the duties allotted to me in the station to which I have been called.

In unfolding to my countrymen the principles by which I shall be governed in the fulfilment of those duties, my first resort will be, to that constitution, which I shall swear, to the best of my ability, to preserve, protect, and defend. That revered instrument enumerates the powers, and prescribes the duties, of the executive magistrate; and, in its first words, declares the purposes to which these, and the whole action of the government instituted by it, should be invariably and sacredly devoted:—to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to the people of this union, in their successive generations. Since the adoption of this social compact, one of these generations has passed away. It is the work of our forefathers. Administered by some of the most eminent men who con-

tributed to its formation, through a most eventful period in the annals of the world, and through all the vicissitudes of peace and war, incidental to the condition of associated men, it has not disappointed the hopes and aspirations of those illustrious benefactors of their age and nation. It has promoted the lasting welfare of that country so dear to us all; it has, to an extent far beyond the ordinary lot of humanity, secured the freedom and happiness of this people. We now receive it as a precious inheritance from those to whom we are indebted for its establishment, doubly bound by the examples which they have left us, and by the blessings which we have enjoyed, as the fruits of their labours, to transmit the same unimpaired to the succeeding generation.

In the compass of thirty-six years since this great national covenant was instituted, a body of laws, enacted under its authority, and in conformity with its provisions, has unfolded its powers, and carried into practical operation its effective energies. Subordinate departments have distributed the executive functions in their various relations to foreign affairs, to the revenue and expenditures, and to the military force of the union, by land and sea. A co-ordinate department of the judiciary has expounded the constitution and the laws; settling, in harmonious coincidence

with the legislative will, numerous weighty questions of construction, which the imperfection of human language had rendered unavoidable. The year of jubilee, since the first formation of our union, is just elapsed, that of the declaration of our independence is at hand. The consummation of both was effected by this constitution.

Since that period, a population of four millions has multiplied to twelve; a territory bounded by the Mississippi has been extended from sea to sea; new states have been admitted to the union, in numbers nearly equal to those of the first confederation; treaties of peace, amity, and commerce, have been concluded with the principal dominions of the earth; the people of other nations, inhabitants of regions acquired, not by conquest, but by compact, have been united with us in the participation of rights and duties, of our burthens and blessings; the forest has fallen by the axe of our woodsmen; the soil has been made to teem by the tillage of our farmers; our commerce has whitened every ocean; the dominion of man over physical nature has been extended by the invention of our artists: liberty and law have marched hand in hand; all the purposes of human association have been accomplished as effectively as under any other government on the globe; and at a cost little exceeding, in a whole generation, the expenditure of other nations in a single year.

Such is the unexaggerated picture of our condition, under a constitution founded upon the republican principle of equal rights. To admit that this picture has its shades, is but to say that it is still the condition of men upon earth. From evil, physical, moral, and po-

litical, it is not our claim to be exempt. We have suffered, sometimes by the visitation of heaven, through disease; often by the wrongs and injustice of other nations, even to the extremities of war; and lastly, by dissensions among ourselves—dissensions, perhaps, inseparable from the enjoyment of freedom, but which have, more than once, appeared to threaten the dissolution of the union, and, with it, the overthrow of all the enjoyments of our present lot, and all our earthly hopes of the future. The causes of these dissensions have been various: founded upon differences of speculation in the theory of republican governments—upon conflicting views of policy in our relations with foreign nations—upon jealousies of partial and sectional interests, aggravated by prejudices and prepossessions which strangers to each other are ever apt to entertain.

It is a source of gratification and of encouragement to me, to observe that the great result of this experiment upon the theory of human rights has, at the close of that generation by which it was formed, been crowned with success equal to the most sanguine expectations of its founders. Union, justice, tranquillity, the common defence, the general welfare, and the blessings of liberty—all have been promoted by the government under which we have lived. Standing at this point of time, looking back to that generation which has gone by, and forward to that which is advancing, we may, at once, indulge in grateful exultation, and in cheering hope. From the experience of the past, we derive instructive lessons for the future. Of the two great political parties which have divided the opinions

and feelings of our country, the candid and the just will now admit, that both have contributed splendid talents, spotless integrity, ardent patriotism, and disinterested sacrifices, to the formation and administration of this government; and that both have required a liberal indulgence for a portion of human infirmity and error. The revolutionary wars of Europe, commencing precisely at the moment when the government of the United States first went into operation under this constitution, excited a collision of sentiments and of sympathies, which kindled all the passions, and embittered the conflict of parties, till the nation was involved in war, and the Union was shaken to its centre. This time of trial embraced a period of five-and-twenty years, during which the policy of the Union, in its relations with Europe, constituted the principal basis of our political divisions, and the most arduous part of the action of our federal government. With the catastrophe in which the wars of the French revolution terminated, and our own subsequent peace with Great Britain, this baneful weed of party strife was uprooted. From that time, no difference of principle, connected either with the theory of government, or with our intercourse with foreign nations, has existed, or been called forth, in force sufficient to sustain a continued combination of parties, or to give more than wholesome animation to public sentiment, or legislative debate. Our political creed is without a dissenting voice that can be heard. That the will of the people is the source, and the happiness of the people the end, of all the legitimate government upon earth—that the best security

for the beneficence, and the best guarantee against the abuse of power, consist in the freedom, the purity, and the frequency of popular elections—that the general government of the Union, and the separate governments of the States, are all sovereignties of limited powers, fellow servants of the same masters, uncontrolled within their respective spheres, uncontrollable by encroachments upon each other—that the firmest security of peace is the preparation, during peace, of the defences of war—that a rigorous economy, and accountability of public expenditures, should guard against the aggravation, and alleviate, when possible, the burthen of taxation—that the military should be kept in strict subordination to the civil power, that the freedom of the press and of religious opinion should be inviolate—that the policy of our country is peace, and the ark of our salvation union, are articles of faith upon which we are all now agreed. If there have been those who doubted whether a confederated representative democracy were a government competent to the wise and orderly management of the common concerns of a mighty nation, those doubts have been dispelled. If there have been projects of partial confederacies to be erected upon the ruins of the Union, they have been scattered to the winds. If there have been dangerous attachments to one foreign nation, and antipathies against another, they have been extinguished. Ten years of peace, at home and abroad, have assuaged the animosities of political contention, and blended into harmony the most discordant elements of public opinion. There still remains one effort of magna-

nimity, one sacrifice of prejudice and passion, to be made by the individuals throughout the nation who have heretofore followed the standards of political party. It is that of discarding every remnant of rancour against each other; of embracing as countrymen and friends, and of yielding to talents and virtue alone, that confidence which, in times of contention for principles, was bestowed only upon those who bore the badge of party communion.

The collisions of party spirit, which originate in speculative opinions, or in different views of administrative policy, are in their nature transitory. Those which are founded on geographical divisions, adverse interests of soil, climate, and modes of domestic life, are more permanent, and therefore, perhaps, more dangerous. It is this which gives inestimable value to the character of our government at once federal and national. It holds out to us a perpetual admonition to preserve alike, and with equal anxiety, the rights of each individual state in its own government, and the rights of the whole nation in that of the Union. Whatsoever is of domestic concernment, unconnected with the other members of the Union, or with foreign lands, belongs exclusively to the administration of the state governments. Whatsoever directly involves the rights and interests of the federative fraternity, or of foreign powers, is of the resort of this general government. The duties of both are obvious in the general principle, though sometimes perplexed with difficulties in the detail. To respect the rights of the state governments is the inviolable duty of that of the Union; the government of every state will

feel its own obligation to respect and preserve the rights of the whole. The prejudices, everywhere too commonly entertained against distant strangers, are worn away, and the jealousies of jarring interests are allayed by the composition and functions of the great national councils, annually assembled from all quarters of the Union at this place. Here the distinguished men from every section of our country, while meeting to deliberate upon the great interests of those by whom they are deputed, learn to estimate the talents, and to do justice to the virtues, of each other. The harmony of the nation is promoted, and the whole Union is knit together, by the sentiments of mutual respect, the habits of social intercourse, and the ties of personal friendship, formed between the representatives of its several parts, in the performance of their service at this metropolis.

Passing from this general review of the purposes and injunctions of the federal constitution, and their results as indicating the first traces of the path of duty in the discharge of my public trust, I turn to the administration of my immediate predecessor, as the second. It has passed away in a period of profound peace; how much to the satisfaction of our country, and to the honour of our country's name, is known to you all. The great features of its policy, in general concurrence with the will of the legislature, have been—to cherish peace, while preparing for defensive war; to yield exact justice to other nations, and maintain the rights of our own; to cherish the principles of freedom and of equal rights, wherever they were proclaimed; to discharge, with all possible promptitude, the national debt; to reduce, within

the narrowest limits of efficiency, the military force; to improve the organization and discipline of the army; to provide and sustain a school of military science; to extend equal protection to all the great interests of the nation; to promote the civilization of the Indian tribes; and to proceed in the great system of internal improvements within the limits of the constitutional power of the Union. Under the pledge of these promises, made by that eminent citizen at the time of his first induction to his office, in his career of eight years, the internal taxes have been repealed; sixty millions of the public debt have been discharged; provision has been made for the comfort and relief of the aged and indigent among the surviving warriors of the revolution; the regular armed force has been reduced, and its constitution revised and perfected; the accountability for the expenditure of public monies has been made more effective; the Floridas have been peaceably acquired, and our boundary has been extended to the Pacific Ocean; the independence of the southern nations of this hemisphere has been recognized, and recommended by example and by counsel to the potentates of Europe; progress has been made in the defence of the country by fortifications, and the increase of the navy; towards the effectual suppression of the African traffic in slaves; in alluring the aboriginal hunters of our land to the cultivation of the soil and of the mind; in exploring the interior regions of the Union; and in preparing, by scientific researches and surveys, for the further application of our national resources to the internal improvement of our country.

In this brief outline of the promise and performance of my immediate predecessor, the line of duty for his successor is clearly delineated. To pursue, to their consummation, those purposes of improvement in our common condition, instituted or recommended by him, will embrace the whole sphere of my obligations.

To the topic of internal improvement, emphatically urged by him at his inauguration, I recur with peculiar satisfaction. It is that from which I am convinced that the unborn millions of our posterity, who are, in future ages, to people this continent, will derive their most fervent gratitude to the founders of the Union; that, in which the beneficent action of its government will be most deeply felt and acknowledged. The magnificence and splendor of their public works are among the imperishable glories of the ancient republics. The roads and aqueducts of Rome have been the admiration of all after ages, and have survived thousands of years after all her conquests have been swallowed up in despotism, or become the spoil of barbarians. Some diversity of opinion has prevailed with regard to the powers of congress for legislation upon objects of this nature. The most respectful deference is due to doubts, originating in pure patriotism, and sustained by venerated authority. But nearly twenty years have passed since the construction of the first national road was commenced. The authority for its construction was then questioned. To how many thousands of our country has it proved a benefit? To what single individual has it ever proved an injury? Repeated liberal and candid discussions in the legislature have con-

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ciliated the sentiments and approximated the opinions of enlightened minds, upon the question of constitutional power. I cannot but hope that, by the same process of friendly, patient, and persevering deliberation, all constitutional objections will ultimately be removed. The extent and limitation of the powers of the general government, in relation to this transcendantly important interest, will be settled and acknowledged to the common satisfaction of all; and every speculative scruple will be solved by a practical public blessing.

Fellow citizens, you are acquainted with the peculiar circumstances of the recent election, which have resulted in affording me the opportunity of addressing you at this time. You have heard the exposition of the principles which will direct me in the fulfilment of the high and solemn trust imposed upon me in this station. Less possessed of your confidence, in advance, than any of my predecessors, I am deeply conscious

of the prospect that I shall stand more and oftener in need of your indulgence. Intentions, upright and pure; a heart devoted to the welfare of our country, and the unceasing application of all the faculties allotted to me to her service, are all the pledge that I can give for the faithful performance of the arduous duties I am to undertake. To the guidance of the legislative councils; to the assistance of the executive and subordinate departments; to the friendly co-operation of the respective state governments; to the candid and liberal support of the people, so far as it may be deserved by honest industry and zeal, I shall look for whatever success may attend my public service. And knowing that, except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain, with fervent supplications for his favour, to his overruling Providence I commit with humble but fearless confidence, my own fate, and the future destinies of my country.

MESSAGE of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, communicated to the SENATE and HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, at the commencement of the First Session of the Nineteenth Congress.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives,—In taking a general survey of the concerns of our beloved country, with reference to subjects interesting to the common welfare, the first sentiment which impresses itself upon the mind is, of gratitude to the Omnipotent Dispenser of good, for the continuance of the signal blessings of his providence, and especially for that health which, to an unusual extent, has prevailed within our border, and for that

abundance which, in the vicissitudes of the seasons, has been scattered with profusion over our land. Nor ought we less to ascribe to him the glory, that we are permitted to enjoy the bounties of his hand in peace and tranquillity; in peace with all the other nations of the earth, in tranquillity among ourselves. There has, indeed, rarely been a period in the history of civilized man, in which the general condition of the christian nations has been marked

so extensively by peace and prosperity. Europe, with a few partial and unhappy exceptions, has enjoyed ten years of peace, during which all her governments, whatever the theory of their constitutions may have been, are successively taught to feel that the end of their institution is the happiness of the people, and that the exercise of power among men can be justified only by the blessings it confers upon those over whom it is extended.

During the same period, our intercourse with all those nations has been pacific and friendly—it so continues. Since the close of your last session, no material variation has occurred in our relations with any of them. In the commercial and navigation system of Great Britain, important changes of municipal regulation have recently been sanctioned by acts of parliament, the effect of which, upon the interests of other nations, and particularly upon ours, has not yet been fully developed. In the recent renewal of the diplomatic missions on both sides, between the two governments, assurances have been given and received of the continuance and increase of the mutual confidence and cordiality by which the adjustment of many points of difference had already been effected, and which afford the surest pledge for the ultimate satisfactory adjustment of those which still remain open or may hereafter arise.

The policy of the United States in their commercial intercourse with other nations, has always been of the most liberal character. In the mutual exchange of their respective productions, they have abstained altogether from prohibitions—they have interdicted them-

selves the power of laying taxes upon exports, and whenever they have favoured their own shipping, by special preference, or exclusive privileges in their own ports, it has been only with a view to counter-vail similar favours and exclusions granted by the nations with whom we have been engaged in traffic, to their own people or shipping, and to the disadvantage of ours. Immediately after the close of the last war, a proposal was fairly made by the act of congress of the 3rd of March, 1815, to all the maritime nations, to lay aside the system of retaliating restrictions and exclusions, and to place the shipping of both parties to the common trade, on a footing of equality, in respect to the duties of tonnage and impost. This offer was partially and successively accepted by Great Britain, Sweden, the Netherlands, the Hanseatic cities, Prussia, Sardinia, the duke of Oldenburg, and Russia. It was also adopted, under certain modifications, in our late commercial convention with France. And, by the act of congress of the 8th of January, 1824, it has received a new confirmation, with all the nations who had acceded to it, and has been offered again to all those who are, or may hereafter be willing to abide in reciprocity by it. But all these regulations, whether established by treaty or municipal enactments, are still subject to one important restriction. The removal of discriminating duties of tonnage and impost is limited to articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the country to which the vessel belongs, or to such articles as are most usually first shipped from her ports. It will deserve the serious consideration of congress, whether

even this remnant of restriction may not be safely abandoned, and whether the general tender of equal competition, made in the act of the 8th of January, 1824, may not be extended to include all articles of merchandize not prohibited, of what country soever they may be the produce or manufacture. Propositions to this effect have already been made to us by more than one European government; and it is probable that if once established by legislation or compact with any distinguished maritime state, it would recommend itself by the experience of its advantages to the general accession of all.

The convention of commerce and navigation between the United States and France, concluded on the 24th June, 1822, was, in the understanding and intent of both parties, as appears upon its face, only a temporary arrangement of the points of difference between them, of the most immediate and pressing urgency. It was limited, in the first instance, to two years, from the 1st of October, 1822, but with a proviso, that it should further continue in force till the conclusion of a general and definitive treaty of commerce: unless terminated by a notice, six months in advance, of either of the parties to the other. Its operations, so far as it extended, have been mutually advantageous; and it still continues in force by common consent. But it left unadjusted several objects of great interest to the citizens and subjects of both countries, and particularly a mass of claims, to a considerable amount, of citizens of the United States upon the government of France, of indemnity for property taken or destroyed under circumstances of

the most aggravated and outrageous character. In the long period during which continual and earnest appeals have been made to the equity and magnanimity of France, in behalf of these claims, their justice has not been, as it could not be, denied. It was hoped that the accession of a new sovereign to the throne would have afforded a favourable opportunity for presenting them to the consideration of his government. They have been presented and urged, hitherto without effect.

The repeated and earnest representations of our minister at the court of France, remain as yet even without an answer. Were the demands of nations upon the justice of each other susceptible of adjudication by the sentence of an impartial tribunal, those to which I now refer would long since have been settled, and adequate indemnity would have been obtained. There are large amounts of similar claims upon the Netherlands, Naples, and Denmark. For those upon Spain, prior to 1819, indemnity was, after many years of patient forbearance, obtained; and those upon Sweden have been lately compromised by a private settlement, in which the claimants themselves have acquiesced. The governments of Denmark and of Naples have been recently reminded of those yet existing against them; nor will any of them be forgotten while a hope may be indulged of obtaining justice, by the means within the constitutional power of the executive, and without resorting to those measures of self-redress, which, as well as the time, circumstances and occasion, which may require them, are within the exclusive competency of the legislature.

It is with great satisfaction that I am enabled to bear witness to the liberal spirit with which the republic of Colombia has made satisfaction for well-established claims of a similar character; and among the documents now communicated to congress, will be distinguished a treaty of commerce and navigation with that republic, the ratifications of which have been exchanged since the last recess of the legislature. The negotiation of similar treaties with all the independent South American states has been contemplated, and may yet be accomplished. The basis of them all, as proposed by the United States, has been laid in two principles; the one of entire and unqualified reciprocity; the other the mutual obligation of the parties, to place each other permanently upon the footing of the most favoured nations. These principles are, indeed, indispensable to the effectual emancipation of the American hemisphere from the thralldom of colonizing monopolies and exclusions; an event rapidly realizing in the progress of human affairs, and which the resistance still opposed in certain parts of Europe to the acknowledgment of Southern American republics as independent states, will, it is believed, contribute more effectually to accomplish. The time has been, and that not remote, when some of those states might, in their anxious desire to obtain a nominal recognition, have accepted of a nominal independence, clogged with burthensome conditions, and exclusive commercial privileges granted to the nation from which they have separated, to the disadvantage of all others. They are now well aware that such concessions to any European nation,

would be incompatible with that independence which they have declared and maintained.

Among the measures which have been suggested to them by the new relations with one another, resulting from the recent changes of their condition is that of assembling at the Isthmus of Panama, a congress at which each of them should be represented, to deliberate upon objects important to the welfare of all. The republics of Colombia, of Mexico, and of central America, have already deputed plenipotentiaries to such a meeting, and they have invited the United States to be also represented there by their ministers. The invitation has been accepted, and ministers on the part of the United States will be commissioned to attend at those deliberations, and to take part in them, so far as may be compatible with that neutrality from which it is neither our intention, nor the desire of the other American States, that we should depart.

The commissions under the seventh article of the treaty of Ghent have so nearly completed their labours, that by the report recently received from the agent on the part of the United States, there is reason to expect that the commission will be closed at their next session appointed for the 22nd of May of the ensuing year.

The other commission, appointed to ascertain the indemnities due for slaves carried away from the United States, after the close of the late war, have met with some difficulty, which has delayed the progress of the inquiry. A reference has been made to the British Government on the subject, which, it may be hoped, will tend to hasten the

decision of the commissioners, or serve as a substitute for it.

Among the powers specifically granted to congress by the constitution are those of establishing uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States, and of providing for organising, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States. The magnitude and complexity of the interests affected by legislation upon these subjects, may account for the fact, that long and often as both of them have occupied the attention, and animated the debates of congress, no systems have yet been devised for fulfilling, to the satisfaction of the community, the duties prescribed by these grants of power. To conciliate the claim of the individual citizen to the enjoyment of personal liberty, with the effective obligation of private contracts, is the difficult problem to be solved by a law of bankruptcy. These are objects of the deepest interest to society; affecting all that is precious in the existence of multitudes of persons, many of them in the classes essentially dependent and helpless; of the age requiring nurture, and of the sex entitled to protection, from the free agency of the parent and the husband. The organization of the militia is yet more indispensable to the liberties of the country. It is only by an effective militia that we can at once enjoy the repose of peace, and bid defiance to foreign aggression; it is by the militia that we are constituted an armed nation, standing in perpetual panoply of defence in the presence of all the nations of the earth. To this end it would be

necessary so to shape its organization as to give it a more united and active energy. There are laws for establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States, and for arming and equipping its whole body. But it is a body of dislocated members, without the vigour of unity, and having little of uniformity but the name. To infuse into this most important institution, the power of which it is susceptible, and to make it available for the defence of the Union at the shortest notice, and at the smallest expense of time, of life, and of treasure, are among the benefits to be expected from the persevering deliberations of congress.

Among the unequivocal indications of our national prosperity, is the flourishing state of our finances. The revenues of the present year, from all the principal sources, will exceed the anticipations of the last. The balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of January last, was a little short of two millions and a half, being the moiety of the loan of five millions, authorised by the act of 26th May, 1824. The receipts in the treasury from the 1st of January to the 13th of September, exclusive of the other moiety of the same loan, are estimated at 16,500,000 dollars, and it is expected that those of the current quarter will exceed five millions of dollars; forming an aggregate of receipts of nearly twenty-two millions, independent of the loan. The expenditures of the year will not exceed that sum more than two millions. By those expenditures nearly eight millions of the principal of the public debt have been discharged. More than a million and a half has been de-

noted to the debt of gratitude to the warriors of the revolution; a nearly equal sum to the construction of fortifications and the acquisition of ordnance, and other permanent preparatives of national defence. Half a million to the gradual increase of the navy; an equal sum for the purchases of territory from the Indians, and payment of annuities to them; and upwards of a million for objects of internal improvement authorised by special acts of the last congress. If we add to these, four millions of dollars for payment of interest upon the public debt, there remains a sum of about seven millions which have defrayed the whole expenses of the administration of government, in its legislative, executive, and judiciary departments, including the support of the military and naval establishments, and all the occasional contingencies of a government co-extensive with the Union.

The amount of duties secured on merchandise imported, from the commencement of the year, is about twenty-five millions and a half; and that which will accrue during the current quarter is estimated at five millions and a half; from these thirty-one millions, deducting the draw-backs, estimated at less than seven millions, a sum exceeding twenty-four millions will constitute the revenue of the year, and will exceed the whole expenditures of the year. The entire amount of public debt remaining due on the 1st of January next, will be short of eighty-nine millions of dollars.

By an act of congress of the 3rd of March last, a loan of twelve millions of dollars was authorised at four and a half per cent, or an exchange of stock to that amount

of four and a half per cent for a stock of six per cent to create a fund for extinguishing an equal amount of the public debt, bearing an interest of six per cent, redeemable in 1826. An account of the measures taken to give effect to this act will be laid before you by the secretary of the Treasury. As the object which it had in view has been but partially accomplished, it will be for the consideration of congress, whether the power with which it clothed the executive should not be renewed at an early day of the present session, and under what modification.

The act of congress of the 3rd of March last directing the secretary of the treasury to subscribe, in the name and for the use of the United States, for one thousand five hundred shares of the capital stock of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal company, has been executed by the actual subscription for the amount specified, and such other measures have been adopted by that officer, under the act, as the fulfilment of its intentions require. The latest accounts received of this important undertaking, authorise the belief that it is in successful progress.

The payment into the treasury from proceeds of the sales of the public lands, during the present year, were estimated at one million of dollars. The actual receipts of the first two quarters have fallen very little short of that sum; it is not expected that the second half of the year will be equally productive; but the income of the year from that source may now be safely estimated at a million and a half. The act of congress of the 18th of May, 1824, to provide for the

extinguishment of the debt due to the United States by the purchasers of public lands, was limited, in its operation of relief to the purchaser, to the 10th of April last. Its effects at the end of the quarter during which it expired was, to reduce the debt from ten to seven millions. By the operation of similar prior laws of relief from and since that of the 2nd of March, 1821, the debt has been reduced, from upwards of twenty-two millions to ten. It is exceedingly desirable that it should be extinguished altogether; and to facilitate that consummation, I recommend to congress the revival, for one year more, of the acts of 18th May, 1824, with such provisional modifications as may be necessary to guard the public interests against fraudulent practice in the re-sale of the relinquished land. The purchasers of public lands are amongst the most useful of our fellow citizens, and, since the system of sales for cash alone has been introduced, great indulgence has been justly extended to those who had previously purchased upon credit. The debt which had been contracted under the credit sales, had become unwieldy, and its extinction was alike advantageous to the purchaser and the public. Under the system of sales, matured, as it has been, by experience, and adapted to the exigencies of the times, the lands will continue, as they have become, an abundant source of revenue; and when the pledge of them to the public creditor shall be redeemed by the entire discharge of the national debt, the swelling tide of wealth with which they replenish the common treasury, may be made to reflow in unfailling streams of improvement from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

The condition of the various branches of the public service resorting from the department of war, and their administration during the current year, will be exhibited in the report from the secretary of war, and the accompanying documents herewith communicated. The organisation and discipline of the army are effective and satisfactory. To counteract the prevalence of desertion among the troops, it has been suggested to withhold from the men a small portion of their monthly pay until the period of their discharge; and some expedient appears to be necessary to preserve and maintain among the officers so much of the art of horsemanship as could scarcely fail to be found wanting, on the possible sudden eruption of a war, which should not overtake us unprovided with a single corps of cavalry. The military academy at West Point, under the restrictions of a severe but parental superintendence, recommends itself more and more to the patronage of the nation; and the number of meritorious officers which it forms and introduces to the public service, furnishes the means of multiplying the undertakings of public improvements, to which their acquirements at that institution are peculiarly adapted. The school of artillery practice, established at Fortress Monroe, is well suited to the same purpose, and may need the aid of further legislative provisions to the same end. The reports from the various officers at the head of the administrative branches of the military service, connected with the quartering, clothing, subsistence, health, and pay, of the army, exhibit the assiduous vigilance of those officers in the performance of their re-

spective duties, and the faithful accountability which has pervaded every part of the system.

Our relations with the numerous tribes of aboriginal natives of this country, scattered over its extensive surface, and so dependent, even for their existence, upon our power, have been, during the present year, highly interesting. An act of congress of the 25th of May, 1824, made an appropriation to defray the expenses of making treaties of trade and friendship with the Indian tribes beyond the Mississippi. An act of 3rd March, 1825, authorised treaties to be made with the Indians for their consent to the making of a road from the frontier of Missouri to that of New Mexico. And another act of the same date provided for defraying the expenses of holding treaties with the Sioux, Chippeways, Menomenees, Sauks, Foxes, &c. for the purpose of establishing boundaries, and promoting peace between the said tribes. The first and the last objects of these acts have been accomplished; and the second is yet in a process of execution. The treaties which, since the last session of congress, have been concluded with the several tribes, will be laid before the senate for their consideration, conformably to the constitution. They comprise large and valuable acquisitions of territory; and they secure an adjustment of boundaries, and give pledges of permanent peace between several tribes which had been long waging bloody wars against each other.

On the 12th of February last, a treaty was signed at the Indian springs, between commissioners appointed on the part of the United States, and certain chiefs

and individuals of the Creek nation of Indians, which was received at the seat of government only a few days before the close of the last session of congress, and of the late administration. The advice and consent of the senate was given to it on the 3rd of March, too late to receive the sanction of the then president of the United States; it was ratified on the 7th of March, under the unsuspecting impression that it had been negotiated in good faith, and in the confidence inspired by the recommendation of the senate. The subsequent transactions in relation to this treaty, will form the subject of a separate message.

The appropriations made by congress, for public works, as well in the construction of fortifications, as for purposes of internal improvement, as far as they have been expended, have been faithfully applied. Their progress has been delayed for want of suitable officers for superintending them. An increase of both the corps of engineers, military and topographical, was recommended by my predecessor at the last session of congress. The reasons upon which that recommendation was founded subsist in all their force, and have acquired additional urgency since that time. It may also be expedient to organize the topographical engineers into a corps similar to the establishment of the corps of engineers. The military academy at West Point will furnish, from the cadets annually graduated there, officers well qualified for carrying this measure into effect.

The board of engineers for internal improvement, appointed for carrying into execution the act of congress, of the 30th of April, 1824, "to procure the necessary

surveys, plans, and estimates, on the subject of roads and canals," have been actively engaged in that service from the close of the last session of congress. They have completed the surveys necessary for ascertaining the practicability of a canal from the Chesapeake bay to the Ohio river, and are preparing a full report on that subject; which, when completed, will be laid before you. The same observation is to be made with regard to the two other objects of national importance, upon which the board have been occupied, namely, the accomplishment of a national road from this city to New Orleans, and the practicability of uniting the waters of Lake Memphrinsagog with Connecticut river, and the improvement of the navigation of that river. The surveys have been made, and are nearly completed. The report may be expected at an early period during the present session of congress.

The acts of congress of the last session relative to the surveying, marking, or laying out roads in the territories of Florida, Arkansas, Michigan, from Missouri to Mexico, and for the continuation of the Cumberland road, are, some of them fully executed, and others in the process of execution. Those for completing or commencing fortifications, have been delayed only so far as the corps of engineers has been inadequate to furnish officers for the necessary superintendence of the works. Under the act confirming the statutes of Virginia and Maryland, incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company, three commissioners on the part of the United States have been appointed for opening books and receiving subscriptions in concert with a like

number of commissioners appointed on the part of each of those states. A meeting of the commissioners has been postponed to await the definitive report of the board of engineers. The light-houses and monuments for the safety of our commerce and mariners; the works for the security of the Plymouth beach, and for the preservation of the islands in Boston harbour, have received the attention required by the laws relating to those objects respectively. The continuation of the Cumberland road, the most important of them all, after surmounting no inconsiderable difficulty in fixing upon the direction of the road, has commenced under the most promising auspices, with the improvements of recent invention in the mode of construction, and with the advantage of a great reduction in the comparative cost of the work.

The operation of the laws relating to revolutionary pensioners may deserve the renewed consideration of congress. The act of March 18, 1818, while it made provision for many meritorious and indigent citizens, who had served in the war of independence, opened a door to numerous abuses and impositions. To remedy this, the act, 1st May, 1820, exacted proofs of absolute indigence, which many really in want, were unable, and all, susceptible of that delicacy which is allied to many virtues, must be deeply reluctant, to give. The result has been, that some amongst the least deserving have been retained, and some in whom the requisites both of worth and want were combined, have been stricken from the list. As the number of these venerable relicts of an age gone by diminish, as the decays of body, mind, and

estate of those who survive must in the common course of nature increase, should not a more liberal portion of indulgence be dealt out to them?

May not the want, in most instances, be inferred from the demand, when the service can be duly proved? and may not the last days of human infirmity be spared the mortification of purchasing a pittance of relief only by the exposure of its own necessities? I submit to congress the expediency either of providing for individual cases of this description by special enactment, or of revising the act of 1st May, 1820, with a view to mitigate the rigour of its exclusions, in favour of persons to whom charity, now bestowed, can scarcely discharge the debt of justice.

The portion of the naval force of the Union in actual service has been chiefly employed on three stations: the Mediterranean, the coasts of South America bordering on the Pacific Ocean, and the West Indies. An occasional cruiser has been sent to range along the African shores most polluted by the traffic of slaves: one armed vessel has been stationed on the coast of our eastern boundary, to cruise along the fishing grounds in Hudson's Bay, and on the coast of Labrador; and the first service of a new frigate has been performed in returning to his native soil, and domestic enjoyments, the veteran hero whose youthful blood and treasure had freely flowed in the cause of our country's independence, and whose whole life had been a series of sacrifices—and sacrifices to the improvement of his fellow men. The visit of general Lafayette, alike honourable to himself and to our country, closed,

as it had commenced, with the most affecting testimonials of devoted attachment on his part, and of unbounded gratitude of this people to him in return. It will form, hereafter, a pleasing incident in the annals of our Union, giving to real history the intense interest of romance, and signally marking the unpurchasable tribute of a great nation's social affections to the disinterested champion of the liberties of human kind.

The constant maintenance of a small squadron in the Mediterranean was a necessary substitute for the humiliating alternative of paying tribute for the security of our commerce in that sea, and for a precarious peace at the mercy of every caprice of four Barbary states, by whom it was liable to be violated. An additional motive for keeping a respectable force stationed there at this time, is found in the maritime war raging between the Greeks and the Turks; and in which the neutral navigation of this Union is always in danger of outrage and depredation. A few instances have occurred of such depredations upon our merchant vessels by privateers or pirates wearing the Grecian flag, but without real authority from the Greek or any other government. The heroic struggles of the Greeks themselves, in which our warmest sympathies as freemen and christians have been engaged, have continued to be maintained with vicissitudes of success adverse and favourable.

Similar motives have rendered expedient, the keeping of a like force on the coasts of Peru and Chile on the Pacific. The irregular and convulsive character of the war upon those shores, has been extended to the conflicts upon the

ocean. An active warfare has been kept up for years, with alternate success, though generally to the advantage of the American patriots. But their naval forces have not always been under the control of their own governments. Blockades, unjustifiable upon any acknowledged principles of international law, have been proclaimed by officers in command; and though disavowed by the supreme authorities, the protection of our own commerce against them has been made ground of complaint and of erroneous imputation upon some of the most gallant officers of our navy. Complaints equally groundless have been made by the commanders of the Spanish royal forces in those seas; but the most effective protection to our commerce has been the flag and the firmness of our own commanding officers. The cessation of the war by the complete triumph of the patriot cause, has removed, it is hoped, all cause of dissension with one party, and all vestige of force of the other. But an unsettled coast of many degrees of latitude, forming a part of our own territory, and a flourishing commerce and fishery, extending to the islands of the Pacific and to China, still require that the protecting power of the Union should be displayed under its flag as well upon the ocean as upon the land.

The objects of the West India squadron have been, to carry into execution the laws for the suppression of the African slave trade; for the protection of our commerce against vessels of piratical character, though bearing commissions from either of the belligerent parties; for the protection against open and unequivocal pirates. These objects during the present

year have been accomplished more effectually than at any former period. The African slave trade has long been excluded from the use of our flag; and if some few citizens of our country have continued to set the laws of the Union, as well as those of nature and humanity, at defiance, by persevering in that abominable traffic, it has been only by sheltering themselves under the banners of other nations, less earnest for the total extinction of the trade than ours. The irregular privateers have, within the last year, been in a great measure banished from those seas; and the pirates for months past appear to have been almost entirely swept away from the borders and the shores of the two Spanish islands in those regions. The active, persevering, and unremitted energy, of captain Warrington, and of the officers and men under his command, on that trying and perilous service, have been crowned with signal success, and are entitled to the approbation of their country. But experience has shown, that not even a temporary suspension or relaxation from assiduity can be indulged on that station, without reproducing piracy and murder in all their horrors; nor is it probable that for years to come our immensely valuable commerce in those seas can navigate in security, without the steady continuance of an armed force devoted to its protection.

It were indeed a vain and dangerous illusion to believe that in the present or probable condition of human society, a commerce so extensive and so rich as ours could exist, and be pursued in safety, without the continual support of a military marine; the only arm by which the power of this

confederacy can be estimated or felt by foreign nations, and the only standing military force which can never be dangerous to our own liberties at home. A permanent naval peace establishment, therefore, adapted to our present condition, and adaptable to that gigantic growth with which the nation is advancing in its career, is among the subjects which have already occupied the foresight of the last congress, and which will deserve your serious deliberations. Our navy, commenced at an early period of our present political organization, upon a scale commensurate with the incipient energies, the scanty resources, and the comparative indigence of our infancy, was even then found adequate to cope with all the powers of Barbary, save the first, and with one of the principal maritime powers of Europe. At a period of further advancement, but with little accession of strength, it not only sustained with honour the most unequal of conflicts, but covered itself and country with unfading glory. But it is only since the close of the late war, that by the number and force of ships of which it was composed, it could deserve the name of a navy. Yet it retains nearly the same organization as when it consisted only of five frigates. The rules and regulations by which it is governed, urgently call for revision, and the want of a naval school of instruction corresponding with the military academy at West Point, for the formation of scientific and accomplished officers, is felt with daily increasing aggravation.

The act of congress of 26th May, 1824, authorising an examination and survey of the harbour

of Charleston, in South Carolina, of St. Mary's, in Georgia, and of the coast of Florida, and for other purposes, has been executed so far as the appropriation would permit. Those of the 3rd of March last, authorising the establishment of a Navy Yard and dépôt on the coast of Florida, in the Gulf of Mexico, and authorising the building of ten sloops of war, and for other purposes, are in the course of execution; for the particulars of which, and other objects connected with this department, I refer to the report of the secretary of the Navy, herewith communicated.

A report from the postmaster general is also submitted, exhibiting the present flourishing condition of that department. For the first time for many years, the receipts for the year ending the 1st July last, exceeded the expenditures during the same period, to the amount of more than 45,000 dollars. Other facts equally creditable to the administration of the department, are, that in two years, from the 1st of July, 1823, an improvement of more than 185,000 dollars in its pecuniary affairs has been realized; that in the same interval the increase of the transportation of the mail has exceeded one million five hundred thousand miles, annually: and that one thousand and forty new post-offices have been established. It hence appears, that under judicious management, the income from this establishment may be relied on as fully adequate to defray its expenses; and that by the discontinuance of post roads, altogether unproductive, others of more useful character may be opened, till the circulation of the mail shall keep pace with the spread of our population, and the comforts of friendly

correspondence, the exchanges of internal traffic, and the lights of the periodical press, shall be distributed to the remotest corners of the Union, at a charge scarcely perceptible to any individual, and without the cost of a dollar to the public treasury.

Upon the first occasion of addressing the legislature of the Union, with which I have been honoured, in presenting to their view the execution, so far as it has been effected, of the measures sanctioned by them, for promoting the internal improvement of our country, I cannot close the communication without recommending to their calm and persevering consideration, the general principle in a more enlarged extent. The great object of the institution of civil government is the improvement of the condition of those who are parties to the social compact; and no government, in whatever form constituted, can accomplish the lawful ends of its institution, but in proportion as it improves the condition of those over whom it is established. Roads and canals, by multiplying and facilitating the communications and intercourse between distant regions, and multitudes of men, are among the most important means of improvement. But moral, political, intellectual improvement, are duties assigned by the Author of our existence, to social, no less than to individual, man. For the fulfilment of those duties governments are invested with power, and to the attainment of the end, the progressive improvement of the condition of the governed, the exercise of delegated power is a duty as sacred and indispensable as the usurpation of power not granted is criminal and odious. Almost

the first, perhaps the very first, instrument for the improvement of the condition of men is knowledge; and to the acquisition of much of the knowledge adapted to the wants, the comforts, and enjoyments of human life, public institutions and seminaries of learning are essential. So convinced of this was the first of my predecessors in this office, now first in the memory, as, living, he was first in the hearts of our country, that once and again in his addresses to the congresses with whom he co-operated in the public service, he earnestly recommended the establishment of seminaries of learning, to prepare for all the emergencies of peace and war—a national university and a military academy. With respect to the latter, had he lived to the present day, in turning his eyes to the institution at West Point, he would have enjoyed the gratification of his most earnest wishes. But, in surveying the city which has been honoured with his name, he would have seen the spot of earth which he had destined and bequeathed to the use and benefit of his country, as the site for an university, still bare and barren.

In assuming her station among the civilised nations of the earth, it would seem that our country had contracted the engagement to contribute her share of mind, of labour, and of expense, to the improvement of those parts of knowledge which lie beyond the reach of individual acquisition; and particularly to geographical and astronomical science. Looking back to the history only of the half century since the declaration of our independence, and observing the generous emulation with which the governments of France, Great

Britain, and Russia, have devoted the genius, the intelligence, the treasures of their respective nations, to the common improvement of the species in these branches of science, is it not incumbent upon us to inquire whether we are not bound by obligations of a high and honourable character, to contribute our portion of energy and exertion to the common stock. The voyages of discovery, prosecuted in the course of that time, at the expense of those nations, have not only redounded to their glory, but to the improvement of human knowledge. We have been partakers of that improvement, and owe for it a sacred debt, not only of gratitude, but of equal or proportional exertion in the same common cause. Of the cost of these undertakings, if the mere expenditure of outfit, equipment, and completion of the expeditions, were to be considered the only charges, it would be unworthy of a great and generous nation to take a second thought. One hundred expeditions of circumnavigation, like those of Cook and La Perouse, would not burthen the exchequer of the nation fitting them out, so much as the ways and means of defraying a single campaign in war. But if we take into the account the lives of those benefactors of mankind, of which their services in the cause of their species were the purchase, how shall the cost of those heroic enterprises be estimated? And what compensation can be made to them, or to their countries for them? Is it not by bearing them in affectionate remembrance? Is it not still more by imitating their example? By enabling countrymen of our own to pursue the same career, and to hazard their lives in the same cause?

In inviting the attention of congress to the subject of internal improvements upon a view thus enlarged, it is not my design to recommend the equipment of an expedition for circumnavigating the globe for the purpose of scientific research and inquiry. We have objects of useful investigation nearer home, and to which our cares may be more beneficially applied. The interior of our own territories has yet been very imperfectly explored. Our coasts along many degrees of latitude upon the shores of the Pacific Ocean, though much frequented by our spirited commercial navigators, have been barely visited by our public ships. The River of the West, first fully discovered and navigated by a countryman of our own, still bears the name of the ship in which he ascended its waters, and claims the protection of our armed national flag at its mouth. With the establishment of a military post there, or at some other point on that coast, recommended by my predecessor, and already matured in the deliberations of the last congress, I would suggest the expediency of connecting the equipment of a public ship for the exploration of the whole North-west coast of this continent.

The establishment of an uniform standard of weights and measures was one of the specific objects contemplated in the formation of our constitution, and to fix that standard was one of the powers delegated by express terms, in that instrument to congress. The governments of Great Britain and France have scarcely ceased to be occupied with inquiries and speculations on the same subject, since the existence of our constitution, and with

them it has expanded into profound, laborious and expensive researches into the figure of the earth, and the comparative length of the pendulum vibrating seconds, in various latitudes from the equator to the pole. The researches have resulted in the composition and publication of several works highly interesting to the cause of science. The experiments are yet in the process of performance. Some of them have recently been made on our own shores, within the walls of one of our own colleges, and partly by one of our own fellow citizens. It would be honourable to our country if the sequel of the same experiment should be countenanced by the patronage of our government as they have hitherto been by those of France and Britain.

Connected with the establishment of an university, or separate from it, might be undertaken the erection of an astronomical observatory, with provision for the support of an astronomer, to be in constant attendance and observation upon the phenomena of the heavens; and for the periodical publication of his observations. It is with no feeling of pride, as an American, that the remark may be made, that on the comparatively small territorial surface of Europe, there are existing upwards of one-hundred-and-thirty of these light-houses of the skies; while throughout the whole American hemisphere there is not one. If we reflect a moment upon the discoveries, which in the last four centuries have been made in the physical constitution of the universe, by means of these buildings, and of observers stationed in them, shall we doubt of their usefulness to every nation? And while

scarcely a year passes over our heads without bringing some new astronomical discovery to light, which we must fain receive at second hand from Europe, are we not cutting ourselves off from the means of returning light for light, while we have neither observatory or observer upon our half of the globe, and the earth revolves in perpetual darkness to our unsearching eyes?

When, on the 25th of October, 1791, the first president of the United States announced to congress the result of the first enumeration of the inhabitants of this Union, he informed them that the population of the United States bordered on four millions of persons. At the distance of thirty years from that time, the last enumeration, five years since completed, presented a population bordering upon ten millions. Perhaps, of all the evidences of a prosperous and happy condition of human society the rapidity of the increase of population is the most unequivocal. But the demonstration of our prosperity rests not alone upon this indication. Our commerce, our wealth, and the extent of our territories, have increased in corresponding proportions; and the number of independent communities associated in our federal Union, has, since that time, nearly doubled. The legislative representation of the states and people, in the two houses of congress, has grown with the growth of their constituent bodies. The House, which then consisted of 65 members, now numbers upwards of two hundred. The senate, which consisted of 26 members, has now 48. But the executive, and still more the judiciary department, are yet in a great

measure confined to their primitive organization, and are now not adequate to the urgent wants of a still growing community.

The naval armaments which at an early period forced themselves upon the necessities of the Union, soon led to the establishment of a department of the navy. But the department of Foreign Affairs, and of the interior, which, early after the formation of the government had been united in one, continued united at this time, to the unquestionable detriment of the public service. The multiplication of our relations with the nation and governments of the old world, has kept pace with that of our population and commerce, while within the last ten years a new family of nations, in our own hemisphere, has arisen among the inhabitants of the earth with whom our intercourse, commercial and political, would of itself furnish occupation to an active and industrious department. The constitution of the judiciary, experimental and imperfect as it was, even in the infancy of our existing government, is yet more inadequate to the administration of national justice at our present maturity. Nine years have elapsed since a predecessor in his office, now not the last, the citizen who perhaps of all others throughout the Union, contributed most to the formation and establishment of our constitution, in his valedictory address to congress immediately preceding his retirement from public life, urgently recommended the revision of the judiciary, and the establishment of an additional executive department.

The exigencies of the public service, and its unavoidable deficiencies, as now in exercise, have

added yearly cumulative weight to the considerations presented by him as persuasive to the measure; and in recommending it to your deliberations, I am happy to have the influence of his high authority, in aid of the undoubted convictions of my own experience.

The laws relating to the administration of the patent office are deserving of much consideration, and, perhaps, susceptible of some improvement. The grant of power to regulate the action of congress on this subject has specified both the end to be attained and the means by which it is to be effected—to promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries. If an honest pride might be indulged in the reflection, that on the records of that office are already found inventions, the usefulness of which has scarcely been transcended in the annals of human ingenuity, would not its exultation be allayed by the inquiry, whether the laws have effectively insured to the inventors the reward destined to them by the constitution, even a limited term of exclusive right to their discoveries?

On the 24th of December, 1799, it was resolved by congress that a marble monument should be erected by the United States in the capitol, at the city of Washington; that the family of general Washington should be requested to permit his body to be deposited under it: and that the monument be so designed as to commemorate the great events of his military and political life. In reminding congress of this resolution, and that the monument contemplated

by it remains yet without execution, I shall indulge only the remark, that the works in the capitol are approaching to completion. That the consent of the family desired by the resolution was requested and obtained. That a monument has been recently erected in the city, at the expense of the nation, over the remains of another distinguished patriot of the revolution; and that a spot has been reserved within the walls where you are deliberating for the benefit of this and future ages, in which the mortal remains may be deposited of him whose spirit hovers over you, and listens with delight to every act of the representatives of his nation, which can tend to exalt and adorn his and their country.

The constitution under which you are assembled is a charter of limited powers; after full and solemn deliberation upon all or any of the objects which, urged by an irresistible sense of my own duty, I have recommended to your attention, should you come to the conclusion that, however desirable in themselves, the enactment of laws for effecting them would transcend the powers committed to you by that venerable instrument which we are all bound to support; let no consideration induce you to assume the powers not granted to you by the people. But if the power to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over the district of Columbia, if the power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; if the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes;

to fix the standard of weights and measures; to establish post-offices and post-roads; to declare war; to raise and support armies; to provide and maintain a navy, to dispose of; and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying these powers into execution—if these powers, and others enumerated in the constitution may be effectually brought into action by laws promoting the improvement of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, the cultivation and encouragement of the mechanic and the elegant arts, the advancement of literature, and the progress of the sciences, ornamental and profound—to refrain from exercising them for the benefit of the people themselves would be to hide in the earth the talent committed to our charge—would be treachery to the most sacred of trusts.

The spirit of improvement is abroad upon the earth. It stimulates the heart, and sharpens the faculties, not of our fellow-citizens alone, but of the nations of Europe, and of their rulers. While dwelling with pleasing satisfaction upon the superior excellence of our political institutions, let us not be unmindful that liberty is power; that the nation blessed with the largest portion of liberty, must, in proportion to its numbers, be the most powerful nation upon earth; and that the tenure of power by man is, in the moral purposes of his Creator, upon condition that it shall be exercised to ends of beneficence, to improve the condition of himself and his fellow men. While foreign nations less blessed with that freedom, which is power,

than ourselves, are advancing with gigantic strides in the career of public improvement, were we to slumber in indolence, or fold up our arms, and proclaim to the world that we were palsied by the will of our constituents, would it not be to cast away the bounties of Providence, and doom ourselves to perpetual inferiority? In the course of the year now drawing to its close, we have beheld, under the auspices, and at the expense of one state of this Union, a new university unfolding its portals to the sons of science, and holding up the torch of human improvement to eyes that seek the light. We have seen, under the persevering and enlightened enterprise of another state, the waters of our western lakes mingled with those of the ocean. If undertakings like these have been accomplished in the compass of a few years, can we, the representative authorities of the whole Union, fall behind our fel-

low-servants in the exercise of the trust committed to us for the benefit of our common sovereign, by the accomplishment of works important to the whole, and to which neither the authority nor the resources of any one state can be adequate?

Finally, fellow-citizens, I shall await with cheering hope and faithful co-operation, the result of your deliberations; assured that, without encroaching upon the powers reserved to the authorities of the respective states, or to the people, you will, with a due sense of your obligations to your country, and of the high responsibilities weighing upon yourselves, give efficacy to the means committed to you for the common good. And may he who searches the hearts of the children of men, prosper your exertions to secure the blessings of peace, and promote the highest welfare of our country.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

MESSAGE of the VICE-PRESIDENT of COLOMBIA in charge of the GOVERNMENT, to the CONGRESS of 1825.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and Chamber of Representatives.—This is the precise day appointed by our Constitution for the assembly of the Representatives of the Republic, in order that they may exert themselves for the happiness and prosperity of their constituents. If, in the two former sessions, Congress assembled at a later period than is provided for by the Constitution, owing to causes which are inherent in infant societies (although the enemies of the Republic have affected to overlook them), the present assembly will convince them, that with the pro-

gress of time, we approach nearer to the exact observance of constitutional principles. I must congratulate Colombia and yourselves on an event which gives stability to the political system and hopes of the most happy results from the present session. It is with the greatest pleasure that the Executive is about to fulfil its duty, and contribute to this favourable issue, by giving you an accurate idea of the state of the affairs of the Republic in the various branches of its administration.

The government of his Catholic majesty, far from abandoning its

former pretensions to the sovereignty of these countries, as justice, experience, and the ruin of the Spanish nation would counsel, still labours to advance its hostile views, without affording the slightest hope of reconciliation. The Executive has reason to think that the cabinet of Madrid is well aware of a conciliatory disposition on our part, and of our desire to terminate a war, which, during fifteen years, has involved both nations in so many evils. The earnestness, however, with which the Executive has sought peace with Spain on the basis of independence, has not caused its vigilance to slumber. Congress may be assured that our means of defence are at the present moment abundant, and that any enterprise on the part of Spain against the Republic will only serve to add lustre to our arms, and to increase the humiliations of Spain.

Our relations with the American governments subsist on a footing of friendship and good understanding becoming states sustaining a common cause. The services and supplies which we have rendered to Peru have so materially altered the situation of that country, that no doubt can exist of its acquiring liberty and independence. The liberator and president of Colombia has displayed on this occasion even more than on former ones, those virtues which are peculiar to illustrious men, and to which the Colombian republic owes its existence. Surrounded with difficulties almost insurmountable: obliged to contend with enemies who to numerical superiority, united the confidence inspired by victory; fettered by disasters brought on by rashness, weakness, and perfidy; doubtful of receiving in time the

fresh succours which the congress had so promptly decreed; the liberator has triumphed over all these obstacles, and, aided by the patriotism of those Peruvians who remained faithful to their duty, and by the valour of the united army, has liberated an important part of the vast territory previously possessed by the Spanish troops, after inflicting on them a severe humiliation in Junin. The Executive has every hope that the auxiliaries which left Panama for Peru in October, have arrived at an opportune moment, and that, by extending the scene of operations, they will consolidate the advantages already gained, accelerate the day of Peruvian liberty, and irrevocably fix the destiny of South America. This new glory was reserved for Colombia, and for you the satisfaction of having contributed thereto by all the means in your power, and more especially, by having permitted the liberator to leave the territories of the republic. In conformity with the resolution of the legislature, I have not ratified the convention respecting territorial limits entered into between Colombia and Peru. Notwithstanding the importance of this measure, the Executive has abstained from renewing the negotiations, under an impression that we ought to give an example of good faith and generosity, by suspending all discussion thereon, whilst the Peruvian republic shall be occupied by the troops of Colombia.

The republic of Mexico has just given a terrible lesson to usurpers of the rights of the people. General Iturbide violated the law which banished him, and landed on the Mexican territory under circumstances which alarmed the

government. He was declared a traitor deserving death by act of Congress, and the penalty was inflicted without opposition. It seems evident that the Mexican government has, by this measure, made an important stride towards stability and prosperity. Recent intelligence from that part of America states that the most energetic and extraordinary measures are taken to defend its independence against the views of Spain, and to compel those towns that disregard the pact of union to return to their duty.

The provinces of Guatemala continue to preserve unmolested the sovereignty into which they spontaneously elected themselves. An accredited minister from that government to the republic is now residing in our capital. A favourable opportunity, therefore, presents itself of settling points of great interest. The establishment of limits between Colombia and Guatemala, is imperiously called for, in consequence of certain foreigners pretending to a right to the coast of Mosquito, and inasmuch as the interior boundary-line between the countries is not ascertained. The Executive, in strict compliance with the law of the 12th of July of the year 1821, has declared that that part of the Atlantic coast which extends from Cape Gracias a Dios to the river Chagres belongs to the republic, and that colonization made therein without the sanction of the government and laws of Colombia is null and void. I submit this decree to your judgment, as well as the arguments I have adduced in defence of the integrity of the territory of the republic, and its rights, and in order to frustrate the views of our enemies.

The agitated state of the Brazilian empire has not yet enabled us to form relations of friendship and good understanding with that government, with which we have likewise to arrange questions regarding territorial limits. We are assured of the good disposition of the emperor towards Colombia; and, on our part, we have avoided all cause of complaint and dissension. When the moment shall arrive for negotiating with the Brazilian government, the Executive will not fail to observe that frankness and good faith which form the basis of its principles, by conforming to the last territorial treaty made between Spain and Portugal, in Madrid, in 1777.

With the United States we maintain the most friendly and cordial relations. The treaty of peace, friendship, navigation, and commerce, celebrated by the Executive with those States, through the medium of duly-authorized plenipotentiaries, will be forthwith laid before you. The principles we have therein adopted are so commendable in their nature, as to render all eulogium superfluous. Never has the government of Colombia appeared more attached to that spirit of civilization and humanity which ought to distinguish the governments of free people, than in this treaty. Colombia will have the laudable pride of having been the first among the states of ancient Spanish America, to appear before the world united by public treaties with the most favoured nation of liberty. You will also examine the convention entered into with these States, for the purpose of putting an end to the horrible traffic in negroes of Africa. Our laws have already forbidden this execrable traffic, and the Exe-

cutive has formed its conduct on their basis. The law of the 21st of July of the year 11, has forbidden the introduction of slaves; and the provisional cruising ordinances condemn as lawful prizes all vessels trading in African negroes, that may be captured in the waters within the jurisdiction of the Republic; but no penalty being awarded for the violation of this law, and it being a justice due to the human race to modify our cruising laws, the Executive thinks that these objects have been obtained by our convention with the United States.

To convey a correct idea of our relations with Europe, I deem it incumbent on me to deal frankly, by entering on a detail which will give you this information, and at the same time demonstrate to the world the political principles of the government of Colombia. The commissioners of his Britannic Majesty in this capital requested that the Executive would issue the *exequatur* necessary for the recognition of the consuls sent by the king to some of our ports. As no commissions accompanied this application, as is usual and customary, the Executive was under the painful necessity of deferring the *exequatur* until these commissions should be duly presented by the several parties, relying on their being framed in the terms usual amongst nations. As soon as the person on whom the title of consul-general had been conferred arrived in this capital, he presented his commission, assuring the Executive, at the same time, that the commissions of the consuls of La Guayra, Maracaibo, Carthagena, and Panama, were conceived in the same terms. The commission makes mention of the provinces of

Colombia, instead of the republic of Colombia, by which latter title it was determined by our fundamental law, that this country should be known since the year 1819; and the consuls are therein accredited to the authorities that might happen to be established, instead of being accredited to the Executive power, or president of the Republic, as they ought to have been, agreeably to the principles of public right, to our constitution, and to the conduct observed by the United States. The Executive considered these errors as a necessary consequence of that state of ambiguity and practical difficulties, in which the English government found itself placed in treating of the recognition of the independence of Colombia, as was stated to Parliament by the ministers of his Britannic Majesty's government: for, in reality, it would have been a manifest contradiction to have accredited consuls to the ports of Colombia in the usual terms, and as the rights of nations demand, without recognizing the independence and existence of the government from which it sought the admission of these officers. The Executive did not hesitate in adopting the line of conduct most conformable with the dignity of the Republic, and serviceable to the interests of the British nation. Placed in the painful situation of deceiving the Republic, by illegally recognizing as duly accredited consuls, persons who did not come recommended to the government of Colombia, and who did not appear destined for the ports of the Republic, I did not hesitate to refuse the *exequatur* to their nominations, and caused to be explained to the commissioners of his Britannic majesty the powerful motives I had

for adopting this resolution, assuring them at the same time, that in order to give fresh proof of friendship and good will towards the British government and people, I would permit the persons appointed to these consulships to protect the commerce and interests of English subjects in the capacity of agents for the protection of sailors and commerce. The commissioners accepted these terms with pleasure, without refuting the strong arguments on which my denial of the *exequatur* was grounded. If the congress will call to mind, that in my former message I pledged myself that in the course of the negotiation about to be opened with the commissioners of his Britannic Majesty, I would not lose sight of the dignity of the government, and the interests of the Colombian people, it will perceive by the present statement, that I have strictly redeemed my pledge. Public right does not recognize the admission of consuls as a bounden duty from one nation to another. The obligation so to admit them arises solely from treaties or conventions celebrated between the parties, or from a state of peace and friendship between nations whose independence is reciprocally admitted. This principle, which the English government itself has lately observed towards the consul-general of Buenos Ayres in London, would have authorized the Executive to withhold the *exequatur*, even had the commissions of the consuls been addressed to the republic and government of Colombia. Since this occurrence nothing has transpired in furtherance of the recognition of our independence. The government of his Britannic Majesty makes this event to depend on circumstances peculiar to the in-

terests of Great Britain, and on the nature of the information it may receive from its respective commissioners. But if the government of his Britannic Majesty be guided by the feeling of the English nation, and that the information given respecting the state of Colombia be dictated by justice and impartiality, we may presume that this important decision on the part of the King of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is at hand.

The commission of the King of the Low Countries has had the same issue. Mr. Quartell arrived in this capital with powers from the governor and rear-admiral of the Island of Curaçoa, issued in virtue of positive orders from his government. The commissioner gave us assurances of the favourable sentiments of the King of Holland towards the republic of Colombia, and of his desire to establish and cultivate such relations of friendship and commerce as might be useful to both parties. The Executive accepted these demonstrations with gratitude, and, in like manner, gave assurances of the same sentiments towards the kingdom of the Low Countries. The commissioner required the *exequatur* for the consular commissions issued by the governor and rear-admiral of Curaçoa, which the Executive denied, on the plea that the nomination to these offices rests with the government from whence they proceed, and not with its subordinate authorities. But as it was necessary to give the Dutch government a proof of the sincerity of our protestations of friendship, I permitted the persons appointed to these consulships to exercise the office of commercial agents, the same as if this informality had not been observed.

The Executive has sought, by these means, to reconcile the respect due to the rights of nations and its own dignity and honour, with that friendship and harmony which we owe to friendly nations who seek an understanding with us, on behalf of their people, and of universal peace.

The superior authority of Hayti has also accredited to the government of Colombia a public agent, who proposed to celebrate and conclude a treaty of defensive alliance with us, against all invaders of either territories. The language of liberty displayed in the propositions of this agent, and the private services which the liberator and president received from the humane and sensible Petion, at a calamitous moment, did not blind the Executive to the conduct it had to observe in this most delicate negotiation. Hayti had defended its independence against the pretensions of France, of which it formed part, as Colombia now defends hers against those of Spain. A defensive league with Hayti would have subjected us to a war with a nation against whom we have no complaint, and whom we ought not to provoke to hostilities. The interest of the Republic consists in diminishing the number of its enemies, whilst the proposed treaty would have increased them, and have taken place precisely under circumstances when the Spanish government is making every effort to compromise France in the war with America. Never can the interest of Hayti and Colombia be identified with respect to their ancient metropolises. A sympathy, indeed, prevails in this particular between Colombia and those States of America which formerly depended on Spain, and it is on this account

that the government of the Republic has promoted and concluded a confederation among the new American states. The treaties existing between these and ourselves, prevent us, by their very nature, from entering into alliances with countries which have not belonged to the Spanish nation; and a defensive alliance with Hayti would arouse a new enemy against our allies without their knowledge or consent. You know, gentlemen, that the eastern part of the island of St. Domingo belonged to France, in virtue of the treaty of Basilea, and that it was afterwards restored to Spain by the treaty of Paris: that in the year 1822 the inhabitants of St. Domingo proclaimed their independence; that in the last days of their political existence they raised the Colombian standard; and that the chief of Hayti has reduced this territory to his dominion, for reasons that are not accurately known, although its fundamental law is urged as a pretext. It does not seem that the conduct of the president of Hayti ought to draw on him the enmity of Spain, which is the only nation with which we are at war; because, when the authorities of Hayti occupied that part of the island which was formerly Spanish, they did not take possession of a Spanish territory, but of an independent country, which had manifested a wish to place itself under the protection of Colombia. All these considerations have induced the Executive to refer the proposition of the Haytian agent to the united assembly of the plenipotentiaries of the American governments, and France and our allies will observe in this upright proceeding the principles and good policy of the Colombian government: the

former, especially, must perceive that we act with sincerity and good intentions, in the steps we have taken to incline his most Christian majesty in favour of the Republic, and that we do not attribute to the French government the suspicious and treacherous conduct displayed by those persons who arrived here in the frigate Tarm, and whose voyage seems to have had for its object a visit to the country merely to pry into the state of our affairs.

The tranquillity enjoyed by the Republic has enabled the Executive to make arrangements for the extension of the new method of instruction in the first rudiments of learning, for increasing the number of scholars, establishing new professorships, and reforming some colleges which still languished under the ancient colonial system of education, and the horrors of the war. The progress of public education must necessarily be slow, whilst the funds of the colleges continue as small as they are at present; and perhaps we might mistrust the benefit of the establishments that have been founded, did we not observe the youth of the country eager to learn, and the teachers devoting themselves to public instruction, without other incentive than their own zeal and respect for their characters. I hope that, in the course of this session, time will be found for digesting a general plan of study, the want of which is every day more sensibly felt.

The project of laws for the political and judicial administration of departments, which were laid before the Executive at the close of the last session, will be returned to you, with such objections thereto as seem to me expedient. I will not assert that such objections will

render these important laws perfect, but your intelligence, and the time that will be afforded you for their deliberate discussion, inspire me with a confidence that your labours will make them so, and that their utility will be acknowledged throughout the republic. The Executive is persuaded that these two laws will correct the errors which exist in the government of departments, and will partially improve the administration of justice, by making it a positive and substantial blessing to the people, who complain with much reason of the extensive jurisdiction embraced by the only three tribunals of appeal which we possess, and of the circumscribed power of the municipalities. But that this blessing may be rendered complete, it is absolutely necessary to issue a law respecting the revenues of corporation lands, since the health, convenience, and ornament of our towns, the state of the roads, and the facilities of communication, require certain funds, without which, the municipalities will be mere ciphers in the state.

I may state to you, that in general no unfavourable change has occurred in the progress and regularity of the constitutional regime. The authorities daily respect our institutions more and more; and the citizens enjoy the free privilege of demanding the fulfilment of the laws. It would indeed be a phenomenon in politics, if an infant society like ours could arrive at its height of prosperity without obstacles and slight oscillations. Colombia has still to experience the effects of the wanderings of ignorance and the incessant intrigues of our enemies; although it is true, that neither can impede her advance to that point at which she

must one day arrive. The disturbances in Pasto, which, from the nature of the country, and the character of the people, threatened to be of long duration, have subsided; and the government has visited them with as much indulgence as was compatible with public security. That activity and vigilance which suffocated this germ of disunion, will do the same on all occasions where deluded persons suffer themselves to be seduced into the commission of disorders. The people desire to live in peace under protection of the laws, and whilst they themselves take charge of the public tranquillity, and support our institutions, the Republic will enjoy internal quiet, and the standing army will have fewer duties to discharge.

Our internal commerce requires some regulations, in order to suppress the abuses committed by our sailors, and to protect navigation; and our commerce carried on with the coasts inhabited by wandering tribes, requires some special laws, in order to spare the Executive those embarrassments which it has experienced in this particular of late years. I require from Congress a law denying letters of citizenship to individuals of any nation with whom the Republic may be at war. This is a law to be found in the code of a nation that may be truly called free, and any demonstration of its necessity appears to me superfluous.

The exhaustion of the national treasury will continue to be sensibly felt whilst the payment of arrears falls on the annual revenue, and the system continues to prevail of not fixing the public expenses, and providing correspondent funds, for meeting them. To these causes of fiscal embarrassment may be added,

at present, the necessity we have been under of increasing the standing army, with a view of opposing a vigorous resistance to the hostile undertakings of Spain. I cannot give you an accurate idea of the improvement that has been made in the treasury department, in virtue of the laws issued in the last session, owing to the short period that has elapsed since their publication. The Executive has given that tone and impulse that were so essentially wanted in the general administration, the custom-houses, and treasuries of departments, always consulting, however, the strictest economy. I hope that in the course of the present legislature, you will digest a systematic arrangement of the tithe rents, a reform in the law of direct contribution, and such other objects as the Executive will point out to you in virtue of the privilege it derives from the constitution to that effect.

The various and unpleasant questions that were agitated regarding the loan of March 1822, have been set at rest in a manner satisfactory to the parties, and honourable to the republic. For this purpose, the Executive had recourse to the powers granted by you in the act of the 1st of July 1823, and the result shall be in due time laid before you. The Congress must be highly gratified in learning that our conduct in this transaction has met with the general approbation of those respectable persons in foreign countries who were best able to appreciate the difficulties which enveloped it.

I shall likewise give you a most circumstantial account of the mode and the terms on which the loan decreed on the 30th of June of last year has been raised. To those

who are acquainted with the histories of other nations, the conditions of this loan have appeared highly favourable. The Executive has observed, that its agents have confined themselves to the instructions they received on leaving the capital: their operations have been conducted under the eye and direction of the Colombian minister in London, and the conduct of this public functionary has obtained the applause of all who have observed him narrowly. It has been a source of great satisfaction to the Executive, that the new loan was not negotiated until the question of the old one had been satisfactorily disposed of; and the consequence was, that the former was contracted under most favourable circumstances, which, by having been taken advantage of at the moment, saved us from the burthensome conditions to which we must, otherwise, have submitted. You will examine the documents which will be presented to you with accuracy and discretion, and you will receive all the necessary information thereon from the secretary of the treasury, since in this examination are comprised the interests of our constituents, the honour of the government, and the good faith of the republic. I can congratulate myself, by anticipation, with the assurance that the congress and the nation will be well pleased with this transaction.

It is essential to the public prosperity and national credit, that you employ a portion of your labours in funding the national debt. Every year that passes accumulates fresh embarrassments in this particular for the succeeding ones. The debt embraces various periods, objects, and creditors, without a proper classification of each. You

know well that it is absolutely necessary that a classification of these periods be made, as well as provision for the punctual payment of the interest, and the gradual extinction of the principal. Although a law on this subject was passed last session, you will agree with me in thinking that it is imperfect and informal.

The standing army continues to give proofs of its obedience to the laws. Although no enemies are to be found within the republic with whom to contend, it has remained on the war footing required by the state of European politics. The Executive has carried into effect so much of the law which provided for the levying 50,000 men as was necessary in order to reinforce the auxiliary army of Peru, to cover the coast departments, and to organize several corps of reserve in the interior.

Orders have been given for forming the national militia throughout the country, on the principle laid down by the Congress of Cucuta; insomuch that several corps of citizens, who recognize the defence of the country as their first duty, are now added to our battalions. You will examine the provisional decrees which the Executive has issued for the due observance of the law on this subject, and will establish a permanent system for the national militia in all the branches and objects of its organization. These measures, and the abundant elements of war which we possess, have placed the republic in a condition to present itself armed at all points, in defence of its liberty and independence.

Our naval force is undergoing that improvement and increase which, in our immediate circumstances, it requires. The Colombian

flag has made itself respected throughout the seas; and where it has encountered that of Spain, it has left a monument of the superiority which it derives from the valour of its sailors. The Executive has adopted measures for fixing the strength of our navy, as well on our rivers and coasts as on the high seas, and for laying aside such vessels as occasion immense expenses, without being of the slightest service. Little, however, can be done in this department, unless education be encouraged among our naval officers, and until the laws to which I have elsewhere referred be enforced. Naval instruction is taught in Carthagená and Guayaquil, as far as the small funds which the Executive can supply for this purpose will permit; but it can make but little progress until warmly protected by Congress. Having already represented the state of the army to Congress in my former messages, pointing out such laws as appeared to me necessary and just, I shall content myself with naming the subject, in the hope that during the present session you will take this interesting object into your consideration.

Such is the state of our republic in the various branches of its administration: possessing friendship and good intelligence with American and foreign governments; regularity in its conventions and treaties; order and tranquillity at home; respect and submission to

the laws; free exercise of the liberty of the press; the dissemination and advancement of public education; well-founded hopes of improvement in the state of our treasury; an army covered with laurels, and zealously devoted to the cause of independence and liberty; together with sufficient resources for supporting, under every event, our dignity, our government, and our laws. It belongs to you, gentlemen, to remove such obstacles as impede the rapid march of the republic to its height of prosperity, and to reform those errors which the public voice and your own judgments condemn. If we take a retrospective view, and contemplate what Colombia was when she published her code, we shall recognize with surprise the grand career we have since run, and the enormous difficulties we have surmounted. This reflection should animate us to persevere with zeal, honour, and patriotism in the exercise of our respective faculties. The Executive has reason to expect these virtues from the representatives who compose the legislative assemblies, and you may rely confidently on receiving from me such assistance as my experience in the administration may enable me to afford; and above all, the strictest punctuality in the execution of your wise resolves.

FRANCISCO DE
PAULA SANTANDER.

Bogotá, Jan. 2, 1825—15.

SPECIAL ARTICLES in the TREATY between COLOMBIA and the UNITED STATES.

The treaty which has been ratified between the Republic of Colombia and the United States con-

tains the following articles, establishing the principle that free ships make free goods:—

Art. 12.—It shall be lawful for the citizens of the United States of America and the republic of Colombia to sail with their ships, with all manner of liberty and security, (no distinction being made who are the proprietors of the merchandises laden thereon,) from any port to the places of those who now are or hereafter shall be at enmity with either of the contracting parties. It shall likewise be lawful for the citizens aforesaid to sail with the ships and merchandises before-mentioned, and to trade with the same liberty and security from the places, ports, and havens, of those who are enemies of both or either party, without any opposition or disturbance whatsoever, not only directly from the places of the enemy, before-mentioned, to neutral places, but also from one place belonging to an enemy to another place belonging to an enemy, whether they be under the jurisdiction of one power, or under several. And it is hereby stipulated, that free ships shall also give freedom to goods, and that every thing shall be deemed free and exempt, which shall be found on board the ships belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties, although the whole lading, or any part thereof, should appertain to the enemies of either, contraband goods being always excepted. It is also agreed, in like manner, that the same liberty be extended to persons who are on board a free ship, with this effect—that although they be enemies to both or either party, they are not to be taken out of that free ship, unless they are officers or soldiers, and in the actual service of the enemies. Provided, however, and it is hereby agreed, that the stipulations in this article contained, declaring that the flag

shall cover the property, shall be understood as applying to those powers only who recognize this principle; but if either of the two contracting parties shall be at war with a third, and the other neutral, the flag of the neutral shall cover the property of enemies whose governments acknowledge this principle, and not of others.

Art. 13.—It is likewise agreed, that in the case where the neutral flag of one of the contracting parties shall protect the property of the enemies of the other, by virtue of the above stipulation, it shall always be understood that the neutral property found on board such enemy's vessels shall be held and considered as enemy's property, and as such shall be liable to detention and confiscation, except such property as was put on board such vessel before the declaration of war, or even afterwards, if it were done without the knowledge of it; but the contracting parties agree, that two months having elapsed after the declaration, their citizens shall not plead ignorance thereof. On the contrary, if the flag of the neutral does not protect the enemy's property, in that case the goods and merchandises of the neutral, embarked in such enemy's ship, shall be free.

There are some exceptions on the subject of goods contraband of war. Regulations are also made respecting the search of vessels in time of war; but it is agreed that these stipulations shall refer only to those vessels which sail without convoy, and that "when said vessels shall be under convoy, the verbal declaration of the commander of the convoy, on his word of honour, that the vessels under his protection belong to the nation whose flag he carries, and when they are bound

to an enemy's port, that they have no contraband goods on board, shall be sufficient."

It contains also the following articles which are not usual in treaties :—

Art. 22.—Whenever one of the contracting parties shall be engaged in war with another state, no citizen of the other contracting party shall accept a commission, or letter of marque, for the purpose of assisting or co-operating hostilely, with the said enemy, against the said party so at war, under the pain of being treated as a pirate.

Art. 23.—If, by any fatality which cannot be expected, and which God forbid, the two contracting parties shall be engaged in a war with each other, they have agreed, and do agree, now for then, that there shall be allowed the term of six months to the merchants residing on the coast, and in the ports of each other, and the term of one year to those who dwell in the interior, to arrange

their business, and transport their effects wherever they please, giving to them the safe-conduct necessary for it, which may serve as a sufficient protection until they arrive at the designated port. The citizens of all other occupations who may be established in the territories or dominions of the United States and of the Republic of Colombia, shall be respected and maintained in the full enjoyment of their personal liberty and property, unless their particular conduct shall cause them to forfeit this protection, which, in consideration of humanity, the contracting parties engage to give them.

Art. 24.—Neither the debts due from individuals of the one nation to the individuals of the other, nor shares, nor monies, which they may have in the public funds, nor in the public or private banks, shall ever, in any extent of war, or of national difference, be sequestered or confiscated.

NOTE of the VICE-PRESIDENT of the REPUBLIC of COLOMBIA to the LIBERATOR BOLIVAR.

My great good Friend and faithful Ally ;—I have read with the greatest satisfaction your most excellent note, dated from the city of Lima, the 7th of December last, in which you inform me of your great desire to see the meeting of the deputies of the Confederated States of America, formerly belonging to Spain, within six months, if it be possible. It is with extreme pleasure I inform you, that being animated with the same sentiments as yourself, I have taken beforehand every measure calculated to hasten the reali-

sation of a project so essential to our security and future destiny. The necessities of the New States of America, their position with respect to Europe, and the obstinacy of the king of Spain in not recognizing them as sovereign states, require from us, and our dear allies, now more than ever, the adoption of a system of political combination which will stifle, in the cradle, any project intended to bring on new calamities. The dangerous principle of interference, which some cabinets of the old world have embraced and followed

up with energy, deserve our most serious consideration, as much from its tendency to encourage the expiring hopes of our obstinate enemies, as from the fatal consequences which might arise in America from the introduction of a maxim so subversive of the sovereign rights of the people. Notwithstanding, however ardent may be our desires to lay, at least, the foundation of this work, the greatest that has been conceived since the fall of the Roman empire, it yet appears to me to be for our mutual interests that the assembly of plenipotentiaries proposed to be convened at Panama, should have the concurrence of all, or the greater part of all the American governments, as well belligerents as neutrals, both being equally interested in resisting the supposed right of interference to which some powers of the south of Europe have already fallen victims. For the purpose of obtaining that concurrence, instructions were sent, on the 15th of July last, to our envoy at Buenos Ayres, to endeavour to persuade that government of the expediency of sending plenipotentiaries to the assembly of Panama, in spite of the ill success of a negotiation entered into between both parties in 1822, for the same desirable object. We had also expected, with the greatest anxiety, the ratification of our treaty of alliance and perpetual confederation with the state of Chile, of which, however we have not yet received any news. The present session of the legislature will not, probably, terminate without a similar treaty being concluded with the provinces of Guatemala, from whom we have a minister, but whose recognition has been deferred from considera-

tions towards the republic of Mexico. I have reason still to maintain the hope that the assembly of America will meet with the concurrence of the republics of Colombia, Mexico, Guatemala, Peru, and even Chile, and Buenos Ayres, if, as is likely, the politics of the latter country approximate more to our desires since the installation of the congress of the united provinces of the Rio de la Plata. With respect to the United States, I have thought proper to invite them to the august assembly of Panama, in the firm conviction that our allies will see with satisfaction such sincere and illustrious friends take part in the deliberation of their common interests. The instructions, of which I send you a copy, in consequence of this desire transmitted to our envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Washington, will clearly show you the principles which have urged me to take that resolution. Similar reasons have induced me to recommend our above-named minister to assure the representative of the emperor of Brazil at the United States of the good disposition of the republic of Colombia towards his master. In the meantime the government of Colombia, with pleasure, intends to send, within four months from the date hereof, its two plenipotentiaries to the Isthmus of Panama, where, joining those of Peru, they may immediately enter into conferences preparatory to the installation of the general assembly, which will perhaps begin its important tasks on the 1st of October of the present year. With the design, then, of facilitating this result, I have ventured to make them the following propositions:—

1st, That the governments of Colombia and Peru should authorize their plenipotentiaries, assembled on preparatory conferences at the Isthmus of Panama, to enter into direct correspondence with the ministers of state for the Foreign Affairs of Mexico, Guatemala, Chile, and Buenos Ayres, showing them the necessity for sending, without delay, plenipotentiaries for those republics to the general assembly.

2nd, That the plenipotentiaries of Colombia and Peru may have free liberty to choose whatever place on the Isthmus of Panama they may think the most eligible, from its salubrity, to hold their preparatory conferences.

3rd, That immediately the plenipotentiaries of Colombia, Peru, Mexico, and Guatemala, or even three of them, shall have assembled on the Isthmus, they shall be authorized to appoint in concert the day on which the general assembly shall be installed.

4th, That the general assembly of the confederated states shall also be at liberty to choose on what part of the Isthmus of Panama it may judge most proper, from its salubrity, to hold their sittings.

5th. That the plenipotentiaries of Colombia and Peru shall on no account absent themselves from the Isthmus of Panama after they shall have entered into the prefatory conferences, until the congress of the confederated states shall have been assembled, and have terminated its session.

I hope these propositions prove to you the lively interest taken by the republic of Colombia, in seeing the realization in our beautiful hemisphere of the great designs of divine Providence, which I fervently invoke to maintain you in its holy keeping.

Given, signed, and countersigned, by the secretary of state for Foreign Affairs, in the city of Bogota, Feb 6, 1825, in the 15th year of the Independence of the Republic of Colombia.

(Signed) FRANCISCO DE
PAULA SANTANDER.
(Countersigned)

PEDRO GUAL
Secretary of State for
Foreign Affairs.
(Verified) HERRE

Note of the Government Council of the Republic of Peru, to the Executive Power of the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata.

*Palace of the Government
in Lima, May 2.*

To his Excellency the Minister of the province of Buenos Ayres, charged with the Executive Power of the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata.

My great and good Friend ;—
After fifteen years of sacrifices consecrated to the liberty of America, in order to obtain a system of mutual aid, which in peace and war might be the shield of our new destiny, it is time that the interests and relations which unite among themselves the American Republic, formerly belonging to Spain, should be put upon a basis that may, if possible, eternize the duration of their governments.

To establish that system and consolidate the power of that great political body belongs to the exercise of a sublime authority, which may direct the policy of our governments, whose influence may maintain the uniformity of its principles, and whose name alone may calm our tempests. So respectable an authority cannot exist except in an assembly of plenipo-

tentiaries named by each of our republics, and united under the auspices of the victory obtained by our arms against the power of Spain.

Deeply imbued with these ideas, his excellency the liberator, as president of the republic of Colombia, invited in 1822 the governments of Mexico, Peru, and Chile, to form a confederation, and meet at the Isthmus of Panama, or some other part that would be eligible to several of us, in order to form an assembly of plenipotentiaries of each state, "which may serve us as a council in any great troubles, as a point of contact in common danger, as a faithful interpreter of public treaties when difficulties arise, and in short as an arbitrator of our differences."

The government of Peru concluded, on the 6th of June of that year, a treaty of alliance and confederation with the plenipotentiaries of Colombia, by which both parties were to interpose their good offices with the governments of America formerly belonging to Spain, for them all to enter into a treaty for the meeting of a general assembly of the confederates. A similar treaty was concluded with Mexico on the 3rd of October, 1823, by the envoy extraordinary of Colombia to that state; and there is great reason to hope that the other governments will be induced, in like manner, thus to follow their best interests.

To defer longer the general assembly of the plenipotentiaries of the republics, which are in fact already confederated, until the accession of the rest should be ascertained, would deprive us of the advantages which that assembly would produce from the moment of its installation. These advan-

tages are prodigiously augmented if we contemplate the picture presented by the political world, most particularly by the continent of Europe.

The meeting of the plenipotentiaries of Mexico, Colombia, and Peru, would be indefinitely postponed, if one of the contracting parties did not promote it, till the result of a new and special convention upon the time and place relative to that grand object should be known. The consideration of the difficulties and delays that may arise from the distance which separates us, joined to other grave motives bearing upon our common interest, determine me to take this step, with the view of promoting the immediate meeting of our plenipotentiaries, whilst the other governments are concluding those preliminaries which have already been arranged between us relative to the nomination and incorporation of the representatives.

With respect to the time of the installation of the assembly, I think that no difficulty will arise to prevent its meeting in six months from the date hereof, and I even flatter myself that the ardent desire which animates all Americans to exalt the world of Columbus, will diminish the difficulties and delay which ministerial arrangements and the distance which separates the capital of each state from the central point of union must occasion.

It appears to me that if the world had to elect a capital, the Isthmus of Panama would be pointed out for that august destiny, placed as it is in the centre of the globe, looking on the one side to Asia, and on the other to Africa and Europe. The Isthmus of Panama has been offered for that purpose

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by the government of Colombia, as settled by existing treaties. The Isthmus is at an equal distance from both extremities, and on that account may serve as a provisional place for the first assembly of the confederates.

Agreeing for my part with these considerations, I feel a great inclination to send the deputies of this republic to Panama as soon as I shall have the honour to receive the anxiously expected answer to that circular. Nothing certainly can better fulfil the ardent wish of my heart than the agreement, which I hope the confederated governments will come to in the realization of this august act of America.

If your excellency does not think proper to agree to it, I foresee immense delay and injury, particularly so, as at a time that the progress of the world is so much accelerated in its political march, it will assuredly be to our great damage.

In the first conferences between the plenipotentiaries, the residence of the assembly, and its powers, may be settled in a solemn manner by the majority, after which every thing may be arranged to our satisfaction.

The day that our plenipotentiaries shall first assemble, will be regarded as an immortal epoch in the diplomatic history of America. When, a hundred centuries hence, prosperity shall seek the origin of our political institutions, and record the treaties which consolidated our governments, the protocols of the Isthmus will be registered with veneration. There they will look for the plans of our first alliance, and will trace the march of our relations with the universe. What will then be the Isthmus of Co-

rinth, compared with that of Panama?

God protect your Excellency.

HIPOLITO UNANUE.

JOSE MARIA DE PANDO.

The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs,

TOMAS DE HERRE.

Note of the Minister of Colombia, to the Colombian Chargé D'Affaires at Buenos Ayres.

REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Palace of the Government, at the Capital of Bogota, March 6, 1825.

To Señor Don Gregorio Fuen, Envoy of the Republic of Colombia to the government of Buenos Ayres.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you, that on the 4th of last February government received the circular of his excellency the Liberator, charged with the dictatorial command of Peru, inviting that republic, our ally, to the meeting of the grand general assembly of the American states at the Isthmus of Panama, and to which it has consented by a special convention. His excellency the vice-president, equally impressed with the importance of that object, suggests the following points to facilitate its execution:

[The note then goes on to make the five propositions contained in the note from the Vice-president to the Liberator.]

Many and various are, in truth, the matters which will occupy the assembly of the American states. The first will be, to renew the great treaty of union, alliance, and perpetual confederacy, against Spain or any other power which might intend to conquer us.

2. That the plenipotentiaries should issue, in the name of their constituents, an able manifesto upon the justice of their cause, showing the paltry views of Spain, and our system of politics with respect to the other powers of christianity.

3. To come to a determination upon the islands of Porto Rico and Cuba, and of the propriety of combining the forces of all to free them from the Spanish yoke: and in case of coming to that resolution, the proportion of troops to be contributed by each state for the purpose; and if the island shall be amalgamated with any of the confederated states, or if they shall be left at liberty to choose a government for themselves.

4. To make or renew a treaty of commerce as allies or confederates.

5. To make a consular convention among all, which should clearly and distinctly lay down the functions and prerogatives of their respective consuls.

6. To take into consideration the means to give effect to the declarations of the president of the United States of America, in his message to the Congress last year, concerning the means to frustrate any ulterior design of colonization on this continent by the powers of Europe, and to resist all principles of interference in our domestic concerns.

7. To fix in concert those principles of the rights of nations which may bear discussion, and principally those which relate to two nations, when one is in a state of neutrality and the other in a state of war.

8. In short, to declare on what footing ought to be placed the political and commercial relations of those parts of our hemisphere, which, like the island of Santo Domingo or Hayti, are separated from their old government, and have not yet been recognized by any European or American power.

As the three last points equally concern the United States, considering them as neutrals, the government has thought proper to authorize our envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Washington, to invite them to send deputies to the projected assembly. I have hastened to take this step, hoping that the allies of the republic of Colombia will agree upon its utility. It will give our good, sincere, and illustrious friends (the United States) a proof of the confidence that may be reposed in us from our disinterested proceedings, and to the civilized world in general a testimony of our desire to avoid all objects of resentment and disgust, that might be occasioned by the state of war in which we find ourselves. Assure, therefore, the minister for foreign affairs, that the government of Colombia will feel a true pleasure in knowing that its views are perfectly in concert with those of the state of Buenos Ayres.

You will not lose a moment in communicating to me the resolution of that government, upon each one of the points contained in the present communication. In the mean time I have the honour to subscribe myself, &c.

P. GUAL.

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION of the SPANISH ARMY in PERU.

Don Jose Canterac, lieutenant-general of the royal armies of his Catholic majesty, being charged with the supreme command of Peru, in the absence of his excellency the vice king Don Jose La Serna, wounded and taken prisoner in the battle fought this day, after having taken the advice of the generals and chiefs, re-united after the bloody battle of Ayacucho, &c. &c., has thought it convenient to propose, and to regulate with the general of division, Antonio Jose de Sucre, commander-in-chief of the United Army of Peru, the conditions contained in the following articles:—

1st.—The territory garrisoned by the Spanish troops in Peru, as far as the Desaguera, shall be delivered to the United Liberating army, with the parks of artillery, chests, and all the military magazines.

Answer.—Granted: and will also be included in the delivery all the remainder of the Spanish army, the baggage and horses, the garrisons remaining in any part of the territory, and other forces and articles belonging to the Spanish government.

2nd.—Every individual belonging to the Spanish army will be at liberty to return to his country, and his passage will be defrayed by the state of Peru; meanwhile he will be treated with due consideration, and will receive at least one-half of his pay according to his grade during his stay in the territory.

Answer.—Granted: but the government of Peru will only grant the half pay according to proportionate regulations for the

transportation. Those who will return to Spain will not carry arms against America during the war of the Independence; and no one will go into any part of America occupied by the Spanish armies.

3rd.—Any individual belonging to the Spanish army, wishing to enlist in the army of Peru, will enjoy his former grade.

Answer.—Granted.

4th.—No one shall be accountable for his former opinions, nor for his particular services in the king's cause, nor those known as smugglers: in this particular they will be entitled to the rights of all the articles of this treaty.

Answer.—Granted: if by their conduct they do not disturb the public order, and if they conform to the laws.

5th.—Any inhabitant of Peru, either European or American, ecclesiastic or merchant, land-owner or workman, wishing to remove to another country, will be at liberty so to do by virtue of this convention, and to take with him his family and property; he will be protected by the state until his departure, and if he prefers to remain, he will be considered a Peruvian.

Answer.—Granted: with regard to the inhabitants of the country to be delivered, and agreeably to the conditions mentioned in the preceding article.

6th.—The state of Peru will also respect the property of the Spaniards who may be absent from the territory—they will be at liberty, for the period of three years, to dispose of their property, which will be considered in the

same point of view as that of Americans unwilling to go to the Peninsula, although they may have property in that country.

Answer.—Granted: as in the preceding article, provided the conduct of these individuals shall in no way be hostile to the cause of the freedom and independence of America; in the event of which the government of Peru reserves to itself the privilege of acting freely and discretionary.

7th.—The term of one year will be granted to all the interested parties, in order to avail themselves of the stipulations embraced in the fifth article—their property will be subjected to the ordinary duties, but that of individuals belonging to the army to be free of duties.

Answer.—Granted.

8th.—The state of Peru will acknowledge the debts contracted by the administration of the Spanish government in the territory thereof to the present day.

Answer.—The congress of Peru will decide with regard to this article what will be most convenient to the interests of the republic.

9th.—All the individuals employed in public offices will be continued therein, if it be their desire; otherwise, those preferring to leave the country will be comprehended under the articles second and fifth.

Answer.—Those of the meritorious will be continued in their offices, if the government should think proper.

10th.—Every individual belonging to the army, or in the government's employ, who may wish to be erased from the rolls and to remain in the country, will be at liberty so to do; and in that case their persons will be respected.

Answer.—Granted.

11th.—The town of Callao will be delivered to the United Liberating army, and its garrison will be included in the articles of this treaty.

Answer.—Granted: but the town of Callao, with all her colours and military articles, shall be delivered to the Liberator, and be subject to his disposal on or before 20 days.

12th.—Superior officers of both armies will be sent to the provinces, for the purpose of delivering and receiving the archives, magazines, appurtenances, and the troops, deposited in, and stationed at, the different garrisons.

Answer.—Granted: The same formalities will be observed at the delivery of Callao. The provinces will be delivered to the independent authorities in 15 days, and the places the most remote in all the present month.

13th.—The vessels of war and merchantmen in the ports of Peru, will be allowed the term of six months, from the date of the ratification of this treaty, to get their stores and provisions on board, to enable them to depart from the Pacific.

Answer.—Granted: but the ships of war will only be permitted to make preparations for their voyage, without committing any act of hostility either there, or on quitting the Pacific; they being obliged to leave all the seas of America without touching at any port of Chilé, or any other port in America which may be occupied by the Spaniards.

14th.—Passports will be granted to the ships of war and merchantmen, for their uninterrupted navigation from the Pacific to their ports in Europe.

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Answer. — Granted: agreeably to the preceding article.

15th.—All the chiefs and officers made prisoners at the battle of this day will be set at liberty from this moment, as well as the prisoners taken in anterior actions by either of the armies.

Answer. — Granted: and the wounded will be taken care of until they shall be able to dispose of themselves.

16th.—The general chiefs and officers will retain the use of their uniforms and their swords, and will also retain in their service such assistants as correspond with their rank, and their servants.

Answer.—Granted: but during their stay in the territory they will submit to the laws of the country.

17th.—To those individuals of the army who may have come to the determination with regard to their future destination agreeably to this treaty, leave will be granted them to re-unite with their families their other interest,

and to remove to the place they may have chosen; in which case they will be furnished with passports, so that they may not be molested in any of the independent states, until their arrival at their places of destination.

Answer.—Granted.

18th.—Any doubt that may arise in the stipulations of the articles of the present treaty will be interpreted in favour of the individuals of the Spanish army.

Answer.—Granted: this stipulation will depend on the good faith of the contracting parties: and having concluded and ratified this treaty, which is hereby approved, there will be made four copies of the same, two of which will remain in the power of each of the parties whose signatures are hereto affixed, &c.

Delivered and signed, with our hands on the field of Ayacucho, the 9th of December, 1824.

JOSE CANTERAC.

ANTONIO JOSE DU SURE.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

MEMOIR of the REV. SAMUEL PARR, LL. D.

DR. SAMUEL PARR was born at Harrow, January 15, 1746-7. His great grandfather was rector of Kirkby Malory, in Leicestershire; his grandfather was vicar of Hinckley, in the same county: and his father was an apothecary and surgeon at Harrow.

At Easter, 1756, young Parr was admitted on the foundation of Harrow school, where he became head boy in January, 1761, at the early age of fourteen. There he was contemporary with Mr. Halded, sir William Jones, and Dr. Bennett, late bishop of Cloyne. His first literary attempt was reported by himself to have been a drama founded on the book of Ruth. Sermons are in existence, written by him at the early age of fourteen.

Soon afterwards, Parr left school, his father wishing to educate him in his own profession, and for two or three years he attended to that business. He had a strong desire to obtain the advantages of academic education and honours, but his step-mother (he had lost his own mother when he was between nine and ten

years old) feared the expense, and influenced his father to make the condition of his going to the University, his entry as a sizar. This was what his independent spirit could not brook, after quitting his school-fellows as an equal. His father gave him a month to determine, whether he would accept the proffered terms, or relinquish college altogether; he chose the latter alternative; but parental pride subsequently advanced a small sum, which, on his entry at Emanuel College, Cambridge, in 1765, young Parr confided to the treasurership of his old friend and school-fellow, the late bishop Bennett. His pecuniary necessities, however, soon became pressing, and he determined to leave the University rather than to borrow. On balancing his accounts, he found, to his extreme surprise, that he had 3*l.* 17*s.*, over and above the full payment of his debts; and such had been the economy of his expenses, that, he said, had he previously known of any such sum, he should have remained longer! In one of his printed sermons, he pathetically laments his inability to continue where his talents and ac-

quirements seemed to promise him the highest distinction and worldly success.

Dr. Sumner soon recalled him to Harrow, where he was appointed first assistant in January, 1767. At Christmas, 1769, he was ordained on the curacies of Wilsdon and Kingsbury, Middlesex, which he resigned at Easter, 1770. In 1771, he was created M.A. *per litteras Regias*; and in the same year, on the death of Dr. Sumner, he became a candidate for the head-mastership of Harrow, with the late master's strong recommendation. Although sanguine hopes were entertained by his friends of his success, his youth and other influence prevailed against his nomination, to the great disappointment of the scholars, by whom he was sincerely beloved. The election fell upon Dr. Heath.

The dissatisfaction of the school was manifested in Dr. Parr's favour by some overt acts of insubordination. These he was unjustly accused of having fomented; and the most violent clamours were raised against him, and circulated in the public papers. Ultimately he resigned the place of assistant, and established a private academy at Stanmore, with forty-five boys, of whom all but one followed him from Harrow. It then became desirable, and even necessary, that he should be married: he, therefore, espoused Jane, daughter of Zachariah Marsengale, esq., of Carleton, Yorkshire, and niece to Thomas Mauleverer, esq., of Arncliffe, in that county. Dr. Parr married Miss Marsengale, because he wanted a housekeeper; Miss Marsengale married Dr. Parr, because she wanted a house. She was an only child, bred up by

three maiden aunts, as she said of herself, "in rigidity and frigidity," and she always described Dr. Parr as "born in a whirlwind, and bred a tyrant." Such discordant elements were not likely to produce harmony. The lady lost few opportunities of annoying her spouse; an object, which a strong understanding and caustic powers of language afforded her more than ordinary facilities of accomplishing; and she always preferred exposing his foibles and ridiculing his peculiarities in the presence of others. His mind and temper were kept in continual irritation; and he was driven to the resources of visiting, and to the excitement of that table talk which unfortunately superseded efforts of more lasting character. Porson used to say,—“Parr would have been a great man but for three things,—his trade, his wife, and his politics!” By this his first wife, who died at Teignmouth, April 16, 1810 (and was buried at Hatton), Dr. Parr had several children, who died in their infancy; and two daughters who grew up. Of these, the younger, Catharine, died unmarried; the elder, Sarah, was united in 1797, to John, the eldest son of colonel Wynne, of Plasnewydd, near Denbigh, and died at Hatton, in 1810, having given birth to three daughters, two of whom, Caroline and Augusta, are now living, the former being the wife of the rev. John Lynes, rector of Elmley Lovett, Worcestershire; one of the doctor's executors.

The period of Dr. Parr's continuance at Stanmore, was five years. The advantages of his establishment there had not, however, been equal to his expectations. His expenses were excess-

ive, his profits therefore inconsiderable, his labours most oppressive, and he found the impossibility of supporting his situation against the influence and credit of a great public school, and the well-founded reputation of his competitor, Dr. Heath. He therefore, in 1776, was induced to accept the mastership of Colchester school, and thither a considerable part of his Stanmore scholars followed him. He was ordained priest in 1777, and held the cures of the parishes of Trinity and the Highe, Colchester. In 1778, he obtained the mastership of Norwich school, where Mr. Beloe was for three years his under-master, and the rev. T. Munro his scholar; and in 1779, he undertook the care of two curacies at Norwich. These he resigned in 1780, in which year he received his first ecclesiastical preferment, the rectory of Asterby, in Lincolnshire. In the summer of this year he commenced his career as an author, by the publication of "Two Sermons on Education." In 1781, he was admitted to the degree of LL.D. at Cambridge, but without any particular mark of distinction.

In the summer of the same year, appeared "A Discourse on the late Fast, by Phileleutherus Norfolciensis," 4to. This sermon has been considered the best of Dr. Parr's productions, and had a corresponding success; for though anonymously published, the whole impression, consisting of four hundred and fifty copies, was sold in two months; and it is at present a work of most extraordinary rarity. In the spring of 1783, lady Trafford, whose son he had educated, presented him with the perpetual curacy of Hatton, then worth about 80*l.* per annum; and in April

1783, he removed to that seat of hospitality, where he spent the remainder of his days; retiring, while yet in the enjoyment of youth and strength, from the fatigue of public teaching, and devoting his leisure to the private tuition of a limited number of pupils. After this preferment he resigned Asterby. In the same year, he obtained from bishop Lowth, through the extraordinary merit of his first sermon, supported by the interest of the present earl of Dartmouth's grandfather, the prebend of Wenlock Barns, in the Cathedral of St. Paul. In 1785, he resumed his former subject, in "A Discourse on Education, and on the Plans pursued in Charity Schools," and about a thousand copies were sold in a very short time.

In 1787, Dr. Parr assisted the rev. Henry Homer in a new edition of the three books of Bellendenus,* a learned Scotsman, Humanity Professor at Paris, in 1602, and Master of Requests to James I. These he respectively dedicated to Mr. Burke, lord North, and Mr. Fox.† He prefixed a Latin preface, with characters of those distinguished statesmen, the style of which is, perhaps, the most successful of all modern imitations of Cicero. How far the preface was appropriate may be doubted. Bellendenus had intended a large work, "De Tribus Luminibus

* I. "De Statu prisce orbis in Religione, Re Politicâ, et Literis." II. "Ciceronis Princeps; sive, de Statu Principis et Imperii." III. "Ciceronis Consul, Senator, Senatusque Romanus; sive de Statu Reip. et Urbis imperantis Orbis."

† *Dramatis Personæ.* *Dorus*, marquis of Lansdowne; *Novius*, lord Thurlow; *Miso-Themistocles*, duke of Richmond; *Thrasylulus*, Mr. Dundas; *Clodius*, Mr. W.

Romanorum," the "Three Lights of Rome," Cicero, Seneca, and the elder Pliny; whence Dr. Parr conceived the idea of delineating the characters of the then three most eminent senators of Great Britain. The taste and character of the composition, and the singular discrimination in the portraits, created an extraordinary sensation in the literary and political world. A translation (by Mr. Beloe) was published in octavo in 1788, but without the author's approbation. Dr. Parr had thenceforth fully committed himself on the side of the popular party. This naturally terminated all hope of church preferment from the Court; and such was the low state of Dr. Parr's pecuniary resources, that a subscription was made by the leading whigs of the day, about the same period as that for Mr. Fox, and an annuity of 300*l.* was purchased for Dr. Parr's life.

In 1789, appeared "Tracts by Warburton and a Warburtonian, not admitted into the Collection of their respective Works." Although it was thought that personal feelings towards bishop Hurd gave origin to this volume, yet it was allowed on all hands, to contain some admirable critical remarks. It produced a reply, entitled, "A Letter to Dr. Parr, occasioned by his Republication," &c.

In 1790, Dr. Parr exchanged the curacy of Hatton (though he still continued to reside there as deputy curate) for the rectory of Waddenhoe, in Northamptonshire. In the same year he became acquainted with Dr. Priestley.

In 1790, also, Dr. Parr was involved in the controversy on the real authorship of the Bampton Lectures preached by Dr. White. This controversy produced a pam-

phlet by Dr. White, entitled "A Statement of Dr. White's Literary Obligations to the late rev. Mr. Samuel Badcock, and the rev. Samuel Parr, LL. D.," Oxford, 1790.

In 1791 happened the riots in Birmingham, when the library and philosophical apparatus of Dr. Priestley were burnt. The mob, hearing that Dr. Parr had been visiting Dr. Priestley, made known their determination to proceed to Hatton, and burn Dr. Parr's house and library. For three days and nights Dr. Parr and his family were agitated with consternation and dismay, but happily, before the mob could accomplish their purpose, the military put an end to their proceedings. In that unexampled period of national excitement, when political and religious prejudices raged together, Dr. Parr acted a manly and decided part. Undismayed by the dangers of the attempt, and the unpromising consequences to his worldly interests, he ardently strove to conciliate the divided parties of his countrymen. It is well known, that the pretext for these outrages was a meeting held by the dissenters on the 14th of July, 1791, in celebration of the French revolution. In consequence of a report that a party remained stubborn enough to meditate another commemoration upon the ensuing anniversary of that event, a step that might have brought destruction upon themselves and the whole town, the doctor, in one day, began and finished his "Letter from Irenopolis to the Inhabitants of Eleutheropolis; or a serious Address to the Dissenters of Birmingham, by a Member of the Established Church." This pamphlet produced an advertisement from the dissenters, in which they dis-

claimed all intention of meeting again upon that occasion.

In 1791, Dr. Parr having received two anonymous letters, probably undeserving of notice, publicly attributed them to the rev. Charles Curtis, rector of Solihull, in Warwickshire. This unlucky surmise rested on a few slight coincidences, which suspicion, as usual, magnified into proof. There is strong reason for believing that these letters emanated from Dr. Parr's own pupils, who were fond of encouraging literary warfare. Mr. Curtis, in justification of his own character, contradicted the charge in the *St. James's Chronicle*, which produced from the doctor an octavo pamphlet of two hundred and seventeen pages, thickly strewed with notes, and a proportionate appendix, entitled, "A Sequel to the Printed Paper lately circulated in Warwickshire by the rev. Charles Curtis, a Birmingham Rector," &c. 1792. This huge Sequel tempted Cumberland to enter the field with a humorous pamphlet, called "Curtius rescued from the Gulph, or the Retort Courteous to the rev. Dr. Parr, in answer to his learned Pamphlet, entitled 'A Sequel,' &c." From the title-page—

"Ille mi Par esse deus videtur,
Ille, si fas est, superare divos."—
Catullus.

to the word *FINIS* inclusive,

"Jam sumus ergo Pares!"

it was one string of puns.

In 1793, he was plunged into the depths of another and more important controversy. Dr. Parr had been induced to afford valuable advice and assistance to Mr. Homer and Dr. Charles Combe, in editing a most splendid edition of *Horace*. On the demise of Mr. Homer, the labour of completing the undertaking devolved on Dr.

Combe, who was found incompetent to the discharge of so arduous a task; and not only was Dr. Parr's assistance towards the second volume withdrawn, but he was induced to publish some severe animadversions* on the work in the "*British Critic*." In reply to this, Dr. Combe published a pamphlet, entitled, "A Statement of Facts, relative to the behaviour of the rev. Dr. Parr to the late Mr. Homer and Dr. Combe, in order to point out the source, falsehood, and malignity of Dr. Parr's attack, in the '*British Critic*,' on the character of Dr. Combe, 1794." In this statement, Dr. Parr was accused of breach of promise, violation of friendship, and even want of veracity. Being styled by his antagonist the "literary Ajax," he, to make that epithet good, replied, in a closely printed octavo pamphlet of ninety-four pages, called "Remarks on the Statement of Dr. Charles Combe, by an occasional Writer in the '*British Critic*,' 1795." The following extract from this pamphlet contains Dr. Parr's own account of his critical labours:—

"The reader will, I trust, excuse me, if, for reasons of delicacy, I now take an opportunity to state the whole extent of the share I have ever had in reviews. To the '*British Critic*,' I have sent one article, besides those which were written for the *Horace*. For the '*Critical Review*,' I have furnished a few materials for two articles only. For the '*Monthly*' I have assisted in writing two or three, and the number of those which are

* This critique, which was continued through five numbers, was partly reprinted in 1812, "with alterations and additions," in the fifth volume of the "*Classical Journal*."

entirely my own does not exceed six or seven. In almost all these critiques, my intention was to commend rather than to blame, and the only one in which I ever blamed with severity, related to a classical work, the editor of which deserved reproof for the following reasons. He clothed bad criticisms in bad Latinity. He had not availed himself of that information, which preceding editions would have supplied to any intelligent editor. From the stores of other critics he collected very little, and from his own he produced yet less that was valuable. But he had indulged himself in rude and petulant objections against Dr. Bentley; and for this chiefly I censured him. Here ends the catalogue of my crimes hitherto committed in reviews; and, as I now have somewhat more leisure than I formerly enjoyed, it is possible that I may now and then add to their number. But I assure Dr. Combe and the public, that whensoever I take upon myself to deal rigorously with any writer, I shall not shrink from the strictest responsibility. My contributions to works of this kind are occasional, and, therefore, I have no right to the benefit of that secrecy which it may be wise and honourable for the regular conductors of reviews to preserve. Of the share which I have already taken, and may hereafter take, in these periodical publications, I never can be ashamed. I might plead the example of many scholars both at home and abroad, far superior to myself in vigour of intellect, and extent of erudition. But I wish rather to insist upon the utility of the works themselves, and upon the opportunities which they furnish to men of learning, for rendering some occasional service to the general cause of litera-

ture. There is no one review in this country but what is conducted with a considerable degree of ability: and though I decline the task of deciding upon their comparative excellence, I have no hesitation in saying, that all of them deserve encouragement from learned men. They much oftener assist than retard the circulation of books—they much oftener extend than check the reputation of good books—they rarely prostitute commendation upon such as are notoriously bad. For my part, I am disposed to view with a favourable eye the different opinions and propensities which may be traced in the minds of the different writers. By such collisions of sentiment truth is brought into fuller view, and a reader finds himself impelled, by the very strongest curiosity, to examine the reasons upon which men of talents nearly equal have founded decisions totally opposite. By posterity, too, reviews will be considered as useful repositories of the most splendid passages in the most celebrated works. They will show the progress of a country, or an age, in taste and arts, in refinement of manners, and in the cultivation of science. They mark the gradations of language itself and the progressive or retrograde motions of the public mind upon the most interesting subjects in ethics, in politics, and in religion."

In the same year, Mr. Beloe published a translation of "*Aulus Gellius*," the very learned and judicious preface to which was written by Dr. Parr.

On Easter Tuesday, in the year 1800, Dr. Parr preached his justly celebrated Spital sermon at Christchurch, Newgate-street, before Harvey Christian Coombe, esq.

the lord Mayor. The church, though large, was crowded to excess, and the doctor gratified the more intelligent portion of his hearers by a discourse, in which he happily combated the delusive dogmas of those philosophers who ascribe all benevolence and justice to a selfish principle. This sermon was soon afterwards printed, with a number of curious notes: which induced the author of "Political Justice" to publish, in the same year an octavo pamphlet, entitled "Thoughts occasioned by the perusal of Dr. Parr's Spital sermon, being a reply to the attacks of Dr. P., Mr. Mackintosh, and others." A suspension of intercourse between Dr. Parr and Mr. Godwin was the consequence; but a few months previous to his death, Dr. Parr sent Mr. Godwin a message of peace, and invitation to Hatton.

In 1801, Dr. Parr was offered by Alexander Baring, esq., but declined the vicarage of Winterbourne Stoke, in Wiltshire. In 1802 he was presented by sir Francis Burdett to the rectory of Graffham, in Huntingdonshire. The following is the correspondence which passed on the occasion:—

"Sir; I am sorry that it is not in my power to place you in a situation which would become you—I mean in the Episcopal palace at Buckden: but I can bring you very near to it; for I have the presentation to a rectory now vacant, within a mile and a half of it, which is very much at Dr. Parr's service. It is the rectory of Graffham, at present worth 200*l.* a year, and, as I am informed, may soon be worth 270*l.*; and I this moment learn that the incumbent died last Tuesday.

"Dr. Parr's talents and character might well entitle him to a

better patronage than this, from those who know how to estimate his merits; but I acknowledge that a great additional motive with me to the offer I now make him, is, that I believe I cannot do any thing more pleasing to his friends, Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, and Mr. Knight; and I desire you, Sir, to consider yourself obliged to them only.—I have the honour to be, Sir, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,

"FRANCIS BURDETT."

"Vicarage-House, Buckden,
Sept. 26, 1802.

"Dear Sir; After rambling in various parts of Norfolk, I went to Cambridge, and from Cambridge I yesterday came to the parsonage of my most respectable friend, Mr. Maltby, at Buckden, where I this morning had the honour of receiving your letter. Mrs. Parr opened it last Friday at Hatton, and I trust that you will pardon the liberty she took in desiring your servant to convey it to me in Huntingdonshire, where she knew that I should be, as upon this day.

"Permit me, dear Sir, to request that you would accept the warmest and most sincere thanks of my heart for this unsolicited, but most honourable, expression of your good will towards me. Nothing can be more important to my worldly interest than the service you have done me, in presenting me to the living of Graffham. Nothing can be more exquisitely gratifying to my very best feeling, than the language in which you have conveyed to me this mark of your friendship. Indeed, dear Sir, you have enabled me to pass the years of declining life in comfortable and honourable independence. You have given me additional and unalterable conviction, that the firm-

ness with which I have adhered to my principles has obtained for me the approbation of wise and good men. And when that approbation assumes, as it now does, the form of protection, I fairly confess to you, that the patronage of sir Francis Burdett has a right to be ranked among the proudest, as well as the happiest, events of my life. I trust that my future conduct will justify you in the disinterested and generous gift which you have bestowed upon me: and sure I am, that my friends, Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, and Mr. Knight, will not only share with me in my joy, but sympathize with me in those sentiments of respect and gratitude which I shall ever feel towards sir Francis Burdett.

"Most assuredly I shall myself set a higher value upon your kindness, when I consider it as intended to gratify the friendly feelings of those excellent men, as well as to promote my own personal happiness.

"I shall wait your pleasure about the presentation: and I beg leave to add, that I shall stay at Buckden for one week only, and shall have reached Hatton about this day fortnight, where I shall obey your commands. One circumstance, I am sure, will give you great satisfaction, and therefore I shall beg leave to state it. The living of Graffham will be of infinite value to me, because it is tenable with a rectory I now have in Northamptonshire; and happy I am, that my future residence will be fixed, and my existence closed upon that spot where sir Francis Burdett has given me the power of spending my old age with comforts and conveniences quite equal to the extent of my fondest

wishes, and far surpassing any expectations I have hitherto ventured to indulge.

"I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect and most unfeigned thankfulness, dear Sir, your very obedient, faithful servant,
"S. PARR."

For this preferment, which relieved him as to pecuniary matters, Dr. Parr always expressed a due sense of the kindness of the worthy baronet. Still, however, he continued attached to his residence at Hatton, where he had secured, and ever continued to maintain, the esteem of all his parishioners, had greatly embellished the church by painted windows, &c. and had given it a peal of bells. Nor would he have quitted Hatton for any preferment short of a mitre, which, in 1807, had nearly adorned his brows. "Had my friends," he once said to Mr. John Nichols, "continued in power one fortnight longer, it would have been all settled: Dr. Huntingford was to have been translated to Hereford, and I should have had Gloucester. My family arrangements were made; and I had determined that no clergyman in my diocese, who had occasion to call upon me, should depart without partaking of my dinner." After a momentary pause he observed, "in the House of Peers I should seldom have opened my mouth, unless—unless (he added with some warmth) any one had presumed to attack the character of my friend Charles Fox—and then I would have knocked him down with the full torrent of my impetuosity. Charles Fox was a great man; and so is your friend William Pitt; and I can tell you, that if I had them both in this room, and only we three had been together, I would

have locked the door—but first would have had plenty of wine on the table—and depend upon it we should not have disagreed!"

In 1803, Dr. Parr published another 4to sermon, "preached on the late Fast, Oct. 19, at the Parish-church of Hatton." A letter of the doctor's to the late lord Warwick, on some electioneering disputes, was also printed, but was suppressed; though, as a specimen of the vituperative style, it is worthy of preservation.

Twenty years since, Dr. Parr reprinted some metaphysical tracts:—"Arthur Collier's *Clavis Universalis*;" "*Conjecturae quædam de Sensu, Motu, et Idearum Generatione*;" "*An Inquiry into the Origin of the Human Appetites and Affections, showing how each arises from Association*;" and "*Man in Quest of Himself, or a Defence of the Individuality of the Human Mind, or Self*." These he intended to republish, probably with original remarks, but the whole impression is stored up in the printer's warehouse.

In 1808 Mr. Coke, of Holkham, made Dr. Parr an offer of the rectory of Buckingham. This, however, did not tempt the doctor to leave the spot to which he was so attached.

On the death of Mr. Fox, Dr. Parr announced his intention of publishing a Life of his celebrated friend and political favourite. The expectations of the public were excited, but were certainly disappointed in a publication of two octavo volumes, entitled "*Characters of the late Charles James Fox; selected, and in part written, by Philopatris Varvicensis*," 1809. A collection of characters from the various public journals occupies 175 pages; an original character,

in the form of an epistle to Mr. Coke, 185; and the second volume is filled with notes on the amelioration of the penal code and religious liberty, plentifully inlaid with citations from the classics. Considering the grotesque arrangement of matter and subjects, it is not surprising that this work should have experienced unmerited neglect.

On December 27, 1816, after about six years widowhood, Dr. Parr married secondly, Mary, sister of Mr. Eyre, of Coventry, who survives him.

Two small publications, one of which was printed by his especial request (containing a critical essay by Dr. Parr on the character of Dr. Taylor, the learned editor of *Dæmonsthenes and Lysias*); and of the other of which he was the immediate editor, must not pass unnoticed. They were,—1st, "*Two Music Speeches at Cambridge, in 1714 and 1780, by Roger Long, M.A., and John Taylor, M.A.*," to which are added, a Latin Speech of Dr. Taylor; several of his juvenile Poems; some Minor Essays in prose; and Specimens of his Epistolary Correspondence; with Memoirs of Dr. Taylor and Dr. Long." 8vo. 1819. 2ndly, "*Four Sermons: first and second by Dr. Taylor; third by Bishop Lowth; and fourth by Bishop Hayter; with a preface suggested by remarks of Dr. Parr.*"

A variety of Dr. Parr's minor literary productions appeared in "*The Gentleman's Magazine*;" to which he was a frequent and valuable correspondent. Among these are two letters on the subject of Howard's statue, a learned letter to the rev. Mr. Glasse, on the word *Couponari*, and several letters to lord Chedworth (inserted in a report of the trial on the will of that

nobleman).* Many biographical notices from his masterly pen have also graced the pages of Sylvanus Urban, viz. *Memoirs of Mr. John Smitheman, Bishop Bennett, the Rev. John Dealtry, Miss Euphemia Brown, Bishop Horne, Mr. Bartlett, Mr. W. H. Lunn, the bookseller, his daughter, Catharine Jane Parr, his last surviving daughter, Sarah Anne Wynne, his companion and occasional amanuensis, the rev. J. Bartlam, &c.* In "The Gentleman's Magazine" may likewise be found most of his Latin epitaphs (amounting to upwards of thirty), for the production of which he was well prepared, having spent much of his time in studying the Latin inscriptions in Sponius, Fabretti, Gruter, Muratorius, and Reinesius. One of the most celebrated of Dr. Parr's epitaphs is that which is inscribed on the monument of Dr. Johnson, at St. Paul's. He undertook the office of writing it with great reluctance, and on the express condition of being left to act according to his own judgment; and he frequently and loudly complained of the unhandsome treatment which he received on the occasion from some of Dr. Johnson's friends. Several times he was on the point of withdrawing his inscription wholly; and, indeed, he certainly would have done so, but for the interposition of sir William Scott. In speaking of Johnson as a poet, the doctor had used the words "*probabili poetæ*," and had congratulated himself,

* On that occasion it was thought the doctor had been too anxious in procuring for himself a piece of plate from the late lord, particularly as he had consented to write the Latin inscription himself; but from this accusation he was satisfactorily defended by Mr. Eyre, of Solihull, who, it was proved, really composed it.

on the combined propriety, and felicity of the expression; but neither the strength of his own conviction, nor the erudition with which he supported it by various passages from classical writers, was sufficient to overcome the prejudice of some of Johnson's admirers, who seem neither to have understood the propriety, nor to have felt the beauty of the expression. The doctor at length substituted a passage, which, however splendid in itself, was supposed by the best critics to mar the whole composition. At the request of lord Sheffield, Dr. Parr also wrote an epitaph on Mr. Gibbon; but, conscious of the danger to which an ecclesiastic must be exposed in attempting to do justice to the literary and intellectual merits of that celebrated infidel, he called in the advice of his friends Mr. Fox and the learned Dr. Routh, upon his choice both of topics and of phraseology. Dr. Parr likewise wrote epitaphs on Richard Porson, Charles Fox, Edmund Burke, and William Pitt, which have not hitherto been presented to the public. Connected with this subject is an anecdote, which has been related of Dr. Parr and lord Erskine. It is said, that at a dinner some years since, Dr. Parr, in ecstasies with the conversational powers of lord Erskine, called out to him (though his junior), "My lord, I mean to write your epitaph!" "Dr. Parr," replied the noble lawyer, "it is a temptation to commit suicide!" Of Dr. Parr's lapidary compositions we insert the two following; because they afford specimens of very different and almost opposite styles; and because they serve to show the real state of his feelings in the important relations both of pupil and of preceptor.

H. S. P.

Robertus Sumner, S. T. P.

Coll. Regal. apud Cantab. olim Socius.

Scholæ Harrovensis, haud ita pridem,

Archididaskalus.

Fuit huic præstantissimo Viro

Ingenium Natura peracre, optimarum

Disciplinis Artium sedulo excultum,

Usu diuturno confirmatum, et quodam,

Modo subactum.

Nemo enim

Aut in reconditis sapientiæ Studiis illo

Subtilior exstitit,

Aut in humanioribus literis limatior.

Naturæ egregiis cum dotibus tum

Doctrinæ prædito

Insuper accedebant

In Sententiis, vera ac perfecta eloquentia,

In Sermone, facetiarum lepos, plenè

Atticus,

Et gravitati aspersa urbanitas ;

In moribus singularis quædam

Integritas et fides ;

Vitæ denique ratio constans sibi, et ad

Virtutis normam diligenter

Severeque exacta.

Omnibus qui vel amico essent eo

Vel magistro usi,

Doctrinæ, Ingeniû, Virtutis justum

Reliquit Desiderium,

Subite, eheu, atque immatura morte correptus,

Prid. Id. Septemb.

Anno Domini M.DCC.LXXI.

Æt. suæ 41.

P

A X Ω

Joanni. Smitheman.

Qui. vix. Ann. xv. Mens. viii. Dieb.

Decessit. viii. Id. Mart. Anno. sacro.

cio. Iocclxxxxxiiii.

Joannes. et. Margareta. Smitheman.

Parentes. infelicissimi.

Unico. et. charissimo. filio.

Contra. Votum. posuerunt.

The doctor was always anxious to have it understood that he never aspired to the character of a collector, and that in his purchase of

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books he was uniformly attentive to their use rather than to their rarity ; and to the importance of their contents rather than to the

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elegance of their binding and of their type. For the best editions of classical writers, for the most useful and learned works in philosophy, metaphysics, and biblical criticism, for general taste in selection, and wide range of literature, a more valuable collection has probably never been made by any single scholar. His manuscripts are said to be very numerous, and upon various subjects of verbal criticism, theology, and metaphysics. He often declared during his lifetime, that they were not in a state fit for publication; that many of them were illegible, even to himself; and that he had most peremptorily desired his executors to destroy them after his death, without distinction, and even without inspection. Fortunately, however, Dr. Parr seems to have re-considered this subject; for he has left written directions for the positive publication of some, and the discretionary publication of other parts of his works. It is understood, that some of his manuscripts are already in the hands of his most confidential and judicious friends, with a view to this selection; which is likely to be rich, varied, and extensive beyond general expectation. In the earlier part of his life he intended to publish an edition of Sophocles, and the matter which he prepared for that purpose was the result of his inquiries for many years. It was written in four volumes octavo, interleaved, and three volumes quarto; all crowded with observations; and containing, not only explanations of particular words and phrases, but general remarks on the Greek drama; on the style and metre of Sophocles, as distinguished from those of Æschylus and Euripides; and of the causes, progress, and

variations of the dialects employed by the Greek tragedians. Of Dr. Parr's intended publications another is thus described in a letter to Mr. Nichols, dated April 16, 1786:—

“Henry Stephens's ‘Treatise on the Dialects’ is become exceedingly scarce and dear; it can be bought only with the glossary, and generally costs two guineas. Now, the great excellence and great utility of this work would, I am confident, procure very numerous purchasers, and the re-publication of it would be considered as a very high and important service to the literary world. In this opinion my learned friend Mr. Burgess concurs, and I have reason to think that our first luminary in Greek learning, Mr. Porson, is of the same opinion with us.

“Will you undertake to re-publish it in an octavo form? My idea is, that it should be adapted not only to the use of scholars, but of schoolboys, and if you choose to undertake the work, I will write a small Latin preface, to recommend the publication, and to explain the purposes for which it is attempted. Of its rapid and extensive sale I am myself confident; and the only difficulty that ever hung on my mind was how to find a judicious, learned, and public-spirited printer? The successor of Mr. Bowyer is, on all accounts, the fittest person to pay this tribute to the learning and genius of Stephens.

“I need not tell you how necessary it is for the press to be most carefully corrected. I am ready for my own part to revise once; and I will ask Mr. Burgess next week, at Oxford, to undertake the second revision. The sheets can easily be conveyed by franks, I sup-

pose ; and if they can, I have many parliamentary friends on whose ready assistance I can depend. I should suppose that Burney would not refuse some aid ; and my opinion is, that it is better to give two or three scholars a share in the business and credit of the work, than to conduct it in the usual way."

Another publication was thus proposed in a private letter to the conductor of "The Gentleman's Magazine," dated December 18, 1818:—

"Milner, the Roman Catholic, has published an elaborate work, which cannot fail of having a very extensive and powerful effect on any person of his own religion. He has put forth all his strength, and let loose all his venom. Among other matter, he three times says that bishop Halifax *died a Catholic*, and this you see affords a glorious triumph to the Roman Catholics. I am determined to call him to a public account. I have all the matter and paper now lying before me. If you choose to insert it in your old Magazine ; be it so. But you will observe, first, that it will occupy twenty-five or thirty pages ; secondly, that it must not be divided ; thirdly, that I must be permitted to revise one proof-sheet, and to give directions to the printer about italic lines, &c. &c.

"The whole bench of bishops will have their eye upon me, and a whole army of Catholic Polemics may fall upon me. This I regard not.

"If you refuse admission to so long an article, I will offer it to one more periodical publication, and if it be thought too long there, I shall print a pamphlet, and put my name."

In a second letter, only five days after, the Doctor observed:—

"Some how or other my matter has crowded upon me so fast, that I must give up all thoughts of introducing it into any periodical publication, and, therefore, I shall make a pamphlet, and print it at Warwick. There again my vexations about a scribe are almost intolerable ; I must submit to the torments of delay !"

From some causes, hitherto unexplained, this tract never appeared during Dr. Parr's life. Since his decease, however, it has been published by the Rev. John Lynes, the grandson by marriage, and one of the executors of Dr. Parr. It is called "A Letter to the Rev. Dr. Milner, occasioned by some passages contained in his book, entitled 'The End of Religious Controversy.' By the late Rev. S. Parr, LL.D."

Dr. Parr wrote many of his sermons ; but in Middlesex, at Colchester, and at Norwich, he often preached extempore : and it must be unnecessary to say, that the ardour of his temper, the fulness of his knowledge, and the strength of his understanding, always readily supplied him with matter pertinent, forcible, and abundant. He preached without any preparation, and his custom was, to select his subject from that which struck him in the lessons, epistle and gospel, or psalms of the day. There was always method in these extemporaneous effusions. They were frequently accompanied with critical remarks ; and they were delivered with an earnestness of manner, and a correctness and vigour of diction, most interesting to the hearers, and equal to the highest expectations which could be formed of his powers, even by men most prejudiced in his favour, and most accustomed to his conversation. At

Hatton he generally took up a sermon written by Clarke, Balguy, or Jortin, or by some other distinguished divine of the Established Church. But his own observations were always introduced; and from the peculiarity of his thinking and his style, the difference was easily discerned by an intelligent hearer. Such, indeed, were his readiness and copiousness, that of sermons which continued for half an hour or forty minutes, the parts which he merely read occupied scarcely five or six pages. He has been heard to attribute this talent partly to the habit which he had formed, when a young man, of speaking with the late sir William Jones and the late bishop of Cloyne, in a fictitious character, upon various subjects of history, ethics, and politics; and partly to the necessity which had been imposed upon him of communicating oral instruction in his schools. The same talent often appeared with great lustre when he threw out his thoughts upon any intricate and important topic in the presence of his friends.

In classical erudition Dr. Parr was without a rival, and was one of the few surviving devotees of the old school of learning. His knowledge of ecclesiastical history, particularly as connected with the church history of Britain, was most extraordinary: all the minute and illustrative facts connected with the liturgies, forms, doctrines, and creeds of the establishment, were most accurately known to him. As he idolized the memories of those who had fallen martyrs in the cause of political truth, so, in his own words, he "loved to soar in the regions of religious liberty." He was extensively read in history and legislation, and was well acquainted with what are called the

constitutional writers. His character as a politician was most manly and consistent. His own words, in the contrast of the characters of Warburton and Hurd, may be applied to himself; "he never thought it expedient to expiate the artless and animated effusions of his youth by the example of a temporising and obsequious old age; he began not his course, as others have done, with speculative republicanism; nor did he end it, as the same persons are now doing, with practical toryism." It has already appeared, that he was indebted for all his preferment to the affection of private friends; for, though he was animated by an ardent but liberal and enlightened attachment to our civil and ecclesiastical constitution, though he was distinguished by unparalleled learning, gigantic strength of intellect, the most unblemished morals, christian humility, and profound unaffected piety — he was never patronised by the government of his country. He truly states of himself, that, "from his youth upward, he never deserted a private friend, or violated a public principle; that he was the slave of no patron, and the drudge of no party; that he formed his political opinions without the smallest regard, and acted upon them with an utter disregard to personal emoluments and professional honours." He adds (what his friends must rejoice to recollect was the truth), "that although for many and the best years of his life he endured very irksome toil, and suffered very galling need, he eventually united a competent fortune with an independent spirit; and that, looking back to this life, and onward to another, he possessed that inward peace of mind which the world can

neither give nor take away." Nor will this be wondered at by those who know that his long residence at Hatton was spent by him in diligently performing all the duties of a parish priest; in assisting, advising, and befriending the poor; in the exercise of a generous hospitality; in encouraging and patronising merit; and in communicating knowledge, whenever required, from his own inexhaustible stores.

So careful a guardian did the doctor prove of the different bequests belonging to the poor of his parish at Hatton, that one of them has been tripled, after having been recovered from thirty-six years' loss. Another is made to produce clothes for the poor in two townships, nearly in a threefold proportion. Another, left for the decoration of the church, has been rescued from an inferior class of trustees, who formerly misapplied the revenue; and the revenue itself is increased in value, as well as employed to the purpose for which it was originally designed.

To the latest period of his life the vigour of Dr. Parr's mind remained unimpaired. In his 77th year he wrote to Mr. Brougham—"Animo quem nulla senectus, say I, triumphantly, in the words of Statius." His last illness was long protracted. In the course of it appearances were, more than once, so favourable as to excite the strongest hopes of his recovery; but about a fortnight before his decease all these flattering ideas took their flight. From that time he gradually declined, the vital powers slowly and almost imperceptibly wasting, until exhausted

nature sunk, and in the evening of the 6th of March, 1825, he gently expired, having completed his 78th year on the 26th of January. He was to the last serene and placid; calmly, even cheerfully resigned. With that greatness of mind which can anticipate with perfect composure the last awful change of mortal man, he gave minute directions respecting his funeral.

His remains were deposited near those of his late wife and her daughters, in a vault in Hatton church. They were attended on foot by nearly forty gentlemen in mourning, consisting of the clergy of the surrounding parishes, &c. The pall-bearers were seven clergymen, and one dissenting minister; and the coffin was borne by parishioners of Hatton appointed by himself.

Agreeably to his express instructions, the burial service was read by the rev. Rann Kennedy, minister of St. Paul's chapel, Birmingham. After the reading of the lessons, a sermon was preached, "in obedience to his own request," by the rev. Dr. Butler, archdeacon of Derby, and head master of Shrewsbury school, from the text which Dr. Parr directed to be inscribed on his monument, viz. "What doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?" On the following Sunday, the rev. Dr. Wade, vicar of St. Nicholas, Warwick, there preached a funeral sermon for him, which was attended by an immense concourse of all ranks. Another was delivered the same day at the High-street dissenting chapel.

ANECDOTES of the EARLY LIFE of SHERIDAN.

[From Moore's *Memoirs of the Life of the Right Hon. Rich. Brinsley Sheridan.*]

RICHARD BRINSLEY * SHERIDAN was born in the month of September, 1751, at No. 12. Dorset-street, Dublin, and baptized in St. Mary's church, as appears by the register of the parish, on the fourth of the following month. His grandfather, Dr. Sheridan, and his father, Mr. Thomas Sheridan have attained a celebrity, independent of that which he has conferred on them, by the friendship and correspondence with which the former was honoured by Swift, and the competition and even rivalry which the latter so long maintained with Garrick. His mother, too, was a woman of considerable talents, and affords one of the few instances that have occurred, of a female indebted for a husband to her literature; as it was a pamphlet she wrote concerning the Dublin theatre that first attracted to her the notice of Mr. Thomas Sheridan. Her affecting novel, *Sidney Biddulph*, could boast among its warm panegyrists Mr. Fox and Lord North; and in the tale of *Nourjahad* she has employed the graces of Eastern fiction to inculcate a grave and important moral,—putting on a fairy disguise, like her own *Mandane*, to deceive her readers into a taste for true happiness and virtue. Besides her two plays, the *Discovery* and the *Dupe*,—the former of which Garrick pronounced to be “one of the best comedies he ever read”—she wrote a comedy also, called the *Trip to Bath*, which was never

either acted or published, but which has been supposed by some of these sagacious persons, who love to look for flaws in the titles of fame, to have passed, with her other papers, into the possession of her son, and, after a transforming sleep, like that of the chrysalis, in his hands, to have taken wing at length in the brilliant form of the *Rivals*. The literary labours of her husband were less fanciful, but not, perhaps, less useful, and are chiefly upon subjects connected with education, to the study and profession of which he devoted the latter part of his life. Such dignity, indeed, did his favourite pursuit assume in his own eyes, that he is represented (on the authority, however, of one who was himself a schoolmaster) to have declared, that “he would rather see his two sons at the head of respectable academies, than one of them prime minister of England, and the other at the head of affairs in Ireland.”

At the age of seven years, Richard Brinsley Sheridan was, with his elder brother, Charles Francis, placed under the tuition of Mr. Samuel Whyte, of Grafton-street, Dublin—an amiable and respectable man, who, for nearly fifty years after, continued at the head of his profession in that metropolis. The young Sheridans were little more than a year under his care—and it may be coming to parents who are in the first crisis of impatience, at the sort of hopeless stupidity which some children exhibit, to know, that the dawn of Sheridan's intellect was as dull and unpromising as its meridian

* He was christened also by the name of Butler, after the earl of Lanesborough.

day was bright; and that in the year 1759, he who, in less than thirty years afterwards, held senates enchained by his eloquence, and audiences fascinated by his wit, was, by common consent both of parent and preceptor, pronounced to be "a most impenetrable dunce."

From Mr. Whyte's school the boys were removed to England, where Mr. and Mrs. Sheridan had lately gone to reside, and in the year 1762, Richard was sent to Harrow. — Charles being kept at home as a fitter subject for the instructions of his father, who, by another of those calculations of poor human foresight, which the deity, called *Eventus* by the Romans, takes such wanton pleasure in falsifying, considered his elder son as destined to be the brighter of the two brother stars. At Harrow, Richard was remarkable only as a very idle, careless, but, at the same time, engaging boy, who contrived to win the affection, and even admiration, of the whole school, both masters and pupils, by the mere charm of his frank and genial manners, and by the occasional gleams of superior intellect, which broke through all the indolence and indifference of his character.

Harrow, at this time, possessed some peculiar advantages, of which a youth like Sheridan might have powerfully availed himself. At the head of the school was doctor Robert Sumner, a man of fine talents, but, unfortunately, one of those who have passed away without leaving any trace behind, except in the admiring recollection of their contemporaries. His taste is said to have been of a purity almost perfect, combining what are seldom seen together, that critical judgment which is alive to the errors of genius, with the warm

sensibility that deeply feels its beauties. At the same period, the distinguished scholar, Dr. Parr, who, to the massy erudition of a former age, joined all the free and enlightened intelligence of the present, was one of the under masters of the school; and both he and Dr. Sumner endeavoured, by every method they could devise, to awaken in Sheridan a consciousness of those powers, which, under all the disadvantages of indolence and carelessness, it was manifest to them that he possessed. But remonstrance and encouragement were equally thrown away upon the good-humoured but immovable indifference of their pupil; and though there exist among Mr. Sheridan's papers some curious proofs of a degree of industry in study for which few have ever given him credit, they are probably but the desultory efforts of a later period of his life, to recover the loss of that first precious time, whose susceptibility of instruction, as well of pleasure, never comes again.

One of the most valuable acquisitions he derived from Harrow was that friendship, which lasted throughout his life, with Dr. Parr; — which mutual admiration very early began, and the "*idem sentire de re publica*" of course not a little strengthened.

In a letter, dated from Hatton, August 3, 1818, the doctor says, "With the aid of a scribe I sit down to fulfil my promise about Mr. Sheridan. There was little in his boyhood worth communication. He was inferior to many of his school-fellows in the ordinary business of a school, and I do not remember any one instance in which he distinguished himself by Latin or English composition, in

prose or verse.* Nathaniel Halded, one of his school-fellows, wrote well in Latin and Greek. Richard Archdall, another school-fellow, excelled in English verse. Richard Sheridan aspired to no rivalry with either of them. He was at the uppermost part of the fifth form, but he never reached the sixth, and, if I mistake not, he had no opportunity of attending the most difficult and the most honourable of school business, when the Greek plays were taught—and it was the custom at Harrow to teach these at least every year. He went through his lessons in Horace, and Virgil, and Homer well enough for a time. But, in the absence of the upper master, doctor Sumner, it once fell in my way to instruct the two upper forms, and upon calling up Dick Sheridan, I found him not only slovenly in construing, but unusually defective in his Greek grammar. Knowing him to be a clever fellow, I did not fail to probe and to tease him. I stated his case with great good-humour to the upper master, who was one of the best tempered men in the world; and it was agreed between us, that Richard should be called oftener, and worked more severely. The varlet was not suffered to stand up in his place; but was summoned to take his station near the master's table, where the voice of no prompter could reach him; and, in this defenceless condition he was so harassed, that he at last gathered up some grammatical rules, and prepared himself for his lessons. While this tormenting process was inflicted upon him, I now and then

upbraided him. But you will take notice that he did not incur any corporal punishment for his idleness: his industry was just sufficient to protect him from disgrace. All the while Sumner and I saw in him vestiges of a superior intellect. His eye, his countenance, his general manner, were striking. His answers to any common question were prompt and acute. We knew the esteem and even admiration, which, somehow or other, all his school-fellows felt for him. He was mischievous enough, but his pranks were accompanied by a sort of vivacity and cheerfulness, which delighted Sumner and myself. I had much talk with him about his apple-loft, for the supply of which all the gardens in the neighbourhood were taxed, and some of the lower boys were employed to furnish it. I threatened, but without asperity, to trace the depredators, through his associates, up to their leader. He, with perfect good-humour, set me at defiance, and I never could bring the charge home to him. All boys and all masters were pleased with him. I often praised him as a lad of great talents,—often exhorted him to use them well; but my exhortations were fruitless. I take for granted that his taste was silently improved, and that he knew well the little which he did know. He was removed from school too soon by his father, who was the intimate friend of Sumner, and whom I often met at his house. Sumner had a fine voice, fine ear, fine taste, and, therefore, pronunciation was frequently the favourite subject between him and Tom Sheridan. I was present at many of their discussions and disputes, and sometimes took a very active part in them—but Richard

* Dr. Parr was not aware of the circumstance, Sheridan did try his talent at English verse before he left Harrow.

was not present. The father, you know, was a wrong-headed, whimsical man, and, perhaps, his scanty circumstances were one of the reasons which prevented him from sending Richard to the University. He must have been aware, as Sumner and I were, that Richard's mind was not cast in any ordinary mould. I ought to have told you that Richard, when a boy, was a great reader of English poetry; but his exercises afforded no proof of his proficiency. In truth, he, as a boy, was quite careless about literary fame. I should suppose that his father, without any regular system, polished his taste, and supplied his memory with anecdotes about our best writers in our Augustan age. The grandfather, you know, lived familiarly with Swift. I have heard of him, as an excellent scholar. His boys in Ireland once performed a Greek play; and when sir William Jones and I were talking over this event, I determined to make the experiment in England. I selected some of my best boys, and they performed the *Œdipus Tyrannus*, and the *Trachinians* of Sophocles. I wrote some Greek Iambics to vindicate myself from the imputation of singularity, and grieved I am that I did not keep a copy of them. Milton, you may remember, recommends what I attempted.

"I saw much of Sheridan's father after the death of Sumner, and after my own removal from Harrow to Stanmer. I respected him—he really liked me, and did me some important services—but I never met him and Richard together. I often inquired about Richard, and from the father's answers, found they were not upon good terms—but neither he nor I ever spoke of his son's talents

but in terms of the highest praise."

In a subsequent letter Dr. Parr says, "I referred you to a passage in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, where I am represented as discovering and encouraging in Richard Sheridan those intellectual powers, which had not been discovered and encouraged by Sumner. But the statement is incorrect. We both of us discovered talents, which neither of us could bring into action while Sheridan was a school-boy. He gave us few opportunities of praise in the course of his school-business, and yet he was well aware that we thought highly of him, and anxiously wished more to be done by him than he was disposed to do.

"I once or twice met his mother—she was quite celestial. Both her virtues and her genius were highly esteemed by Robert Sumner. I know not whether Tom Sheridan found Richard tractable in the art of speaking—and, upon such a subject, indolence or indifference would have been resented by the father as crimes quite inexpiable. One of Richard's sisters now and then visited Harrow, and well do I remember that, in the house where I lodged, she triumphantly repeated Dryden's Ode upon St. Cecilia's Day, according to the instruction given to her by her father. Take a sample:—

"None but the brave,

None but the *brave*,

None *but* the brave deserve the fair."

Whatever may have been the zeal or the proficiency of the sister, naughty Richard, like Gallio, seemed to care nought for these things.

"In the later periods of his life Richard did not cast behind him classical reading. He spoke co-

proudly and powerfully about Cicero. He had read, and he had understood the four orations of Demosthenes read and taught in our public schools. He was at home in Virgil and in Horace. I cannot speak positively about Homer—but I am very sure that he read the *Iliad* now and then; not as a professed scholar would do, critically, but with all the strong sympathies of a poet reading a poet. Richard did not, and could not forget what he once knew, but his path to knowledge was his own—his steps were noiseless—his progress was scarcely felt by himself—his movements were rapid but irregular.

“Let me assure you that Richard, when a boy, was by no means vicious. The sources of his infirmities were a scanty and precarious allowance from the father; the want of a regular plan for some profession; and, above all, the act of throwing him upon the town, when he ought to have been pursuing his studies at the University. He would have done little among mathematicians at Cambridge—he would have been a rake, or an idler, or a trifle, at Dublin—but I am inclined to think that at Oxford he would have become an excellent scholar.”

During the greater part of Richard's stay at Harrow, his father had been compelled by the embarrassment of his affairs to reside with the remainder of the family in France, and it was at Blois, in the September of 1766, that Mrs. Sheridan died—leaving behind her that best kind of fame, which results from a life of usefulness and purity, and which it requires not the aid of art or eloquence to blazon. She appears to have been one of those rare women, who, united to men of more pre-

tensions but less real intellect than themselves, meekly conceal this superiority even from their own hearts, and pass their lives, without a remonstrance or murmur, in gently endeavouring to repair these evils, which the indiscretion or vanity of their partners has brought upon them.

On his leaving Harrow, where he continued till near his eighteenth year, Richard was brought home by his father, who, with the elder son, Charles, had lately returned from France, and taken a house in London. Here the two brothers for some time received private tuition from Mr. Lewis Kerr, an Irish gentleman, who had formerly practised as a physician, but having, by loss of health, been obliged to give up his profession, supported himself by giving lessons in Latin and Mathematics. They attended also the fencing and riding schools of Mr. Angelo, and received instructions from their father in English grammar and oratory. Of this advantage, however, it is probable, only the elder son availed himself, as Richard, who seems to have been determined to owe all his excellence to nature alone, was found as impracticable a pupil at home as at school. But, however inattentive to his studies he may have been at Harrow, it appears, from one of the letters of his school-fellow, Mr. Halhed, that, in poetry, which is usually the first exercise, in which these young athletes of intellect try their strength, he had already distinguished himself,—and, in conjunction with his friend Halhed, had translated the seventh *Idyl*, and many of the lesser poems of Theocritus. This literary partnership was resumed soon after their departure from Harrow. In the

year 1770, when Halhed was at Oxford, and Sheridan residing with his father at Bath, they entered into a correspondence (of which, unluckily, only Halhed's share remains), and, with all the hope and spirit of young adventurers, began and prosecuted a variety of works together, of which none but their translation of *Aristænetus* ever saw the light.

Their first joint production was a farce, or rather play, in three acts, called "*Jupiter*," written in imitation of the burletta of *Midas*, whose popularity seems to have tempted into its wake a number of these musical parodies upon heathen fable. The amour of *Jupiter* with *Major Amphitryon's* wife, and sir *Richard Ixion's* courtship of *Juno*, who substitutes *Miss Peggy Nubilis* in her place, form the subject of this ludicrous little drama, of which Halhed furnished the burlesque scenes—while the form of a rehearsal, into which the whole is thrown, and which, as an anticipation of "*The Critic*" is highly curious, was suggested and managed entirely by Sheridan.

That habit of dilatoriness, which is too often attendant upon genius, was, through life, remarkable in the character of Mr. Sheridan,—and we have here an early instance of its influence over him. Though it was in August, 1770, that he received the sketch of this piece from his friend, and though they both looked forward most sanguinely to its success, as likely to realize many a dream of fame and profit, it was not till the month of May in the subsequent year, as appears by a letter from Mr. Kerr to Sheridan, that the probability of the arrival of the manuscript was announced to Mr. Foote. "I have despatched a card, as from

H. H., at Qwen's coffee-house, to Mr. Foote, to inform him that he may expect to see your dramatic piece about the 25th instant."

Their hopes and fears in this theatrical speculation are very naturally and lively expressed throughout Halhed's letters, sometimes with a degree of humorous pathos, which is interesting as characteristic of both the writers:—"the thoughts," he says, "of 200*l.* shared between us are enough to bring the tears into one's eyes." Sometimes, he sets more moderate limits to their ambition, and hopes that they will, at least, get the freedom of the play-house by it. But at all times he chides, with good-humoured impatience, the tardiness of his fellow-labourer in applying to the managers. Fears are expressed that Foote may have made other engagements,—and that a piece, called "*Dido*," on the same mythological plan, which had lately been produced with but little success, might prove an obstacle to the reception of theirs. At *Drury-lane*, too, they had little hopes of a favourable hearing, as *Dibdin* was one of the principal butts of their ridicule.

The summer season, however, was suffered to pass away without an effort; and in October, 1771, we find Mr. Halhed flattering himself with hopes from a negotiation with Mr. Garrick. It does not appear, however, that Sheridan ever actually presented this piece to any of the managers.

Another of their projects was a periodical miscellany, the idea of which originated with Sheridan, and whose first embryo movements we trace in a letter to him from Mr. Lewis Kerr, who undertook with much good nature the negotiation of the young authors' lite-

rary concerns in London. The letter is dated 30th of October, 1770.—“As to your intended periodical paper, if it meets with success, there is no doubt of profit accruing, as I have already engaged a publisher of established reputation to undertake it for the account of the authors. But I am to indemnify him in case it should not sell, and to advance part of the first expense, all which I can do without applying to Mr. Ewart.” “I would be glad to know what stock of papers you have already written, as there ought to be ten or a dozen at least finished before you print any, in order to have time to prepare the subsequent numbers, and ensure a continuance of the work. As to the coffee-houses, you must not depend on their taking it in at first, except you go on the plan of ‘The Tatler,’ and give the news of the week. For the first two or three weeks the expense of advertising will certainly prevent any profit being made. But when that is over, if a thousand are sold weekly, you may reckon on receiving 5*l.* clear. One paper a week will do better than two. Pray say no more as to our accounts.”

The title intended by Sheridan for this paper was, “Hernan’s Miscellany,” to which his friend Halhed objected, and suggested “The Reformer,” as a newer and more significant name. But, though Halhed appears to have sought among his Oxford friends, for an auxiliary or two in their weekly labours, this meditated miscellany never proceeded beyond the first number, which was written by Sheridan.

Among the many literary works, shadowed out by Sheridan at this time, were a Collection of Occa-

sional Poems, and a volume of Crazy Tales,—to the former of which Halhed suggests that “the old things they did at Harrow out of Theocritus,” might, with a little pruning, form a useful contribution. The loss of the volume of Crazy Tales is little to be regretted, as from its title we may conclude it was written in imitation of the clever, but licentious productions of John Hall Stephenson. If the same kind oblivion had closed over the levities of other young authors, who, in the season of folly and the passions, have made their pages the transcript of their lives, it would have been equally fortunate for themselves and the world.

But, whatever may have been the industry of these youthful authors, the translation of Aristænetus, was the only fruit of their literary alliance, that ever arrived at sufficient maturity for publication. In November, 1770, Halhed had completed and forwarded to Bath his share of the work, and in the following month we find Sheridan preparing, with the assistance of a Greek grammar, to complete the task. “The 29th ult. (says Mr. Kerr, in a letter to him from London, dated Dec. 4, 1770), I was favoured with yours, and have since been hunting for Aristænetus, whom I found this day, and therefore send to you, together with a Greek grammar. I might have despatched at the same time some numbers of the Dictionary, but not having got the two last numbers, was not willing to send any without the whole of what is published, and still less willing to delay Aristænetus’s journey by waiting for them.” The work alluded to here is the Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, to which

Sheridan had subscribed, with the view, no doubt, of informing himself upon subjects of which he was as yet wholly ignorant; having left school, like most other young men at his age, as little furnished with the knowledge that is wanted in the world, as a person would be for the demands of a market, who went into it with nothing but a few ancient coins in his pocket.

The passion, however, that now began to take possession of his heart was little favourable to his advancement in any serious studies; and it may easily be imagined that, in the neighbourhood of Miss Linley, the Arts and Sciences were suffered to sleep quietly on their shelves. Even the translation of Aristænetus, though a task more suited from its amatory nature, to the existing temperature of his heart, was proceeded in but slowly; and it appears from one of Halhed's letters, that this impatient ally was already counting upon the *spolia opima* of the campaign, before Sheridan had fairly brought his Greek grammar into the field. The great object of the former was a visit to Bath; and he had set his heart still more anxiously upon it, after a second meeting with Miss Linley at Oxford. But the profits expected from their literary undertakings were the only means to which he looked for the realizing of this dream; and he accordingly implores his friend, with the most comic piteousness, to drive the farce on the stage by main force, and to make Aristænetus sell whether he will or not. In the November of this year we find them discussing the propriety of prefixing their names to the work—Sheridan evidently not disinclined to venture, but Halhed recommending that they should

wait to hear how "Sumner and the wise few of their acquaintance" would talk of the book, before they risked any thing more than their initials. In answer to Sheridan's inquiries as to the extent of sale they may expect in Oxford, he confesses that, after three coffee-houses had bought one a-piece, not two more would be sold.

Though Sheridan had informed his friend that the translation was put to press some time in March, 1771, it does not appear to have been given into the hands of Wilkie, the publisher, till the beginning of May, when Mr. Kerr writes thus to Bath:—"Your Aristænetus is in the hands of Mr. Wilkie, in St. Paul's Church-yard, and to put you out of suspense at once, will certainly make his appearance about the 1st of June next, in the form of a neat volume, price 3s. or 3s. 6d., as may best suit his size, &c., which cannot be more nearly determined at present. I have undertaken the task of correcting for the press Some of the epistles that I have perused seem to me elegant and poetical; in others I could not observe equal beauty, and here and there I could wish there were some little amendment. You will pardon this liberty I take, and set it down to the account of old-fashioned friendship." Mr. Kerr, to judge from his letters (which, in addition to their other laudable points, are dated with a precision truly exemplary), was a very kind, useful, and sensible person, and in the sober hue of his intellect exhibited a striking contrast to the sparkling vivacity of the two sanguine and impatient young wits, whose affairs he so good-naturedly undertook to negotiate.

At length in August, 1771,

Aristænetus made its appearance—contrary to the advice of the bookseller, and of Mr. Kerr, who represented to Sheridan the unpropitiousness of the season, particularly for the first experiment in authorship, and advised the postponement of the publication till October. The first account they heard of the reception of the work was flattering enough to prolong awhile this dream of vanity. "It begins (writes Mr. Kerr, in about a fortnight after the publication), to make some noise, and is fathered on Mr. Johnson, author of the English Dictionary, &c. See today's Gazetteer. The critics are admirable in discovering a concealed author by his style, manner, &c."

Their disappointment at the ultimate failure of the book was proportioned, we may suppose, to the sanguineness of their first expectations. But the reluctance, with which an author yields to the sad certainty of being unread, is apparent in the eagerness with which Halhed avails himself of every encouragement for a rally of his hopes. The Critical Reviewers, it seems, had given the work a tolerable character, and quoted the first Epistle. The Weekly Review in the Public Ledger had also spoken well of it, and cited a specimen. The Oxford Magazine had transcribed two whole Epistles, without mentioning from whence they were taken. Every body, he says, seems to have read the book, and one of those hawking booksellers who attend the coffee-houses assured him it was written by Dr. Armstrong, author of the *Œconomy of Love*. On the strength of all this, he recommends that another volume of the Epistles should be published immediately—

being of opinion that the readers of the first volume would be sure to purchase the second, and that the publication of the second would put it in the heads of others to buy the first. Under a sentence containing one of these sanguine anticipations, there is written, in Sheridan's hand, the word "Quixote!" They were never, of course, called upon for the second part, and, whether we consider the merits of the original or of the translation, the world has but little to regret in the loss.

Miss Linley's personal charms, the exquisiteness of her musical talents, and the full light of publicity which her profession threw upon both, naturally attracted round her a crowd of admirers, in whom the sympathy of a common pursuit soon kindled into rivalry, till she became at length an object of vanity as well as of love. Her extreme youth, too,—for she was little more than sixteen when Sheridan first met her,—must have removed, even from minds the most fastidious and delicate, that repugnance they might justly have felt to her profession, if she had lived much longer under its tarnishing influence, or lost, by frequent exhibitions before the public, that fine gloss of feminine modesty, for whose absence not all the talents and accomplishments of the whole sex can atone.

She had been, even at this early age, on the point of marriage with Mr. Long, an old gentleman of considerable fortune in Wiltshire, who proved the reality of his attachment to her in a way which few young lovers would be romantic enough to imitate. On her secretly representing to him that she never could be happy as his wife, he generously took upon

himself the whole blame of breaking off the alliance, and even indemnified the father, who was proceeding to bring the transaction into court, by settling 3,000*l.* upon his daughter. Mr. Sheridan, who owed to this liberal conduct not only the possession of the woman he loved, but the means of supporting her during the first years of their marriage, spoke invariably of Mr. Long, who lived to a very advanced age, with all the kindness and respect which such a disinterested character merited.

It was about the middle of the year 1770, that the Sheridans took up their residence in King's Mead-street, Bath, where an acquaintance commenced between them and Mr. Linley's family, which the kindred tastes of the young people soon ripened into intimacy. It was not to be expected,—though, parents, in general, are as blind to the first approach of these dangers, as they are rigid and unreasonable after they have happened,—that such youthful poets and musicians should come together, without Love very soon making one of the party. Accordingly, the two brothers became deeply enamoured of Miss Linley. Her heart, however, was not so wholly un-pre-occupied, as to yield at once to the passion which her destiny had in store for her. One of those transient preferences, which in early youth are mistaken for love, had already taken lively possession of her imagination; and to this the following lines, written at that time by Mr. Sheridan, allude:—

“TO THE RECORDING ANGEL.

Cherub of heaven, that from thy secret stand

Does note the follies of each mortal here,

Oh, if Eliza's steps employ thy hand,
Blot the sad legend with a mortal tear.
Nor, when she errs, through passions wild
extreme,
Mark then her course, nor heed each
trifling wrong;
Nor when her sad attachment is her
theme,
Note down the transports of her erring
tongue.
But when she sighs for sorrows not her
own,
Let that dear sigh to Mercy's cause
be given;
And bear that tear to her Creator's throne,
Which glistens in the eye upraised
to Heaven!”

But in love, as in every thing else, the power of a mind like Sheridan's must have made itself felt through all obstacles and difficulties. He was not long in winning the entire affections of the young “Syren,”—though the number and wealth of his rivals, the ambitious views of her father, and the temptations to which she herself was hourly exposed, kept his jealousies and fears perpetually on the watch. He is supposed, indeed, to have been indebted to self-observation, for that portrait of a wayward and morbidly sensitive lover, which he has drawn so strikingly in the character of Falkland.

With a mind in this state of feverish wakefulness, it is remarkable that he should so long have succeeded in concealing his attachment, from the eyes of those most interested in discovering it. Even his brother Charles was for some time wholly unaware of their rivalry,—and went on securely indulging in a passion, which it was hardly possible, with such opportunities of intercourse, to resist, and which survived long after Miss Linley's selection of another. had extinguished every hope in his heart but that of seeing her happy.

Halhed, too, who at that period corresponded constantly with Sheridan, and confided to him the love with which he also had been inspired by this enchantress, was for a length of time left in the same darkness upon the subject, and without the slightest suspicion that the epidemic had reached his friend—whose only mode of evading the many tender inquiries and messages, with which Halhed's letters abounded, was by referring to answers, which had, by some strange fatality, miscarried, and which we may conclude, without much uncharitableness, had never been written.

Miss Linley went frequently to Oxford, to perform at the oratorios and concerts; and it may easily be imagined that the ancient allegory of the Muses throwing chains over Cupid was here reversed, and the quiet shades of learning not a little disturbed by the splendor of these "angel visits." The letters of Halhed give a lively idea, not only of his own intoxication, but of the sort of contagious delirium, like that at Abdera described by Lucian, with which the young men of Oxford were affected by this beautiful girl. In describing her singing, he quotes part of a Latin letter, which he himself had written to a friend upon first hearing her; and it is a curious proof of the readiness of Sheridan, notwithstanding his own fertility, to avail himself of the thoughts of others, that we find in this extract, word for word, the same extravagant comparison of the effects of music to the process of Egyptian embalment—"extracting the brain through the ears"—which was afterwards transplanted into the dialogue of the Duenna:—
"Mortuum quendam ante Egypti

medici quam pollincirent cerebella de auribus unco quodam hamo solebant extrahere; sic de meis auribus non cerebrum, sed cor ipsum exhausit lusciniola, &c. &c." He mentions, as the rivals most dreaded by her admirers, Norris, the singer, whose musical talents, it was thought, recommended him to her, and Mr. Watts, a gentleman-commoner, of very large fortune.

But, to the honour of her sex, which is, in general, more disinterested than the other, it was found that neither rank nor wealth had influenced her heart in its election; and Halhed, who, like others, had estimated the strength of his rivals by their rent-rolls, discovered at last that his unpretending friend, Sheridan, was the chosen favourite of her, at whose feet so many fortunes lay. Like that Saint, Cecilia, by whose name she was always called, she had long welcomed to her soul a secret visitant, whose gifts were of a higher and more radiant kind, than the mere wealthy and lordly of this world can proffer. A letter, written by Halhed on the prospect of his departure for India, alludes so delicately to this discovery, and describes the state of his own heart so mournfully, that I must again, in parting with him and his correspondence, express the strong regret that I feel, at not being able to indulge the reader with a perusal of these letters. Not only as a record of the first short flights of Sheridan's genius, but as a picture, from the life, of the various feelings of youth, its desires and fears, its feverish hopes and fanciful melancholy, they could not have failed to be read with the deepest interest.

To this period of Mr. Sheridan's

life we are indebted for most of those elegant love-verses, which are so well known and so often quoted. The lines, "Uncouth is this moss-covered grotto of stone," were addressed to Miss Linley, after having offended her by one of those lectures upon decorum of conduct, which jealous lovers so frequently inflict upon their mistresses,—and the grotto, immortalized by their quarrel, is supposed to have been in Spring-gardens, then the fashionable place of resort in Bath.

"Dry be that tear, my gentlest love," is supposed to have been written at a later period; but it was most probably produced at the time of his courtship, for he wrote but few love-verses after his marriage. This song has been hitherto printed incorrectly; in the copies preserved by Sheridan's relations, it is as follows:—

'Dry be that tear, my gentlest love,*
Be hush'd that struggling sigh,
For seasons, day, nor fate shall prove
More fix'd, more true than I.
Hush'd be that sigh, be dry that tear,
Cease boding doubt, cease anxious fear—
Dry be that tear.
Ask'at thou how long my love will stay,
When all that's new is past?—

* An Elegy by Hahed, transcribed in one of his letters to Sheridan, begins thus: "Dry be that tear, be hush'd that struggling sigh."

How long, ah Delia, can I say
How long my life will last?
Dry be that tear, be hush'd that sigh,
At least I'll love thee till I die—
Hush'd be that sigh.

"And does that thought affect thee too,
The thought of Sylvio's death,
That he who only breath'd for you,
Must yield that faithful breath?
Hush'd be that sigh, be dry that tear,
Nor let us lose our heaven here—
Dry be that tear."

The pretty lines, "Mark'd you her cheek of rosy hue?" were written, not upon Miss Linley, as has been generally stated, but upon lady Margaret Fordyce, and form part of a poem which he published in 1771, descriptive of the principal beauties of Bath, entitled "Clio's Protest, or the Picture Varnished,"—being an answer to some verses by Mr. Miles Peter Andrews, called "The Bath Picture."

On the opening of the New Assembly Rooms at Bath, which commenced with a ridotto, Sept. 30, 1771, he wrote a humorous description of the entertainment, called "An Epistle from Timothy Screw to his Brother Henry, Waiter at Almack's" which appeared first in *The Bath Chronicle*, and was so eagerly sought after, that Crutwell, the editor, was induced to publish it in a separate form.

LETTERS from MRS. SHERIDAN to MR. SHERIDAN.

[From Moore's *Life of Sheridan*.]

ON the 12th of June, 1790, the parliament was dissolved, and Mr. Sheridan again stood for Stafford. The following letters, addressed to him by Mrs. Sheridan during the election, prove how warmly alive to each other's feelings the hearts of both husband and wife were.

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"This letter will find you, my dear Dick, I hope, encircled with honours at Stafford. I take it for granted you entered it triumphantly on Sunday; but I am very impatient to hear the particulars, and of the utter discomfiture of S— and his followers. I received your note from Birmingham this M^o

morning, and am happy to find that you and my dear eub were well, so far on your journey. You could not be happier than I should be in the proposed alteration for Tom, but we will talk more of this when we meet. I sent you Cartwright yesterday, and to-day I pack you off Perry with the soldiers. I was obliged to give them four guineas for their expenses. I send you likewise, by Perry, the note from Mrs. Crewe, to enable you to speak of your qualification if you should be called upon. So I think I have executed all your commissions, Sir; and if you want any of these doubtful votes which I mentioned to you, you will have time enough to send for them, for I would not let them go till I hear they can be of any use.

"And now for my journal, Sir, which I suppose you expect. Saturday, I was at home all day busy for you—kept Mrs. Reid to dinner—went to the Opera—afterwards to Mrs. St. John's, where I lost my money sadly, Sir—eat strawberries and cream for supper—sat between lord Salisbury and Mr. Meynell (hope you approve of that, Sir)—overheard lord Salisbury advise Miss Boyle by no means to subscribe to Taylor's Opera, as O'Reilly's would certainly have the patent—confess I did not come home till past two. Sunday, called on lady Julia—father and Mr. Reid to dinner—in the evening at lady Hampden's—lost my money again, Sir, and came home by one o'clock. 'Tis now near one o'clock—my father is established in my boudoir, and, when I have finished this, I am going with him to hear Abbé Vogler play on the Stafford organ. I have promised to dine with Mrs. Crewe, who is to have a female

party only—no objection to that, I suppose, Sir? Whatever the party do, I shall do of course—I suppose it will end in Mrs. Hobart's. Mr. James told me on Saturday, and I find it is the report of the day, that Bond Hopkins is gone to Stafford. I am sorry to tell you there is an opposition at York—Mr. Montague opposes sir William Milner. Mr. Beckford has given up at Dover, and lord * * is so provoked at it, that he has given up too, though they say they were both sure. St. Ives is gone for want of a candidate. Mr. Barham is beat at Stockbridge. Charles Lenox has offered for Surrey, and they say lord Egremont might drive him to the deuce, if he would set my body up against him. You know, I suppose, Mr. Crewe has likewise an opponent. I am sorry to tell you all this bad news, and, to complete it, Mr. Adam is sick in bed, and there is nobody to do any good left in town.

"I am more than ever convinced we must look to other resources for wealth and independence, and consider politics merely as an amusement, and in that light 'tis best to be in Opposition, which I am afraid we are likely to be for some years again.

"I see the rumours of war still continue—stocks continue to fall—is that good or bad for the ministers? The little boys are come home to me to-day. I could not help shewing, in my answer to Mr. T.'s letter, that I was hurt at his conduct—so I have got another flummery letter, and the boys, who (as he is pretty sure) will be the best peace-makers. God bless you, my dear Dick. I am very well, I assure you, pray don't neglect to write to your ever affectionate

"E. S."

" *Wednesday.*

"MY DEAREST DICK;—I am ill of anxiety and fright about you; I cannot but think your letters are very alarming. Deuce take the corporation! is it impossible to make them resign their retensions, and make peace with the Burgesses? I have sent Thomas after Mr. Cocker. I suppose you have sent for the out-rites; but, if they are not good, what a terrible expense will that be—however, they are ready. I saw Mr. Cocker yesterday—he collected them together last night, and gave them a treat—so they are in high good humour. I inclose you a letter which B. left here last night—I could not resist opening it. Every thing seems going wrong, I think. I thought it was not to do any thing in our absence. It strikes me the bad business he mentions was entirely owing to his own stupidity, and want of a little patience—is it of much consequence? I don't fear that the report is true of Basilio's arrival; a messenger came to the Spanish embassy, which gave rise to this tale, I believe.

"If you were not so worried, I could scold you for the conclusion of your letter to-day. Might not I as well accuse you of coldness or not filling your letter with professions, at a time when your head must be full of business? I think of nothing all day long, but how to do good, some how or other, for you. I have given you a regular journal of my time, and all to please you—so don't, dear Dick, lay so much stress on words. I should use them oftener, perhaps, but I feel as if it would look like conceit. You know me well enough, so be sure that I can never do

what I'm bid, Sir; but, pray, don't think I meant to send you a cold letter, for indeed nothing was ever farther from my heart.

"You will see Mr. Horne Tooke's advertisement to-day in the papers—what do you think of that to complete the thing? Bishop Dixon has just called from the hustings: he says, the late recorder, Adair, proposed Charles with a good speech, and great applause—captain Berkeley, lord Hood with a bad speech, not much applauded; and then Horne Tooke came forward, and, in the most impudent speech that ever was heard, proposed himself—abused both the candidates, and said he should have been ashamed to have sat and heard such ill-deserved praises given him. But he told the crowd that, since so many of these fine virtues and qualifications had never yet done them the least good, they might as well now choose a candidate without them. He said, however, that if they were sincere in their professions of standing alone, he was sure of coming in, for they must all give him their second votes. There was an amazing deal of laughing and noise in the course of his speech. Charles Fox attempted to answer him, and so did lord Hood—but they would hear neither, and they are now polling away.

"Do, my dearest love, if you have possibly time, write me a few more particulars, for your letters are very unsatisfactory, and I am full of anxiety. Make Richardson write—what has he better to do? God bless thee, my dear, dear, Dick—would it were over and all well! I am afraid, at any rate, it will be ruinous work. Ever your true and affectionate

"E. S."

"*Near five.* I have just come from the hustings:—the state of the poll when I left it was, Fox, 260; Hood, 75; Horne Tooke, 17! But he still persists in his determination of polling a man an hour for the whole time. I saw Mr. Wilkes go up to vote for Tooke and Hood, amidst the hisses and groans of a multitude."

"*Friday.*

"My poor Dick, how you are worried! This is the day—you will easily guess how anxious I shall be; but you seem pretty sanguine yourself, which is my only comfort, for Richardson's letter is rather croaking. You have never said a word of little Monkton: has he any chance, or none? I ask questions without considering that, before you receive this, every thing will be decided—I hope triumphantly for you. What a sad set of venal rascals your favourites the Blacks must be, to turn so suddenly from their professions and promises! I am half sorry you have any thing more to do with them, and more than ever regret you did not stand for Westminster with Charles instead of lord John; in that case you would have come in now, and we should not have been persecuted by this Horne Tooke. However, it is the dulllest contested election that ever was seen—no canvassing, no houses open, no cockades. But I heard that a report prevails now, that Horne Tooke polling so few the two or three first days, is an artful trick to put the others off their guard, and that he means to pour

in his votes on the last days, when it will be too late for them to repair their neglect. But I don't think it possible, either, for such a fellow to beat Charles in Westminster.

"I have just had a note from Reid—he is at Canterbury: the state of the poll there, on Thursday night, was as follows:—Gipps, 220; lord **, 211; sir T. Honeywood, 216; Mr. Warton, 163. We have got two members for Wendover, and two at Aylesbury. Mr. Barham is beat at Stockbridge. Mr. Tierney says he shall be beat, owing to Bate Dudley's manoeuvres, and the Dissenters having all forsaken him—a set of ungrateful wretches. E. Fawkener has just sent me a state of the poll at Northampton, as it stood yesterday, when they adjourned to dinner:—lord Compton, 160; Bouverie, 98; colonel Manners, 72. They are in hopes Mr. Manners will give up. This is all my news, Sir.

"We had a very pleasant musical party last night, at lord Erskine's, where I supped. I am asked to dine to-day with lady Palmerston, at Sheen; but I can't go, unless Mrs. Crewe will carry me, as the coach is gone to have its new lining. I have sent to ask her, for 'tis a fine day, and I should like it very well. God thee bless, my dear Dick. Your's ever, true and affectionate,
"E. S."

"Duke of Portland has just left me: he is full of anxiety about you: this is the second time he has called to inquire."

*ANECDOTES and CORRESPONDENCE relative to the POLITICAL
INTRIGUES during the ILLNESS of the KING in 1788.*

[From Moore's *Life of Sheridan*.]

ON the first meeting of Parliament, after the illness of his majesty in 1788 was known, it was resolved, from considerations of delicacy, that the house should adjourn for a fortnight; at the end of which period it was expected that another short adjournment would be proposed by the minister. In this interval, the following judicious letter was addressed to the prince of Wales by Mr. Sheridan:—

"Sir; From the intelligence of to-day we are led to think that Pitt will make something more of a speech in moving to adjourn on Thursday, than was at first imagined. In this case we presume your royal highness will be of opinion that we must not be wholly silent. I possessed Payne yesterday with my sentiments on the line of conduct which appeared to me best to be adopted on this occasion, that they might be submitted to your royal highness's consideration; and I take the liberty of repeating my firm conviction, that it will greatly advance your royal highness's credit, and, in case of events, lay the strongest grounds to baffle every attempt at opposition to your royal highness's just claims and right, that the language of those who may be, in any sort, suspected of knowing your royal highness's wishes and feelings, should be that of great moderation in disclaiming all party views, and avowing the utmost readiness to acquiesce in any reasonable delay. At the same time, I am perfectly aware of the arts which will be practised, and the advantages which some people will

attempt to gain by time: but I am equally convinced that we should advance their evil views by showing the least impatience or suspicion at present; and I am also convinced that a third party will soon appear, whose efforts may, in the most decisive manner prevent this sort of situation and proceeding from continuing long. Payne will probably have submitted to your royal highness more fully my idea on this subject, towards which I have already taken some successful steps.* Your royal highness will, I am sure, have the goodness to pardon the freedom with which I give my opinion—after which I have only to add, that whatever your royal highness's judgment decides, shall be the pride of my conduct, and will undoubtedly be so to others."

Captain (afterwards Admiral) Payne, of whom mention is made in this letter, held the situation of Comptroller of the household of the prince of Wales, and was in attendance upon his royal highness, during the early part of the king's illness, at Windsor. The following letters, addressed by him to Mr. Sheridan at this period, contain some curious particulars, both with respect to the royal patient himself, and the feelings of those about him, which, however secret and confidential they were at the time, may now, without scruple, be made matters of history:—

"Half past ten at night.

"MY DEAR SHERIDAN;—I ar-

* This must allude to the negotiation with lord Thurlow.

rived here about three quarters of an hour after Pitt had left it. I enclose you the copy of a letter the prince has just written to the Chancellor, and sent by express, which will give you the outline of the conversation with the prince, as well as the situation of the king's health. I think it an advisable measure* as it is a sword that cuts both ways, without being unfit to be shown to whom he pleases—but which he will, I think, understand best himself. Pitt desired the longest delay that could be granted with propriety, previous to the declaration of the present calamity. The duke of York, who is looking over me, and is just come out of the king's room, bids me add that his majesty's situation is every moment becoming worse. His pulse is weaker and weaker; and the doctors say it is impossible to survive it long, if his situation does not take some extraordinary change in a few hours.

"So far had I got when your servant came, meaning to send this by the express that carried the Chancellor's letter; in addition to which, the prince has desired doctor Warren to write an account to him, which he is now doing. His letter says, if an amendment does not take place in twenty-four hours, it is impossible for the king to support it:—he adds to me, he will answer for his never living to be declared a lunatic. I say all this to you in confidence (though I will not answer for being intelligible) as it goes by your own servant; but I need not add, your own discretion will remind you how necessary it is that neither

my name nor those I use should be quoted even to many of our best friends, whose repetition, without any ill intention, might frustrate views they do not see.

"With respect to the paper, the prince thinks you had better leave them to themselves, as we cannot authorise any report, nor can he contradict the worst—a few hours must, every individual says, terminate our suspense, and therefore, all precaution must be needless:—however, do what you think best. His royal highness would write to you himself;—the agitation he is in will not permit it. Since this letter was begun, all articulation even seems to be at an end with the poor king; but for the two hours preceding, he was in a most determined frenzy. In short, I am myself in so violent a state of agitation, from participating in the feelings of those about me, that if I am intelligible to you, 'tis more than I am to myself. Cataplasms are on his majesty's feet, and strong fomentations have been used without effect: but let me quit so painful a subject. The prince was much pleased with my conversation with Lord Loughborough, to whom I do not write, as I conceive 'tis the same, writing to you.

"The archbishop has written a very handsome letter, expressive of his duty and offer of service; but he is not required to come down, it being thought too late.

"Good night.—I will write upon every occasion that information may be useful.

"Ever yours, most sincerely,

"J. W. PAYNE

"I have been much pleased with the Duke's seal since my return, especially in this communication to you."

* Meaning, the communication to the Chancellor.

" *Twelve o'clock, noon.*

" DEAR SHERRIDAN, The king last night about twelve o'clock, being then in a situation he could not long have survived, by the effect of James's powder, had a profuse stool, after which a strong perspiration appeared, and he fell into a profound sleep. We were in hopes this was the crisis of his disorder, although the doctors were fearful it was so only with respect to one part of his disorder. However, these hopes continued not above an hour, when he awoke, with a well-conditioned skin, no extraordinary degree of fever, but with the exact state he was in before, with all the gestures and ravings of the most confirmed maniac, and a new noise, in imitation of the howling of a dog; in this situation he was this morning at one o'clock when we came to bed. The duke of York, who has been twice in my room in the course of the night, immediately from the king's apartment, says there has not been one moment of lucid interval during the whole night—which, I must observe to you, is the concurring, as well as *fatal* testimony of all about him, from the first moment of his majesty's confinement. The doctors have since had their consultation, and find his majesty calmer, and his pulse tolerably good and much reduced, but the most decided symptoms of insanity. His theme has been all this day on the subject of religion, and of his being inspired, from which his physicians draw the worst consequences, as to any hopes of amendment. In this situation his majesty remains at the present moment, which I give you at length, to prevent your giving credit to the thousand ridiculous reports that we hear, even upon

the spot. Truth is not easily got at in palaces, and so I find here; and time only slowly brings it to one's knowledge. One hears a little bit every day from somebody, that has been reserved with great costiveness, or purposely forgotten; and by all such accounts I find that the present distemper has been very palpable for some time past, previous to any confinement from sickness; and so apprehensive have the people about him been of giving offence by interruption, that the two days (*viz.* yesterday sen'night and the Monday following) that he was five hours each on horseback, he was in a confirmed frenzy. On the Monday at his return he burst out into tears to the duke of York, and said, 'He wished to God he might die, for he was going to be mad;' and the Queen, who sent to Dr. Warren, on his arrival, privately communicated her knowledge of his situation for some time past, and the melancholy event as it stood exposed. I am prolix upon all these different reports, that you may be completely master of the subject as it stands, and which I shall continue to advertise you of in all its variations. Warren, who is the living principle in this business (for poor Baker is half crazed himself,) and who I see every half hour, is extremely attentive to the king's disorder. The various fluctuations of his ravings, as well as general situation of his health, are accurately written down throughout the day, and this we have got signed by the physicians every day, and all proper inquiry invited; for I think it necessary to do every thing that may prevent *their* making use hereafter of any thing like jealousy, suspicion, or mystery, to create public distrust; and, there-

fore the best and most unequivocal means of satisfaction shall be always attended to.

"Five o'clock, P. M.

"So far I had proceeded when I was, on some business of importance, obliged to break off till now; and, on my return, found your letter;—I need not, I hope, say your confidence is as safe as if it was returned to your own mind, and your advice will always be thankfully adopted. The event we looked for last night is postponed, perhaps for a short time, so that, at least, we shall have time to consider more maturely. The doctors told Pitt they would beg not to be obliged to make their declaration for a fortnight, as to the incurability of the king's mind, and not to be surprised if, at the expiration of that time, they should ask more time; but that they were perfectly ready to declare now, for the furtherance of public business, that he is now insane; that it appears to be unconnected with any other disease of his body, and that they have tried all their skill without effect, and that to the *disease they at present see no end in their contemplation*:—these are their own words, which is all that can be implied in an absolute declaration,—for infallibility cannot be ascribed to them.

"Should not something be done about the public amusements? If it was represented to Pitt, it might embarrass them either way; particularly as it might call for a public account every day. I think the chancellor might take a good opportunity to break with his colleagues, if they propose restriction: the law authority would have great weight with us, as well as preventing even a design of moving the city;—at all events,

I think parliament would not confirm their opinion. If Pitt stirs much, I think any attempt to *grasp at power* might be fatal to his interest, at least, well turned against it.

"The prince has sent for me directly, so I'll send this now, and write again."

In the words "*I think the chancellor might take a good opportunity to break with his colleagues*," the writer alludes to a negotiation which Sheridan had entered into with lord Thurlow, and by which it was expected that the co-operation of that learned lord might be secured, in consideration of his being allowed to retain the office of chancellor under the regency.

The negotiation for his alliance on this occasion was managed, if not first suggested, by Sheridan; and Mr. Fox, on his arrival from the continent (having been sent for express upon the first announcement of the king's illness), found considerable progress already made in the preliminaries of this heterogeneous compact.

The following letter from admiral Payne, written immediately after the return of Mr. Fox, contains some further allusions to the negotiations with the chancellor:—

"MY DEAR SHERIDAN;—I am this moment returned with the prince from riding, and heard, with great pleasure, of Charles Fox's arrival; on which account, he says, I must go to town to-morrow, when I hope to meet you at his house some time before dinner. The prince is to see the chancellor to-morrow, and therefore he wishes I should be able to carry to town the result of this interview, or I would set off immediately. Due deference is had to our former

opinion upon this subject, and no courtship will be practised; for the chief object in the visit is to show him the king, who has been worse the two last days than ever: this morning he made an effort to jump out of the window, and is now very turbulent and incoherent. Sir G. Baker went yesterday to give Pitt a little specimen of his loquacity, in his discovery of some material state-secrets, at which he looked astonished. The physicians wish him to be removed to Kew; on which we shall proceed as we settled. Have you heard any thing of the Foreign Ministers, respecting what the P. said at Bagshot? The Frenchman has been here two days running, but has not seen the prince. He sat with me half an hour this morning, and seemed much disposed to confer a little closely. He was all admiration and friendship for the prince, and said he was sure *every body* would unite to give vigour to his government.

"To-morrow you shall hear particulars; in the mean time I can only add I have none of the apprehensions contained in lord L.'s letter. I have had correspondence enough myself on this subject to convince me of the impossibility of the ministry managing the present parliament by any contrivance hostile to the prince. Dinner is on table; so adieu; and be assured of the truth and sincerity of

"Yours, affectionately,

"Windsor, "J. W. P.

Monday, 5 o'clock, P. M.

"I have just got Rodney's proxy sent."

The situation in which Mr. Fox was placed, by the treaty thus commenced, before his arrival, with the chancellor, was not a little em-

barrassing. In addition to the distaste which he must have felt for such a union, he had been already, it appears, in some degree pledged to bestow the great seal, in the event of a change, upon lord Loughborough. Finding, however, the prince and his party so far committed in the negotiation with Thurlow, he thought it expedient, however contrary to his own wishes, to accede to their views; and a letter, addressed by him to Mr. Sheridan on the occasion, shows the struggle with his own feelings and opinions which this concession cost him:—

"DEAR SHERIDAN;—I have swallowed the pill—a most bitter one it was—and have written to lord Loughborough, whose answer of course must be consent. What is to be done next? Should the prince himself, you, or I, or Warren, be the person to speak to the chancellor? The objection to the last is, that he must probably wait for an opportunity, and that no time is to be lost. Pray tell me what is to be done: I am convinced, after all, the negotiation will not succeed, and am not sure that I am sorry for it. I do not remember ever feeling so uneasy about any political thing I ever did in my life. Call if you can.

"Yours ever,

"Sat. past 12." "C. J. F."

Lord Loughborough, in the mean time, with a vigilance quickened by his own personal views, kept watch on the mysterious movements of the chancellor; and, as appears by the following letter, not only saw reason to suspect duplicity himself, but took care that Mr. Fox and Mr. Sheridan should share in his distrust:—

"MY DEAR S.;—I was afraid to pursue the conversation on the

circumstance of the inspection committed to the chancellor, lest the reflections that arise upon it might have made too strong an impression on some of our neighbours last night. It does indeed appear to me full of mischief, and of that sort most likely to affect the apprehensions of our best friends (of lord John for instance), and to increase their reluctance to take any active part.

"The chancellor's object evidently is, to make his way by himself and he has managed hitherto as one very well practised in that game. His conversations, both with you and Mr. Fox, were encouraging, but at the same time checked all explanations on his part, under a pretence of delicacy towards his colleagues. When he let them go to Salthill, and contrived to dine at Windsor,* he certainly took a step that most men would have felt not very delicate in its appearance, and, unless there was some private understanding between him and them, not altogether fair; especially if you add to it the sort of conversation he held with regard to them. I cannot help thinking that the difficulties of managing the patient have been excited or improved to lead to the proposal of his inspection (without the prince being conscious of it), for by that situation he gains an easy and frequent access to him, and an opportunity of possessing the confidence of the queen. I believe this

the more from the account of the tenderness he showed at his first interview, for I am sure it is not in his character to feel any. With a little instruction from lord Hawkebury, the sort of management that was carried on by means of the princess-dowager, in the early part of the reign, may easily be practised. In short, I think he will try to find the key of the back stairs, and, with that in his pocket, take any situation that preserves his access, and enables him to hold a line between different parties. In the present moment, however, he has taken a position that puts the command of the House of Lords in his hands for * * *."

"I wish Mr. Fox and you would give these considerations what weight you think they deserve, and try if any means can be taken to remedy this mischief, if it appears in the same light to you.

"Ever yours, &c."

What were the motives that induced lord Thurlow to break off so suddenly his negotiation with the prince's party, and declare himself with such vehemence on the side of the king and Mr. Pitt, it does not appear very easy to ascertain. Possibly, from his opportunities of visiting the royal patient, he had been led to conceive sufficient hopes of recovery, to incline the balance of his speculation that way; or, perhaps, in the influence of lord Loughborough over Mr. Fox, he saw a risk of being supplanted in his views on

* On one occasion, during these manœuvres of the chancellor at Windsor, he betrayed (to the no small amusement of his colleagues) the secret of an interview which he had just had with the Prince, by coming to the Council with His Royal Highness's hat in his hand, instead of his own.

* The remainder of this sentence is effaced by damp.

† Lord Loughborough is supposed to have been the person who instilled into the mind of Mr. Fox the idea of advancing that claim of Right for the Prince, which gave Mr. Pitt, in principle as well as in fact, such an advantage over him.

the great seal. Whatever may have been the motive, it is certain that his negotiation with the whigs had been amicably carried on, till within a few hours of his delivery of that speech, from whose enthusiasm the public could little suspect how fresh from the incomplete bargain of defection was the speaker, and in the course of which

he gave vent to the well-known declaration, "that his debt of gratitude to his majesty was ample, for the many favours he had graciously conferred upon him, which when he forgot, might God forget him!"*

* "Forget you!" said Wilkes, "he'll see you d——d first."

SHERIDAN'S LOVE of BETTING.

[From Moore's *Life of Sheridan*.]

As an illustration of Mr. Sheridan's love of betting—the only sort of gambling in which he ever indulged—the following curious enumeration of some of his wagers for the year 1793 is not unamusing:—

"25th May, 1793.—Mr. Sheridan bets gen. Fitzpatrick one hundred guineas to fifty guineas, that within two years, from this date some measure is adopted in parliament which shall be (*bond fide*) considered as the adoption of a parliamentary reform."

"29th Jan., 1793.—Mr. S. bets Mr. Boothby Clopton five hundred guineas, that there is a reform in the representation of the people of England within three years from the date hereof."

"29th Jan., 1793.—Mr. S. bets Mr. Hardy one hundred guineas to fifty guineas, that Mr. W. Windham does not represent Norwich at the next general election."

"29th Jan., 1793.—Mr. S. bets gen. Fitzpatrick fifty guineas, that a corps of British troops are sent to Holland within two months of the date hereof."

"18th March, 1793.—Mr. S. bets lord Titchfield two hundred guineas, that the D. of Portland is at the head of an administration on

or before the 18th of March, 1796: Mr. Fox to decide whether any place the duke may then fill shall *bond fide* come within the meaning of this bet."

"25th March, 1793.—Mr. S. bets Mr. Hardy one hundred guineas, that the three per cent. consols are as high this day twelve-month as at the date hereof."

"Mr. S. bets gen. Tarleton one hundred guineas to fifty guineas, that Mr. Pitt is first lord of the Treasury on the 28th of May, 1795.—Mr. S. bets Mr. St. A. St. John fifteen guineas to five guineas, ditto.—Mr. S. bets lord Sef-ton one hundred and forty guineas to forty guineas, ditto."

"18th March, 1793.—Lord Titchfield bets Mr. S. twenty-five guineas to fifty guineas, that Mr. W. Windham represents Norwich at the next general election."

"19th March, 1793.—Lord Titchfield and lord W. Russel bet Mr. S. three hundred guineas to two hundred guineas that Mr. Pitt is first lord of the Treasury on the 19th of March, 1795."

As a sort of moral supplement to this strange list, we subjoin a letter, connected evidently with one of the above speculations:—

"SIR ;—I am very sorry that I

have been so circumstanced as to have been obliged to disappoint you respecting the payment of the five hundred guineas: when I gave the draughts on lord * * I had every reason to be assured he would accept them, as * * had also. I enclose you, as you will see by his desire, the letter in which he excuses his not being able to pay me this part of a larger sum he owes me, and I cannot refuse him any time he requires, however inconvenient to me. I also inclose you two draughts accepted by a gentleman from whom the money will be due to me, and on whose punctuality I can rely. I extremely regret that I cannot at this juncture command the money.

"At the same time that I regret your being put to any inconvenience by this delay, I cannot help advertg to the circumstance which perhaps misled me into the expectation that you would not unwillingly allow me any reasonable time I might want for the payment of this bet. The circumstance I mean, however discreditable the plea, is the total inebriety of some of the party, particularly myself, when I made this preposterous bet. I doubt not you will remember having yourself observed on this circumstance to a common friend the next day, with an intimation that you should not object to being off; and for my part, when I was informed that I had made such a bet and for such a sum,—the first, such folly on the face of it on my part, and the latter so out of my practice,—I certainly should have proposed the cancelling it, but that,

from the intimation imparted to me, I hoped the proposition might come from you.

"I hope I need not for a moment beg you not to imagine that I am now alluding to these circumstances as the slightest invalidation of your due. So much the contrary, that I most perfectly admit that from your not having heard any thing further from me on the subject, and especially after I might have heard that if I desired it the bet might be off, you had every reason to conclude that I was satisfied with the wager, and whether made in wine or not, was desirous of abiding by it. And this was further confirmed by my receiving soon after from you 100*l.* on another bet won by me.

"Having, I think, put this point very fairly, I again repeat that my only motive for alluding to the matter was, as some explanation of my seeming dilatoriness, which certainly did in part arise from always conceiving that, whenever I should state what was my real wish the day after the bet was made, you would be the more disposed to allow a little time;—the same statement admitting, as it must, the bet to be as clearly and as fairly won as possible; in short, as if I had insisted on it myself the next morning.

"I have said more, perhaps, on the subject than can be necessary; but I should regret to appear negligent to an application for a just claim. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

"R. B. SHERIDAN.

"Hertford St., Feb. 26."

ANECDOTES of the LIFE of CANOVA up to the Time of his Residence at ROME.

[Abridged from "*Memoirs of Antonio Canova*," &c. by J. S. Memes, A. M.]

AMONG the former dependencies of Venice is the obscure village of Possagno, situate amid the recesses of the hills of Asolano, which form the last undulations of the Venetian Alps, as they subside in the plains of Treviso. In Possagno, on the morning of the 1st of November 1757, was born Antonio Canova. The mud-walled cabins of an alpine village witnessed, during the first twelve years of existence, the dawnings of that mind whose productions now constitute the most precious treasures of the noblest palaces.

Pietro,* the father of Antonio, followed the occupation of a stone-cutter; while his mother was in nowise distinguished from the simple females of her native hamlet. Of these humble parents, Canova was the only child.

At the period of his son's birth, Pietro still resided under the paternal roof, and continued without a separate establishment till 1760, when he died at an early age. He appears to have been a man of melancholy habits, and of a weakly constitution; not remarkable for talents of any kind, and in this respect greatly inferior to his father Pasino; with whom, either as assistant, or in partnership, he had always continued to work.†

A few months after the demise of her former husband, the mother

* In some biographical sketches published many years ago in the Italian Journals, he is improperly named Francisco, an error which has been copied into the still more erroneous accounts of travellers.

† The family of Canova is said to have furnished stone-cutters to the village of Possagno for several ages.

of Antonio entered again into a state of wedlock, and settled in the neighbouring village of Crespano. The name of her new spouse was Sartori; but of what condition or occupation does not clearly appear. The only offspring of these second nuptials was a son, who still survives, the Abbot Giovanni Battista Sartori Canova. This brother was the object of Canova's tenderest attachment, whom he patronized and supported in early life, and constituted his heir at death; confiding to him the completion of several designs in which he was then engaged.*

When his mother removed to Crespano, on the occasion of her second marriage, Canova, then about three years old, remained at Possagno under the protection of his grandfather, Pasino. Thus, at an age when he could scarce yet lisp their names, was he deprived of both parents.† This loss, generally irreparable, was most amply supplied by the tender care of Caterina Ceccato, his paternal grandmother. She nursed his delicate frame with the kindest assiduity; watched his progress with the most affectionate solicitude; and directed his childish acquirements in the

* Il fratello d. Gio. Battista Sartori Canova, crede universale ed esecutore delle mie disposizioni è costituito nel diritto e nella libert  di fare quelle eccezioni, o alterazioni alle mie testamentarie disposizioni, &c.—"My brother, John Baptist Sartori Canova, sole heir and executor of my dispositions, is invested with the power and liberty of making these exceptions and alterations in my testamentary dispositions," &c. Extract from Canova's Will—Introduction.

† "Quasi ancor balbettante," says Canova, in one of his letters.

best manner her own limited information permitted. The good old matron lived to see the object of her early care prove worthy of it: and Canova, than whom no one ever more warmly cherished the genial influence of every social, every benevolent feeling, enjoyed one of the best and purest of pleasures,—that of repaying former benefits. After the death of his grandfather, as soon as he could afford her an asylum such as age required, and gratitude would wish to offer, he brought the kind Caterina to reside with him at Rome; and his friends still remember, that to make the evening of her life decline in peace was a care ever nearest his heart.

Pasino Canova, the grandfather of our artist, was distinguished by a character of facetiousness and of good nature, that rendered him extremely popular amongst his equals, over whom he exercised a species of ascendancy; while the more valuable qualities of skill and diligence in his occupation, recommended him to the employment, and even to the regard of his superiors. His acquirements, considering the situation in which he had always been placed, and the slender means of attainment he had enjoyed, seem to have been far from despicable. He possessed some knowledge of architecture; designed with neatness and facility—and shewed considerable taste in the execution of ornamental works in stucco, and sometimes in marble. His performances in the latter material, are still to be seen in the altars and chapels of several churches in the adjacent villages. Some of these are likewise incrust-ed with the more rare and valuable species of stone. He is said also to have executed relieves, and even

statues in marble with passable skill.

Canova suffered under all the privations inflicted by poverty: but the very narrowness of his circumstances produced the melancholy advantage of his being, from childhood, trained to an occupation at least remotely connected with sculpture. In the little Antonio, his grandfather contemplated, not without pride, the support of the name, and his own destined assistant and successor. The old man regarded his profession with fond partiality, and resolved that no care should be wanting to render his grandson accomplished in the knowledge which he himself possessed. Whatever of decided inclination, could at so early an age have developed itself in the mind of the future sculptor, the taste and the acquirements of his grandfather thus sufficed in the first instance to cherish—a most important object in the formation of what is termed genius—and for some years, might direct. Almost from the moment that Tonin's* hand could hold a pencil, this affectionate instructor began to initiate him in the principles of drawing,—justly regarding this as the best means of acquiring proficiency in other branches. Considerably later, but still at a very tender age, he commenced executing models in clay; and the little round of his infantine attainments may be considered as complete, when he had learned to fashion the larger fragments of marble cuttings into ornaments of various kinds. These productions of early ingenuity represented inanimate objects only; and he had reached a much later

* Tonin is the provincial diminution for Antonio, and very commonly employed in the Venetian States.

period of life before attempting the imitation of the human figure, in any more refractory material than the soft substances used in modelling. Of these his primitive labours in sculpture, two small shrines of Carrara marble, of which, one is likewise inlaid with coloured stones, both executed in Canova's ninth year, yet remain in the villa of his first patron.*

Thus were passed the years of childhood, in occupations that might be termed studies, when compared with the manner in which this season of life is usually spent;—studies tending to the formation of decided aims and tastes, if they did not terminate in actual acquirement. The moral influences of this judicious training were accordingly soon apparent. Attention was never the effect of compulsion, or of confinement to certain pursuits, but seemed to others, as to the individual himself, the result of natural inclination; and a casual or superficial observer would have pronounced, that Canova was formed by nature with dispositions for that art, in which he afterwards excelled. The society, or the sports of the other villagers possessed no attractions; and the “sullen Tonin,” for so was he styled by the petulant levity of his youthful compeers, was constantly to be found, either in his grandfather's workshop, or hanging at the side, listening to the instructions, and coming the legendary lore of his grandmother. Sorely to the annoyance of the

good old lady, the evidences of her grandson's attachment were generally but too visible in the marks of tiny hands, impressed in modelling clay, which her side drapery usually disclosed. Her tales and ballads, indeed, presented an allurements that frequently drew her young charge from his favourite employment, and seemed for a time to hold with these, over his enthusiastic and ardent mind, divided away. Even in after life this taste survived. His friends yet recollect the pleasure he would often express on hearing similar compositions; and the animation with which he would occasionally recite, in the rich and expressive dialect of his native province, from the stores his infant memory had thus collected.

As young Canova continued to advance in years and improvement, the workshop ceased to become merely his play-ground, and its occupations the amusements of his voluntary application. It was necessary to think early and more seriously of that profession, by which he was to earn his future livelihood. Accordingly, soon after the completion of his ninth year, Antonio appears to have been employed constantly under his grandfather; regularly assisting in those labours for which his strength and capacity were fitted. During the intervals, when not thus engaged, his favourite pursuits of drawing and modelling were resumed with increased ardour, and it may be presumed with corresponding success. This, his early proficiency in drawing, at least, would indicate; in other respects his attainments could be only very remotely connected with future and more elevated studies. In this situation he remained for about three years, destined, in all

* “Tabernacoli piccioli” are the words used by Falier the Younger, who adds, “coi quali giocolammo insieme nei diletti dell'innocenza,”—with which we amused ourselves in the delights of innocence,—viz. young Canova and himself.

seeming probability, to bury his talents in a humble and laborious occupation, and confined to the obscure precincts of his native village. But the favourable crisis, which was to call him from seclusion, and to place within his reach instruction and acquisitions to which he never could otherwise have aspired, was now near at hand.

The country round Possagno presents considerable beauty of natural scenery, and lying near the Alps, enjoys during the heats of summer refreshing breezes from the mountains. These advantages render this a desirable situation whence to retire from the confinement and bustle of a city. At the period of which we now speak, there were accordingly in this vicinity several villas of the Venetian nobility, in which their opulent proprietors were then accustomed to reside during some months of each season. In the repairs, or minor embellishments of these retreats, Pasino Canova, recommended by his superior ingenuity, which precluded the necessity of sending artists from the capital, was frequently employed. On these occasions he was now generally accompanied by his youthful assistant.

Among the residences in which they were thus most commonly engaged, and at no great distance from the village of Possagno, is the villa d'Asolo, contiguous to the little town of the same name, and belonging to the patrician family of Falier, or Faleri, of Venice. Signor Giovanni Falier, the proprietor, and head of the family, entertained a particular regard for the grandfather of our artist, the effect of long acquaintance, and of the old man's good qualities. No

season passed without several visits from Pasino; and he was often invited to spend a few days at the villa, even when the assistance of his skill was not required.

By this means young Canova was first introduced to the senator Falier, who afterwards became his most zealous patron; by the whole family, likewise, he was soon recognised as a universal favourite. Between him and Giuseppe Falier, the younger son, in particular, who were both at the happy age yet unconscious of the artificial distinctions of rank, a friendship then commenced, which terminated only with the life of the former. Few indeed could at this time know the amiable and unassuming boy, without feeling an affection for him. His light and graceful figure; his finely formed and expressive countenance, beaming at once with sensibility and fire, interested at first sight; while the unaffected simplicity of his address—the modest diffidence, but not awkward timidity of his manner—his goodness of heart, and ingenuous disposition, could not fail to improve these favourable impressions.

The friendly regard he had long entertained for old Pasino, joined to the interest which the boy himself had excited, while a convenient opportunity presented of placing him in the way of receiving better instruction, induced the signor Falier to receive Canova at this period under his immediate protection. He thought there appeared in the youthful artist talents that promised much. A little encouragement and more extensive tuition would elicit these, or, at least, render him better qualified to succeed in his present occupation.

Such were the circumstances which introduced Canova to his

earliest patron. It has indeed been asserted by an Italian writer, and from him copied by various others, that a mere accident was the occasion of this interesting connection. At a festival, it is said, which was celebrated in the villa Falier, and attended by a numerous assembly of Venetian nobility, the domestics had neglected to provide an ornament for the dessert, without discovering the omission, till the moment it was required to be supplied. Fearing lest they should on this account incur their master's displeasure, and being in the greatest terror, they applied to Pasino, who then happened to be engaged at work in the house, accompanied by his grandson. The old man's invention could suggest no remedy;—his youthful associate, seeing the necessity of the case, desired some butter to be provided; and from this material presently carved a lion, with such skill and effect, that, on being presented at table, it excited the attention and received the applause of all present. So singular an ornament naturally produced inquiry. The servants were questioned;—the whole was disclosed, and Tonin Canova declared to be the contriver. Tonin was immediately called for; and blushing,—half reluctant, apprehensive of having done something amiss, was ushered into the brilliant assembly—when, to his great relief, instead of rebuke, he received praises and caresses from the whole company. From this circumstance, it is stated, his talents for sculpture were first discovered by the senator Falier, who from thenceforth resolved to encourage them by patronizing their possessor.*

The anecdote may very possibly be true; nay, there are many reasons for crediting its veracity: but certainly the circumstance which it records was not, either the occasion of Canova's first introduction to the family of Falier, or the cause of the subsequent patronage which he experienced. The connection was not in truth the result of a fortuitous occurrence,—nor founded on a momentary feeling, but proceeded from previous and long-established intercourse.

Some months previous to Antonio's completion of his twelfth year, Giuseppe Bernardi, surnamed Toretto, a Venetian sculptor, had settled at the villa di Pagnano, a short distance from Asolo. Bernardi had studied sculpture under his uncle Giuseppe Toretto, distinguished by the appellation of the Elder, by whom he had been adopted, and whose name, in consequence, he had assumed. This artist was considered as one of the most skilful then in Venice, and had fixed his temporary residence at Pagnano, in order to finish on the spot various works of embellishment, in the prosecution of which he was then engaged. Bernardi, or, as he is more generally called, Toretto, had formerly executed several statues, as ornaments for the villa d'Asolo, in the grounds of which these works, along with others of his different cotemporaries, are still to be seen. On this ac-

quarto. A work of no great merit, but which nevertheless has, on this occasion, been very generally followed. In his admirable "Catalogo Ragionato" of Books on the Works of Art, Cicognara designates this "due more in uno," with no other remark. Falier expressly says, "Non si allega la storiella del Leoncino di burro, asserita dal P. Federici nelle sue 'Memorie Trivigiane,' perche, se anche vera, essa non fu certo il motivo dell'interesse presone da mio Padre."

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* "Memorie Trivigiane sulle opere di disegno, del Padre Federici," 2 tom. VOL. LXVII.

count, Falier was not only well acquainted with his merits as a sculptor, but was in turn regarded by the artist as a friend and patron. The present, therefore, appeared a most favourable opportunity for placing his interesting *protégé* in a situation to acquire the best instruction in the profession, while his tender age would still enjoy the superintending care of relatives and friends. Induced by these considerations, the benevolent senator not only settled Canova under the tuition of Toretto, but also recommended him to this new master with the same anxiety as if he had been his own son. Nor was Toretto inattentive to his charge, but seems to have paid every attention to a pupil, whom he quickly discovered to possess no ordinary talents, and whose gentle manners, united to a docile disposition, soon gained his affection and esteem.

During nearly two succeeding years that were passed at Pagnano, Canova, ever assiduous in the pursuit of improvement, exhibited the same unceasing industry which distinguished his future life. Many drawings and models, the fruits of this application, are still preserved in the Falier family, as also in the collections of various individuals in Venice and elsewhere. Among those possessed by the former are two drawings in chalk, representing one a Venus, and the other a Bacchus, both executed only a few days after their author had been placed with Toretto, and valued, therefore, as shewing the degree of perfection which, under his grandfather, he had been able to attain. These, considered as the performances of a boy not exceeding twelve years of age, from the boldness of style, and correctness of outline, are said to discover very

considerable progress in this department. Indeed, there is reason to believe, that the only valuable acquisition which resulted from old Pasino's instructions, consisted in a ready use of the pencil, as, during their continuance, the really useful studies of his grandson had been confined chiefly to drawing. It does not appear whether those in question were taken from casts, or from other drawings of the figures which they represent; but they are stated to have been executed in surprisingly short intervals of study, snatched from more laborious and less grateful employment.

The works, however, which during this period afforded the greatest pleasure to the friends of young Antonio, and which excited the utmost surprise in his master, were the models, in clay, of two Angels, executed during a short absence of Toretto, and without assistance from any similar figures. These, therefore, are the first really original labours of Canova's hand. Being finished in secrecy and in haste, they were then placed in a conspicuous situation in the workshop, against the expected return of his master. The hopes and fears with which his instructor's looks were watched may easily be imagined. When at length the anxiously longed-for crisis arrived; and Toretto's eye rested on these new creations of his trembling pupil; he is said to have remained in astonishment, exclaiming, "*Ecco un lavor veramente maraviglioso.*" He could scarcely be persuaded that a work so perfect had been executed by the boy, who, all former apprehensions now dissipated, stood smiling before him, and enjoying his surprise.*

* From these models, Pasino executed his best work, the two Angels in

Soon after this occurrence, that is, in the second year of his present engagement, and the fourteenth of his age, Canova appears to have made his first essay in the representation of the human form in marble. It would seem, however, that this circumstance marks only a higher and more difficult species of amusement, rather than an advanced gradation in regular study. His first efforts in this department were, in fact, the employment merely of such hours as were not engaged in the more mechanical labours of his profession. These performances were reserved as presents for his friends, and were neither countenanced by the orders, nor assisted by the directions of his master; while from the diminutive size of those that remain, such labours could but little aid his progress in sculpture.*

The years passed at Pagnano were often recalled by Canova, even in the height of reputation, as forming, in many respects, one of the happiest periods of his life. The kindly feelings of his generous nature were soothed and cherished by uninterrupted intercourse with those he loved. He was surrounded by his friends, almost in the bosom of his own family, and engaged in studies most congenial to his mind; while, at the same time, he saw his progress prove a constant source of pleasure to those who then composed all he knew of the world, and whom alone he could desire to please. During the winter, when the family of his patron returned from their villa at Asolo to Venice, he still enjoyed the com-

pany of his friend, young Falier, who, for the purposes of education, remained with a clergyman resident in the vicinity. With a companion whom he so much loved, and in visiting his grandmother and the good old Pasino, were spent every holiday, and every interval not devoted to study.

Even at this early age, his mind appears to have been endowed, or rather oppressed by feelings, which seemed to require a peculiar language for their expression—feelings which he could neither comprehend nor subdue; which were constantly urging him forward to some imaginary goal of superiority,—to some undefined exertion, the origin or object of which he could not even to himself either develop or explain. “He often felt,” to borrow his own simple but expressive words, “as if he could have started on foot with a velocity to outstrip the wind, but without knowing whither to direct his steps; and when activity could no longer be supported, he would have desired to lie down and die.” He would often gaze on the evening clouds, and on the mountains, from behind which their floating masses seemed to advance, as if he wished to mingle with their gilded forms,—to range unconfined the azure outline of the distant Alps,—or to penetrate the dim futurity beyond. At other times he would hurry to his drawings—or models—or last performance, examine the objects again and again, then leave the place in seeming disappointment, and like one apparently in search of something which had not been found.

Under Toretto, the advances of Canova, especially during his fourteenth year, were, in many respects, considerable. Notwithstand-

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victoria dura, which ornament the high altar at Monfumo.

* Two of these statues, about a foot high, and in alabaster of Florence, are still in the villa Falier.

ing the kindness of his master, however, a very great proportion of time must of necessity have been devoted to occupations of slight tendency to promote advancement in the nobler walks of art. His age—the views in the first instance proposed of his merely attaining superior skill and dexterity in the subordinate parts, joined to the slender experience antecedently acquired, occasioned his being employed much more frequently in the capacity of a mechanical assistant, than in the more elevated pursuits requisite to the student of a liberal art. The studies more immediately tending to form the artist, were thus confined chiefly to hours of necessary relaxation from manual labour. In the mean time, his powers were unfolding themselves more rapidly, accompanied with higher ideas of excellence than his previous knowledge or present situation yielded the means either of exercising or of gratifying. In the consequent state of impatience and anxiety, implied by his words and feelings, application was unceasing, from that “enthusiastic desire to excel,” so justly regarded by Reynolds as “the first thing required to excel.”* This desire of excellence, however, was indefinite, and therefore obviously independent of any original attachment to a particular mode in its attainment. This enthusiasm was nothing more than the same generous ambition, which fires every superior mind; and so far from indicating the influence of any natural inclination or exclusive capacity for sculpture, that it excited only undecided hopes and wishes beyond the prospect of success in the art. In such cases, when

the mind is irresolute whether to continue or to abandon its efforts, former habitudes of thought or of action finally prevail; and the acquired habits and tastes of early education assume the semblance and produce the effects of what is termed genius or natural disposition. After these paroxysms of fruitless despondency, or of causeless exultation, Canova returned to his drawings—to his models—found them imperfect—still they afforded the only exercise in which the ebullitions of emotion could be calmed; and both education and circumstances had rendered superiority in art the sole means of attaining that eminence which he courted.

The engagements which hitherto had detained him at Pagnano being now finished, Toretto, after an absence of nearly three years, determined on re-establishing his residence in Venice. Here he died a few months after his return, worn out rather by infirmities than by age. This, in some measure, may be regarded as an unfortunate event for his youthful pupil, who, there is reason to believe, would otherwise have found a future settlement in the capital, less a matter of obligation, if not of difficulty. At least, he would have enjoyed the advantage of prosecuting his studies on the same principles as they had been commenced; in which respect a change was by no means desirable, as in the then state of Venetian art, notwithstanding the deficiencies of his master, it could not have been for the better. Toretto had always expressed to his patron great commendation of Antonio's talents and docility; and latterly, had frequently urged the necessity of better instruction than could now

* See “Discourse XIV., on the Character of Gainsborough,” &c.

be obtained in the obscure place of his nativity. As the best proof of his own esteem, he had previously declared him his son by adoption, with permission to bear his name; a privilege which was never assumed, and farther than as a pleasing mark of approbation, productive of no subsequent advantage. Canova, however, through life continued to respect the memory, and even seems to have admired the talents of this his early and indulgent master.

Of this affectionate remembrance, an instance occurred a short time before the lamented death of this truly great artist. Being at Asolo, on a visit to the friend of his youth the younger son of his first patron, a walk one morning was proposed through the grounds of the villa Falier where they then were. On coming to one of those statues, which, more than half a century before, had been executed by his old master Toretto, he expressed an earnest desire to examine them all, one by one. In the observation of each he passed some time, apparently with great delight; and in commendation had always something pleasing to remark to the friends by whom he was accompanied. Arriving at the last, he concluded by saying, "*Eppure han del merito!*—*Veda, veda come hanno una certa grazietta che le rende intercessanti.*"—"Indeed, indeed, they all possess merit: observe,—see how every one has a certain gracefulness, that renders it interesting." "But," adds the relator of the anecdote, "*ma chi v'ha che abbia mai inteso il Canova dir male di che che sia?*"* A bold question,

doubtless, yet one which might be demanded with perfect confidence, and without fear of provoking a reply, injurious either to the acknowledged candour, or the universal benevolence of that amiable man.

It would appear, that in patronising the early studies of Canova, the original intention of Falier was, not to extend this assistance beyond what might simply qualify him for continuing, under superior advantages, the business of his grandfather. With this design, he had been recommended to the care of Toretto, in the hope, that during the temporary residence of the latter in these parts, the youth might become,—not an accomplished artist, but an expert workman. On the return of the master to Venice, therefore, the aspiring pupil found himself, after an absence of nearly two years, once more on the point of being established in the workshop of Pasino, —a second time, and to all appearance for ever, condemned to irksome toil, and to the obscurity of his native village.

At this period, those to whom alone he was known, had removed for a time from Asolo; his old master, who at least would have employed him, was dead; and had the elder Falier adhered to his first resolution, Antonio, at his present age, destitute of friends, with slender knowledge, and great diffidence of natural disposition, would hardly have essayed an effort, and, in all probability, would not have achieved a successful attempt to leave the solitudes of Possagno.

The transport, then, with which Canova prepared in consequence of an invitation from his benevolent patron, to repair to Venice, may easily be imagined. His own

* But who is there that ever heard Canova speak ill of any one whomsoever? Falier.

affection for the youth had no doubt strongly inclined the senator Falier to adopt a resolution, apparently at variance with his first intentions in this respect. Antonio likewise possessed a zealous advocate in the elder son of that nobleman; with whom, from disparity of age, he had not indeed formed that intimate and familiar friendship which united him to the younger; but in all his studies the former had ever been warmly interested, and by his superior influence with the father, was on the present occasion, of the most essential service.* The general testimony of Toretto, also, and the considerations he had more recently urged, subsequently to his return from Pagnano, encouraged these generous friends, by the assurance that the talents of the youthful artist merited, and would repay their patronage.

In Venice, whither he had thus been invited at fifteen years of age, the reception which Canova experienced from his patron was most kind and hospitable. The Falier palace he was desired to consider as his home; and every considerable expense of education or of maintenance, was to be supplied by the liberality of its gene-

rous owner. But the incipient effects of that disinterestedness and love of independence, which through life so strongly marked the character and actions of Canova, would not, even at that early age, permit, since it might be avoided, this entire dependency on the bounty of others. He now considered himself, though far from adequately versed in the mechanical departments of his profession to pursue with every advantage its higher studies—yet sufficiently so, to entitle his exertions to some recompense in labouring for another. Hence, with a view at once to improvement in the practice of his art; and to supply, at least in part, from the resources of present attainment, the requisites of future and more advanced acquirement, he resolved to devote a portion of time to working for some eminent master. With this intention, immediately on his arrival, he engaged for a very slender consideration, to work during the latter half of each day, under Giuseppe Ferrari the grand nephew of his former master, and from that circumstance surnamed also Toretto.

It has been generally supposed that during his first residence in Venice, Canova's education was in every respect eleemosynary, and his maintenance the gratuity of his patron's generosity. This however is a mistake. It is evident, that young and inexperienced as Antonio then was, his own exertions did in part minister to his necessities, even on his first coming to Venice; and that Toretto, instead of receiving money for instructing him, paid a certain recompense for his services; a circumstance which still farther appears, from his having executed at

* This was Giambattista Falier, to whom is dedicated the print of the beautiful statue of "John the Baptist in infancy," published at Rome in 1817, and engraved by Consorti. But this was not the only mark of grateful respect paid by Canova to this early friend. "Non ho lettera," says the younger Falier, "del Canova ove non ricordi anche per il mio maggior fratello, la sua gratitudine." "I have not a letter of Canova's in which he does not mention his gratitude to my elder brother." A grateful sense of past favours was one of the many aimable traits of Canova's character an obligation once conferred was never forgotten.

least two pieces by commission, during the period of his connection with the latter.

Under the direction of this his last master, Canova remained not quite a year. As the moiety only of his time was thus occupied, the whole space, during which he continued to receive instructions from others, exclusive of that passed with his grandfather, scarcely exceeded two years. An education in what relates purely to the modes of mechanical operation, thus almost entirely the result of self-instruction, which, without contrasting any vicious methods or affected singularities, conducted uniformly to superiority in this respect, is rare even in the sister art of painting, but especially so in his own profession. In the latter, those processes which require a master's aid, and which can really be transmitted from one man to another, being both more numerous as well as more tedious, seem to require longer pupilage and more copious tuition.

In many of the accounts of Canova's youth which have appeared, the grossest mistakes have been committed in the number, the order, and even in the names of his masters. These errors have arisen in part from confounding the several artists who have been distinguished by the surname of Toretto. There have flourished in Venice, at different periods, four individual sculptors, distinguished by this appellation.

1. The first whose name this really was, for of the others it was so merely by adoption, was Giuseppe Toretto, surnamed *Il Vecchio* or the Old. He appears never to have wrought out of Venice, where his principal works are to be seen in the churches of the Jesuits, the Scalzi, and in several of the colossal

statues on the façade of St. Eustachio, or, as it is called in the Venetian dialect, St. Staë; the Crucifix on the high altar of which is considered his masterpiece.* This artist died about 1760, while Canova was yet in the first years of infancy. Those writers are of course in error who state this to have been his first master.

2. Giuseppe Bernardi,† the nephew and scholar of the preceding, was, in consequence of these circumstances, the second who bore the name of Toretto. As an artist he is most to be esteemed for his relievos. Of the well-known series in the church of San Giovanni e Paol, two of the best—the Presentation, and the Marriage of the Virgin, are by him; as also the statues of the Evangelists, of the Doctors, and the eight relievos representing the principal events in the life of San Filippo, in the church of La Fava. A great part of his works, however, are to be met with out of Venice, about Udine, Treviso, and Bassano. The performances of this sculptor exhibit a facility of mechanical practice, and a careful neatness of finish, which seem very capable of being improved into that boldness and freedom of execution—that exquisite delicacy of touch, so conspicuous in the works of his celebrated pupil. But his affected and undignified attitudes—his figures buried in drapery—the simpering, unmeaning expression of his heads—his relievos encumbered with attempts at perspective representations—in short, works displaying the universal and characteristic defects of the age, show, in a most

* Venezia Illustrata, tom. i.

† By some he is erroneously called Domenico.

striking manner, how much was to be done—and which by Canova has been so happily accomplished, before sculpture could recover the dignity and simplicity of its purer and happier periods.

3 and 4. Two living artists, brothers, Giuseppe and Giovanni Ferrari, from being related to the above, surnamed likewise Toretto, dispute the honour of having been the last of Canova's masters. The younger Falier, whose authority is certainly of much importance, says the latter is the artist under whom his friend was placed on first coming to Venice. This opinion, however, is opposed by collateral circumstances. The chief works of Giovanni are the statues of St. Peter and St. Jeremiah, in the church of the latter; but neither these, nor any other of his performances, are pointed out as those of Canova's master. On the contrary, the Tomb of Admiral Emo, in the church of San Martino, is shown to every one as the work of that great artist's instructor, and for that reason only. This is known, from historical archives in the Sacristy, to have been executed by Giuseppe Ferrari. A more direct and conclusive proof may be deduced from a statue of Psyche, with a moveable drapery of marble, which is now in the palace of the Savorgnan family at Venice, and which was executed by Giuseppe Ferrari, partly in imitation of Canova's first production on the same subject. The accurate and eloquent historian of modern sculpture distinctly states, that this statue was the work of one under whom Canova studied, but, respecting the feelings of the artist, forbears a direct mention of his name.

In the preceding statement,

therefore, notwithstanding the authority of Falier, who appears, in this instance, to have mistaken one name for another, or not to have been aware of the existence of two individuals bearing the same appellation, and practising the same profession; Giuseppe Ferrari Toretto, and not Giovanni, is assigned as the second and last master of Canova. The works of this artist are distinguished by an extreme minuteness of finish, but his manner is dry and hard, with all the defects of the time. In the course of life he had either been unfortunate or imprudent, and at the time of Canova's death was, it is said, supported by a pension which he enjoyed from the almost universal benevolence of the latter.

From his first arrival in Venice, Canova continued to observe an exact distribution of his time; to each division of which its proper employment was assigned. The mornings were devoted to the studies of the academy, or to those of the Farsetti gallery; and the latter part of every day was passed in the less intellectual, but equally necessary labours of the workshop. A portion of the evening appears to have also been allotted to improving, or rather, in many instances, to commencing those branches of general education which the habitudes of life have rendered indispensable; in several of which, as may readily be imagined, he had hitherto made but very gradual advancement.

The Academy of Fine Arts, although far inferior to what it has since become, partly from the beneficence of the very individual of whose studies there we now speak, contained at this time some good casts from the antique, and a still greater number from such

modern productions as were then esteemed proper models. In drawing, and in modelling from these, as likewise more especially in painting, the students were directed by professors of some eminence. To all of these masters the talents or docility of Canova soon recommended him. Mingardi, in particular, the professor of painting, and an artist of considerable reputation, conceived a great affection for the youth, receiving him under his special care and protection. Public teachers have rarely an opportunity of appreciating any other capabilities in their pupils, save those displayed by their performances in the same arts which they themselves profess. Where it is known, then, that no previous or peculiar claims to regard existed, we can reasonably suppose this feeling to be excited only by the superiority of its object in such exercises. From the attachment of Mingardi to Canova, therefore, it may be permitted to conclude, that in painting, actual progress, or promise of future excellence, rendered the latter, in the opinion of his instructor, more deserving of notice than his compeers. The circumstance is at least of influence to shake the credit of a statement, extensively circulated in our own and also in foreign countries, that, in the sister art, the attempts of Canova totally miscarried—an assertion which has been made sufficiently at hazard.

The gallery of the palace which then belonged to the family Farsetti divided with the academy the attentions of Canova. This institution, the effect of private munificence, was gratuitously open to youth studious of the fine arts, where, without expense, they were supplied with every requisite for

study, and where at this time they could likewise profit by the instructions of an able director.* So constant was his attendance, and so great his assiduity here, that the attention of the noble owner was attracted; and from thence the young artist received the earliest commission which he himself has recorded, and which is universally believed to have produced the first performance not intended merely as an exercise, or for which money was paid. On the balustrade of the grand stair which then conducted to the gallery, are still to be seen, sculptured in white marble, though somewhat injured, two baskets filled with different fruits and flowers. These are the works in question—the earliest public labours of Canova's hand.†

In these juvenile productions, the objects are represented of the natural size; but it is not always easy to ascertain what fruit or what flower the artist had intended to imitate. By him who impartially examines them, no striking marks of proficiency already acquired, or indications of future superiority, will be discovered.

* When Canova studied there, Furlani of Bologna was director of the Farsetti gallery; a man of some taste, who, though he never executed any considerable work in marble, has left several *pensieri* in stucco, both of groups and of single statues, not devoid of merit.

† This patron of Canova was the Commendatore Farsetti, eminent alike for knowledge of literature and taste in the arts. From the misfortunes of the family, the palace is now changed into the Hotel della Gran Bretagna. Of the treasures of its gallery, the works now described alone remain. The casts were transferred to the Academy of Fine Arts, which, under its present learned and enlightened president, the count Cicognara, has become one of the best establishments of the kind in Italy.

They present no excellence which a youth of fifteen, endowed with ordinary capacity, and educated with a steady view to the art, could not have attained or even surpassed. The flowers, which would have constituted the more difficult part, are very sparingly introduced to fill up interstices. If the "*opera eseguita con tutta la gentilezza*" of a panegyrist be at all admissible, the praise must be confined to the mechanical execution, and in that principally to the working of the baskets, which may perhaps exhibit some facility in the use of tools, and much patience of labour.

Thus passed in academical or in private study, and in working under Teretto, the first year of Canova's residence in Venice; about which time he left the employment of the former, and commenced his own master. An undertaking hitherto not mentioned, had at leisure hours previously occupied his attention. His patron, anxious to possess some important specimen of his abilities, or willing to incite industry by a specified task, and most probably by a stipulated reward, had prescribed a group on the subject of Orpheus and Eurydice. They were to be represented at the moment when, through fond impatience, having broken the compact with the gloomy deity, the wretched lover beholds the object of his affection a second time, and for ever torn from his arms. Such were the materials furnished to the artist, who, in all other respects, was left to the suggestions of his own taste, and the resources of unaided invention.

The model for the statue of Eurydice was now finished; and at this season the Falier family

were about to leave town for their usual summer retreat at Asolo. To this retirement Canova also removed, carrying with him every thing necessary to complete, during his residence in the country, that part of his work thus commenced. In consequence of these preparations therefore, at Asolo—in the villa Falier where it still remains, was finished towards the conclusion of his sixteenth year, the first original statue by Canova, or rather his earliest production in which the human form was imitated in any material more durable than modelling clay.* The present figure is executed in *pietra di Costanza*, a species of soft stone found near Vicenza, of a yellowish but not disagreeable tint, resembling marble discoloured by age. The statue is about the size of nature.

Eurydice is represented amid flames and smoke, in the act of leaving the infernal realms. A gigantic hand, intended to appear as if issuing from clouds and darkness which may be imagined to conceal the rest, has arrested her steps, and seizing its victim by the right arm, drags her backwards and downwards. The efforts to overcome this rude and sudden shock, have thrown the body forwards, its whole weight being supported on the left limb, which is placed as if aiding the endeavour to spring from the iron grasp; while the left arm and hand are naturally

* The only works of the same nature known to have been executed by Canova previous to this period, are two statues in alabaster, finished in his fourteenth year, while with his first master at Paganano, and presented to the younger Falier, by whom they are still preserved. They are only about a foot in height, and therefore, except as *primitivæ* of so great a name, not deserving of notice.

extended towards her husband. The form is not without dignity; and there is an unaffected simplicity of action,—a feeling of truth, which afford no obscure premises of higher refinement. Grief and despair are sufficiently well expressed in the countenance; but perhaps we ought not in this performance to expect, and should not, therefore, feel disappointed, by the absence of that nice discernment, which, in representing the effects of passion, teaches how to preserve the symmetry of youth and loveliness.

This statue, notwithstanding it is the first of his labours, is connected with a very important improvement, afterwards introduced by Canova in the method of modelling;—a circumstance which shews how early he perceived the deficiencies of the art, as then practised, and with what facility his judgment suggested the proper remedy. The model in clay of the figure of Eurydice, according to the general usage of the time, had been formed in proportions much inferior to those of the intended statue. This, however, in working from, was found so apt to lead into error, and so ill adapted for enabling an artist to judge of the final and real effect of his future work, that he then first conceived the idea of executing all models, those even of colossal figures, of exactly the same magnitude as the finished sculptures. This method, indeed, he had not an opportunity of adopting, till after his removal to Rome; but from that period it was never afterwards abandoned.*

An anecdote originating in the

occurrences of this date, although the event itself happened long after, ought not to be omitted. While employed upon his Eurydice, the young artist had been attended by a domestic of the family, whose assistance he had also occasionally required for the purposes of study, and with whom a sort of intimacy had thus been contracted. Nearly forty years afterwards, recognizing the same domestic, now aged and infirm, who entered the apartment in attendance on the company, he immediately rose from his seat, and going up to the old man, in presence of all, most cordially embraced him, recalling with delight every little incident of their early acquaintance, and suggesting many endearing recollections.

Conscious, no doubt, of higher powers than he had yet displayed, Canova is said to have been but little satisfied with their first effort. Whatever might have seemed his own sentiments, however, they had no influence on the opinion of his patron, by whom Eurydice was considered a work of great merit, and as such, likewise applauded by those to whom the statue was exhibited. In consequence of this general approbation of his friends, the young artist was declared sufficiently instructed in his profession, to present himself, without fear, on the public stage of life.

On this occasion, a vacant cell in the monastery of the Augustine Friars, attached to the church of S. Stefano, through the kindness of the monks, was gratuitously assigned for his use. Here, on the ground floor of the inner cloister,—how seldom is the word united with associations so pleasing!—in an apartment, now shewn with

* Letter from Canova to Falier, dated August 28, 1784. The subject will again fall under consideration.

reverential regard, neither spacious nor well lighted, Canova opened his first work-shop. Here, for the space of nearly four years, he continued to reside, or rather to work; although by some it has been supposed, that the same place served at once as the scene of labour by day, and of repose by night. This, however, most certainly was not the case. Canova had always an apartment in the house of his patron, whose kindness was to be repaid by such works as he might order or select, till time, assiduity, and merit, should have rendered individual patronage no longer necessary.

From this, his second arrival in Venice, to the time of his departure for Rome, Canova resided constantly in the former city. During the first three years of this period, in addition to the mere exercises of study, he was employed on the statue of Orpheus, and in executing a bust of the Doge Renier. These, at least, are the only performances which the artist subsequently acknowledged, by insertion in the catalogue of his works furnished by himself for the elegant and elaborate history of sculpture, published by his friend.*

* An autograph copy of this catalogue the author had an opportunity of transcribing at Rome, and of comparing with that printed in Cicognara's work. They agree in every particular.—Paravia mentions a statue of Hercules in his cradle strangling the serpents, which he says he remembers well, (*ricorda bensì*), among the works of Canova at Venice. This statue is mentioned neither by Federici nor Tadini, nor by Cicognara; and therefore was either not executed, or not acknowledged by Canova. If it really was by him, it must have been finished at the period of which we now speak, namely, during the first three years of his second residence.

As formerly, he was regular in attendance on the studies of the academy; and it is likewise said he was very successful in carrying off various of those prizes, which, in such establishments, are provided for the encouragement of merit, or the reward of industry.

Canova, however, early perceived, that it was not from eminence in academical exercises, or from imitation of any living master, he was to expect the attainment of future excellence, or derive his hopes of lasting renown. Like the Greek, he resolved "to begin the art where the art itself had begun," in assiduously studying, and faithfully imitating nature.

Three years had now elapsed, undistinguished by any production of art, since he had finished at Asolo the statue of Eurydice. As might be expected, therefore, increased knowledge and experience are very evident in the completing of the group; and the figure of Orpheus is not only superior to its companion, but may be compared with any performance of the artist's noviciate.

Of the Orpheus, the forms are light and elegant—the attitude is graceful yet energetic, representing him in act to rush forward, and snatch his partner once more from fate. But a sudden recollection seems to have arrested the unfinished movement. The left hand, with violent action, has dashed to earth that lyre now destined to become

—"the sole companion of his way." The right arm, raised in more subdued emotion, indicates, by its repressed action, the consciousness of despair—that human power is unavailing, and that all is lost. Rage and grief contend for mastery

n the expression of the countenance, and are perhaps too strongly indicated, consistent with beauty or moral dignity. The whole figure, however, exhibits wonderful correctness, the utmost simplicity, and the closest imitation of nature. Though wrought in soft stone, the execution has been conducted with such skill, that on the first view it may easily be mistaken for a marble statue tinted by age.

It had long been a custom at Venice, on the annual festival of the Ascension, for artists to expose to public examination in the square of St. Mark's, those performances which they had recently finished, or deemed proper for such an exhibition. Encouraged by the applause, and induced by the persuasions of his friends, Canova so far overcame his natural diffidence, as to present here this statue of Orpheus. The work was thus universally applauded; and from the exhibition of his Orpheus in 1776 is to be dated, the commencement of the success and reputation of Canova.

Almost half a century after the first commencement of the group, and when maturity of fame such as few have attained, in minds of less feeling, would have obliterated such recollections; on being created marquis of Ischia, he assumed as armorial ensigns the serpent and lyre, the mythological symbols of Orpheus and Eurydice. This was intended as a mark of grateful attachment to his first patron, and exhibits in an amiable light his reminiscences of early life. But his sentiments are best explained in his own words; and the manner in which the information is conveyed to us, is not less pleasing than the incident itself. In a

letter, dated 23rd July 1817, and addressed to his friend signor Giuseppe Falier, after endeavouring to excuse a long silence, he proceeds thus:—"But if I am negligent in writing, my heart is not so in its remembrance of you, and of your most excellent family. Do you desire a proof of this? Behold one. Know that in my armorial bearings I have adopted the emblems of Orpheus and Eurydice, in memory of these my two first statues, ordered of me by your most estimable father; from which two statues I ought to acknowledge the beginning of my own civil existence."

Being now regarded as a young artist of considerable merit, his professional employment became in proportion increased. Soon after the appearance of his Orpheus, he received from the senator Grimani an order for a copy of the same, but in dimensions smaller than those of the original. This was finished about a year after the former, and is of Carrara marble, being the first statue executed by Canova in that material. By some writers this second statue of Orpheus has been supposed to have laid the foundation of Canova's fame, as forming the subject of the exhibition already described. Many reasons, however, might be adduced for refusing credit to this statement: suffice it to state, that the best authorities agree in ascribing that honour to the first Orpheus, now in the villa Falier.

Canova's prospects thus improving, it became necessary to provide more suitable accommodation than his present work-shop afforded. Taking leave, therefore, of the kind monks of San Stefano, he removed to a more commodious and better lighted studio, in:

street or lane which bears the name of "San Maurizio." Here he continued till his final departure from his native country.

The succeeding year gave birth to a production, the most considerable yet undertaken by the artist, in a statue of Esculapius, in proportions larger than life. This work is also executed in marble, and was originally commissioned by the marchioness Spinola, at Genoa, who then resided with great splendor at Venice. From a change of circumstances, however, the lady was obliged to relinquish the contract, when the statue had now been finished. It will readily be believed, that such an occurrence was, at this period, a matter of very serious inconvenience to Canova, more especially as the performance remained long upon his hands, without finding a purchaser. At length it became the property of a signor Cromer, an advocate. At the villa of this gentleman's son the statue is still to be seen.

The subject, from its nature, admits of little variety, and is still farther circumscribed by the established modes of antiquity; but the statue exhibits beauties altogether unknown in the corrupted style of cotemporary art. The sober and dignified air, so suitable to the character—the chaste simplicity of the drapery, in which nothing forced—nothing affected, appears—and which clothes without concealing the figure—possess intrinsic merit; while they have the recommendation of novelty when compared with the productions of the same or preceding age.

Contemporaneous with the preceding work, is a group on the subject of Apollo and Daphne, in

which the figures are of the natural size, and in *pietra Vicentina*. From some cause not explained, the piece was never completed, the artist having proceeded little farther than merely to determine the forms.

The order of time has now conducted the reader to the close of Canova's twenty-second year, which introduces the most important, as well as most celebrated undertaking of his noviciate—the group of Dædalus and Icarus, in marble of Carrara. The senator, and procurator, Pisani,* for whom this was executed, a nobleman distinguished by a love for the arts, lived in habits of intimacy with the patron of our artist who thus obtained the commission. The piece was originally intended for a niche in the centre pillar between the double entrance-doors of the palace, or rather united palaces of Pisani and Barbarigo, which front the grand canal. This locality on the water is said to have suggested the subject. But such was the excellence of the finished production, that its possessor, esteeming it too valuable for an external exposure, placed it with some *chefs d'œuvres* of the sister art, in an inner gallery;† while its destined site remains still unoccupied.

In this group the figures are of the natural size, and naked, with the exception of a mantle, one corner of which is brought round the loins of Dædalus, while the rest falling behind in large masses, serves as a mutual support. They are preparing for their adventurous journey. The father is represented in

* Procurator of St. Mark's, an office of considerable dignity in the Venetian state.

† Here is the celebrated "Family of Darius," by Paul Veronese, with other excellent works.

the act of adapting to the shoulders of his son the fatal pinions, which he vainly hoped would waft him safely from Cretan bondage. Icarus as if assisting, holds in his right hand part of the materials; but seems chiefly engaged in watching the progress of the work, which he regards with all the careless unconcern of fearless youth. These different but connected actions, have thrown both into attitudes extremely natural and simple, yet admitting the fullest effects of contrast. Dædalus rests on the right lower extremity; and extending behind his son the right arm, in order to adjust the wing, which, with the left hand brought forward, he is affixing with cord, presents in front his broad and muscular frame. The body is bent gently forwards, but the head being turned towards his son, the aged countenance, deeply marked with anxious expression, is seen in profile. Icarus, on the contrary, inclined towards his father, a side view only of his slender and buoyant form is exposed. The head, indeed, being bent with a graceful inclination, and the looks directed to the right shoulder, the motion has turned the chest more in front, while it fully exhibits the sweet and placid countenance.

In the present group, the excellencies and the defects of Canova's early manner are displayed in striking lights. The former consist in simplicity of style, and in the most faithful imitation of nature—beauties essential to perfection, and for the absence of which nothing can compensate.

The characteristic failing is a want of elevation—and the desire of preserving extreme simplicity in the grouping, in the forms, and in the attitudes, has produced an

effect approaching to poverty and constraint.

The merits and reputation of Canova were now generally recognized at Venice: but in his profession, this city neither presented a field for the exercise of abilities, nor afforded the means of more extensive and refined acquirements. He therefore resolved to attempt an establishment at Rome. As affairs stood, however, this would have been a rash and hazardous enterprise, without having first secured a prospect of something certain on which to depend. Under these circumstances, his friends resolved to petition the Venetian senate for a pension, that he might thus be enabled to prosecute his studies without embarrassment, "and adorn by his merits the city of Venice."*

In this matter, though his patrons did not despair of final success, considering the munificence of the body addressed, the smallness of the sum demanded, and the deserts of the individual for whom it was solicited, considerable difficulty and delay were to be expected. It had not been the practice of the Senate to interfere in such cases; and the prevalence of future applications, from once giving a precedent, was to be apprehended. The motion was thus likely to experience opposition. Canova therefore determined to leave the affair in the hands of his supporters, and in the mean time, repairing to Rome, to trust to his talents and to fortune.

His constant and best benefactor did not desert him on this occasion. It fortunately happened that the Cavaliere Zuliani, who

* "E decorare col proprio merito la città di Venezia,"—the words of the original address.

then represented the republic at the Papal court, was the intimate friend of the senator Falier. To this nobleman, therefore, our artist was recommended in the warmest terms.

Soon after his twenty-third birth day, then, our artist for the first time beheld the shores of the Adriatic disappear, as he directed his course to the more classic banks of the Tiber. There a new æra commenced, not only in the history of the life, but in the style of art which Canova subsequently adopted; or rather, a refinement in that line of study, which, from the commencement of his independent career, he had constantly pursued.

The works executed, up to the present period, with the order of time in which they were finished, according to a list in his own handwriting, are as follow:

1772. Two baskets with fruits and flowers, in marble, for the Farsetti palace; and still there.

1773. Statue of Eurydice, in soft stone of Costosa.

1776. Statue of Orpheus in the same material. These two form one group, and are in the villa Falier at Asolo. Both natural size.

1777. Bust of the Doge Renier, now in the possession of signor Angelo Querini, of Venice.

1777. Copy of the Orpheus, in Carrara marble. Venice, Palazzo Grimani.

1778. Statue of Esculapius, in marble, larger than nature. Villa Monseliana, Venetian State.

— Apollo and Daphne, in soft stone, natural size, unfinished. Venice.

1779. Group of Dædalus and Icarus, in marble of Carrara. Pisani palace, Venice.

1780. Statue of the marquis

Poleni, in soft stone of Vicenza, larger than life. Padua.

CHRONOLOGICAL CATALOGUE, with the present Localities or Possessors of all the WORKS executed by CANOVA, from the period of his settling in Rome to the time of his death, that is, from 1780 to 1822. The dates, as affixed by himself, sometimes mark when the marbles, but most commonly shew when the models of the respective works were completed.

1781. Apollo crowning himself, —a small figure in marble. Baron Daru.

1782. Group of Theseus and the Minotaur. Count de Fries, Vienna.

1783. Statues of Piety and Meekness, in model. Studio of the Artist.

1787. Tomb of Clement XIV. The statue of the Pontiff is 13 Roman palms, and those of the Allegorical Figures 11 palms high. Rome, Church of the H. Apostles.

— Statue of a Cupid. The head was a likeness of the young prince Czartorisky. Princess Lugumirski.

1789. Statue of a Cupid, almost a copy of the preceding; —head ideal. Lord Cawdor.

— Group, in model, of Venus crowning Adonis, with Cupid bringing Flowers. Studio of the Artist.

— Psyche, —a statue in marble. Sir H. Blundell.

1790. Bassi Relievi, in model; viz. Briseis delivered to the Heralds —Socrates drinking the hemlock —Socrates taking leave of his Family —Return of Telemachus —Death of Priam.

— Third Cupid, nearly as above. Latouche, esq.

1792. Mausoleum of Clement XIII.; —height of the pontiff 19

palms; of the Genius and Religion 15; Lions also colossal. St. Peter's.

1792. Head of a Cupid. Germany, prince of Ausberg.

— Bassi Relievi, in model; viz. Procession of the Trojan Matrons—Dance of the daughters of Alcinoös—Socrates pleading before the judges—Crito closing the eyes of Socrates.

1793. Second Statue of Psyche. Royal Palace at Monaco.

— Group of Cupid and Psyche recumbent. Royal Palace of Compiegne, near Paris.

1794. Cenotaph of chevalier Angelo Emo. Arsenal of Venice.

1795. Group of Adonis and Venus, natural size. Geneva, formerly at Naples.

— Two Relievs in model, Education and Charity. Studio.

1796. Second Group of Cupid and Psyche recumbent. Prince Youssouppoff.

— Statue of a Magdalen kneeling. Marq. Sommariva, Paris.

— Hebe, statue in marble. Venice, Casa Albrizzi.

— A Cupid with wings. Prince Youssouppoff, Russia.

1797. Apollo, a small figure, modelled in 1787 as a Cupid. Marquis Sommariva.

— Bassi Relievi in model; viz. Rome writing round a Medallion—Dance of Venus with the Graces—Death of Adonis—Birth of Bacchus—Socrates saving Alcibiades at Potidea.

— Cupid and Psyche, standing. Palace of Compiegne.

— Monument in Relievo of bishop Giustianini. Padua, in the residence of the Congregazione di Carita.

1800. Cupid and Psyche, standing—second group. Purchased by the emperor of Russia.

— Basso Relievo in model, Vol. LXVII.

of the deposition from the Cross;—worked in marble by Antonio d'Este. This copy is in Venice. Col. Wadmanio.

1800. Perseus with the head of Medusa,—statue in marble, and size of the Apollo. Vatican Museum.

— Creugas and Damoxenus, or the Boxers. Vatican Museum.

— Colossal statue of Ferdinand IV. King of Naples.

— Repetition of the Perseus, for countess Tarnovosky. Poland.

1801. Repetition of the Hebe, for the empress Josephine.

— Hercules destroying his own children,—a basso relievo in model.

1802. Colossal group of Hercules and Lychas. Turlonia Palace, Rome.

1803. Colossal statue of Napoleon,—height 16 Roman palms. Duke of Wellington, a fine copy in bronze is in the Academy of Arts at Milan.

1804. Statue of Palamedes, in marble, semi-colossal. Villa Sommariva, on the lake of Como.

— Model of an intended Monument for Francesco Pesaro.

1805. Bust in marble of Pius VII., presented by the Sculptor to Buonaparte.

— Bust in marble of the Emperor of Austria. Vienna.

— Monument of the Archduchess Maria Christina. Vienna; the whole expense of this work amounted to upwards of 10,000*l.* sterling.

— Model in Relievo, for a monument to Alfieri. Studio of Sculptor.

— Statue of Madame Letizia, mother of Napoleon. Duke of Devonshire.

— Venus Victorius, recumbent statue. Palazzo Borghese, Rome.

O*

1805. Venus coming out of the Bath. Palazzo Pitti, Florence. Two repetitions of this statue, one for the king of Bavaria, another for the prince of Canino.

— Theseus combatting the Centaur, colossal group, Vienna.

— Nymph dancing. This statue was exhibited at Somerset-house in 1823, and formerly belonged to Josephine; now (it is believed) in possession of the duke of Devonshire.

1806. Sepulchral Relief of Countess D'Haro. Studio of the Sculptor.

— Sepulchral Vase, with small reliefs for the Baroness Deede. Padua.

— Sitting Statue of the Princess Leopoldina Esterhazy. Vienna.

1807. Monument of Alfieri. Church of St. Croce-Florence, erected by order of the countess of Albany.

— Bust in marble of Pius VII., presented by the Sculptor to his Holiness.

— Bust of Cardinal Fesch. Rome.

— Bust of Princess Paulina Borghese Buonaparte. Rome.

— Two Statues of Paris, in Carrara marble, one finished in 1813, now in possession of the emperor of Russia; the other completed in 1816, for the hereditary prince of Bavaria.

— Model for an Equestrian Statue of Napoleon.

— Model of a Monument to the memory of Lord Nelson.

1808. Cenotaph to the memory of Giovanin Volpato. Church of the Holy Apostles. Rome.

— Cenotaph for Count de Sousa; two originals were wrought at the same time, one of which is in Rome, the other in Portugal.

— Cenotaph to the memory of the Senator Falier. Venice.

1808. Cenotaph for Frederic, Prince of Orange. Padua.

— Hector, a statue in marble, rather larger than nature, not quite finished when the Artist died, wanting the last polish.

— Statue of the Muse Tersichore. Marq. Sommariva, Paris.

— Replica of the above, with some slight alterations. Sir Simon Clarke.

— Bust in marble of the Princess of Canino.

— Bust of Paris, for the then Ambassador of France.

1809. Repetition of the Kneeling Magdalen. Prince Eugene Beauharnois was the original possessor.

— Dancing Nymph, with cymbals. Prince Rossaunoffsky.

— Dancing Nymph, with a garland. Sig. Manzoni, of Padua.

1810. Colossal model of a Horse.

1811. Sitting Statue of Maria Louisa, with the attributes of Concord. Palace of Colonna near Parma.

— Semi-colossal Statue of Ajax, companion to the Hector, and left in the same state. Both remained in the studio of the Sculptor.

1812. Colossal Bust of the Sculptor.

— Sitting Statue of the Muse Polyhymnia, originally begun as a portrait of the Princess of Lucca (Maria Elisa) subsequently finished, in 1817, as an ideal work, and purchased by the Venetian State for the emperor of Austria. Cabinet of the empress. Vienna.

— Bust of the Princess of Lucca.

— Statue of Peace, finished in 1815 for the Russian count Romanzoff. Three successive heads of this family had negotiated grand treaties of peace.

— Bust of Murat, while King of Naples.

1812. Bust of the Queen of Naples. (Murat's)

— Cenotaphs for two members of the Millerio family. Villa Gernetto, Milan.

— Cenotaph to the memory of the Sculptor's Mother.

1814. Statue of Hebe, third repetition. Lord Cawdor.

— The Graces,—a group in marble, ordered by Josephine, subsequently completed for prince Eugene. Palace at Monaco.

— The Graces—a replica with alterations. Duke of Bedford.

— Bust of Cimarosa, the musical composer. Museum of the Capitol.

— Bust of Paris, presented to M. Quatremère de Quincy. Paris.

— Bust of Helen, presented to the countess Albrizzi. Venice.

— Bust of a Muse, presented to professor Rossini. Pisa.

— Bust of another Muse, lately belonging to the countess of Albany.

— Bust of another Muse for count Pezzoli. Bergamo.

— Bust of Replica of Paris. Hereditary prince of Bavaria.

— Bust of Peace, for lord Cawdor.

— Colossal Bust of Bossi, the painter, now on his monument at Milan.

— Colossal model for a Statue of Religion. The idea in this composition is very little different from that of the same figure in the monument of Rezzonico.

— Statue in marble of the above. Lord Brownlow.

— Cenotaph to the memory of Chev. Trento. Vicenza.

— Recumbent Nymph listening to the lyre of Love. In the possession of his Britannic Majesty.

1816. Venus and Mars, group

in marble. In the possession of his Britannic Majesty.

1816. Hebe, fourth replica. Count Guerini, Forli.

1817. Sepulchral monument for Cardinal York, with busts of the three last Stuarts, in mezzo rilievo; erected in St. Peter's by order, and at the expense of his present Majesty.

— A sitting Statue of the infant St. John the Baptist. Count Blacas.

— Four ideal Heads. England. Ordered respectively by lord Castlereagh, sir William Hamilton, sir Charles Long, and the duke of Wellington. Of these heads, two are repetitions of the Helen.

— Two Ideal Heads. In the possession of M. de Quincy and count Sommariva.

— Monument in small dimensions, with relieves of Angels supporting a medallion portrait of a Lady. Milan.

1818. Sitting Statue of Washington. New York; forwarded in 1820.

— Statue of Venus, executed in marble in 1820. This statue is quite different from that of the Palazzo Pitti, and in character approaches nearer to the Venus of the Capitol than to the Medicean. Thomas Hope, esq.

— Colossal Statue of Pius VI. kneeling. St. Peter's.

— Model of a colossal Statue of Charles III. of Naples, intended to be placed on the colossal horse modelled for Napoleon.

— Sepulchral Relievo for Sig. Manzoni of Forli.

1819. Model for a Statue of a sleeping Endymion, the statue begun, but not finished at the death of the artist.

— Statue of a recumbent Magdalen, finished among the last

works of the Sculptor. Earl of Liverpool.

1819. Model of a Statue of Dirce.

— Herma (that is, a bust with the marble cut square from the junction of the neck with the shoulders), of Corinna. Count S. di Crema.

— Herma of Tuccia, the vestal virgin. — Webb, esq.

— Herma of another Vestal Virgin.

— Herma of a Philosopher.

— Herma of Sappho, a repetition of the same as a bust.

— Bust of Laura. Duke of Devonshire.

— Bust of Beatrice. Count Cicognara, Venice.

— Bust of Eleonora d'Este (Tasso's). Count Tasio, Brescia.

— Bust of repetition of the Helen—always the same.

1820-21. Second colossal Horse, but differing from the former, intended for a statue of Ferdinand.

— Sleeping Nymph, model.

— Bust of Maria Louisa. Parma.

1822. Pietà in model—group of the dead Christ, with the Virgin Mary and Magdalen.

— Seven Relievos for the metopes of the Temple of Posagno, viz. Creation of the world—Creation of the first man—Death of Abel—Sacrifice of Abraham—the Annunciation—the Visitation—Purification of the Virgin.

These were copied in marble by seven Venetian sculptors; the models are in the Academy.

— Bust of Count Leopold Cicognara. Venice.

MANNERS, CUSTOMS, &c.

PHYSICAL FORM and CHARACTER of the SIAMESE.

[From Finlayson's *Mission to Siam and Hué.*]

THE Siamese are one of the numerous tribes which constitute that great and singular family of the human race known generally by the appellation of Mongols. If they do not possess, in the most acute degree, the peculiar features of the original, they are at least stamped with traits sufficiently just to entitle them to be considered as copies. There is, however, one general and well-marked form, common to all the tribes lying between China and Hindostan. Under this head are comprehended the inhabitants of Ava, Pegu, Siam, Cambodia, and even of Cochin-China, though those of the latter country more resemble the Chinese than the others. This distinctive character is so strongly blended with the Mongol features, that we have no hesitation in considering these nations as deriving their origin from that source. It appears to me, that to this source also we ought to refer the Malays,*

who cannot be said to possess national characters, at least of physiognomy and physical form, sufficiently distinct and obvious to entitle them to be considered as a distinct race. Where there is a difference between the Malays and the tribes mentioned, it is more to be referred to the condition of the mental faculty, than to that of bodily form; to the state of manners, habits of life, language; in short, to circumstances altogether, or in great part, produced by mind. In other respects they would appear to differ but little from the tribes

every reason to consider as of Tartar origin, is, however, quite unequivocal; and it is through this medium, it appears to me, that we ought to trace their filiation. The sea-coasts of the peninsula of Malacca, Sumatra, and a few other places in that neighbourhood, will be found to afford the best forms illustrative of the character of this tribe; as, for instance, the people called *Orang Laut*. In the better-cultivated islands, the physical form is much modified as well as the manners, by intermixture with other tribes; probably with those who preceded them in the possession of the country. Let the inhabitants of the places referred to be compared, not directly with the Chinese, but with the Siamese, Burmans, &c., and little doubt will be entertained as to the probable origin of this people.

* If we compare the Malays with the more acute forms of the Tartar race, with the Chinese on the one hand, or with the Arabs or Hindoos that frequent their islands on the other, we may be disposed to consider them as forming a different race. Their affinity with the Indo-Chinese nations, whom we have

mentioned above. Traces of a much ruder people are to be met with in the mountainous districts of these kingdoms, particularly in the peninsula of Malacca. Our knowledge of these is much too scanty to enable us to trace their filiation. Though generally asserted, there are no records to prove that they are the aboriginal inhabitants of the country, at least of any other part of it than the wilds and impenetrable forests which they continue to occupy. The woolly-headed race, and another resembling the Indian, are not uncommon. Their origin will probably ever remain uncertain.

The stature of the body would appear to be much alike in all the tribes of the Mongol race, the Chinese being perhaps a little taller, and the Malays lower than the others. In all it is below that of the Caucasian race. The average height of the Siamese, ascertained by actual measurement of a considerable number of individuals, amounts to five feet three inches.

The skin is of a lighter colour than in the generality of Asiatics to the west of the Ganges; by far the greater number being of a yellow complexion, a colour which, in the higher ranks, and particularly amongst women and children, they take pleasure in heightening by the use of a bright yellow wash or cosmetic, so that their bodies are often rendered of a golden colour. The texture of the skin is remarkably smooth, soft, and shining.

Throughout the whole race there is a strong tendency towards obesity. The nutritious fluids of the body are principally directed towards the surface, distending and overloading the cellular tissue with an inordinate quantity of fat. The muscular textures are in ge-

neral soft, lax, and flabby, rarely exhibiting that strength or development of outline which marks the finer forms of the human body. In labourers and mechanics, particularly the Chinese, the muscular parts occasionally attain considerable volume, but very rarely the hardness and elasticity developed by exercise in the European race. On a simple inspection, we are apt to form exaggerated notions respecting their muscular strength, and capacity for labour. A more close examination discovers the reality, and we find that something more than volume is necessary to constitute vigour of arm.

In point of size, the limbs are often equal to, if not larger than those of Europeans, particularly the thighs, but this magnitude of volume will be found to depend upon the cause alluded to above. The same circumstance gives to the whole body a disproportionate bulk; and hence they form what is called a squat race.

The face is remarkably broad and flat, the cheek-bones prominent, large, spreading, and gently rounded. The glabellum is flat and unusually large. The eyes are in general small. The aperture of the eye-lids, moderately linear in the Indo-Chinese nations and Malays, is acutely so in the Chinese, bending upward at its exterior termination. The lower jaw is long, and remarkably full under the zygoma, so as to give to the countenance a square appearance. The nose is rather small than flat, the alæ not being distended in any uncommon degree; in a great number of Malays, however, it is largest towards the point. The mouth is large, and the lips thick. The beard is remarkably scanty, consisting only

of a few straggling hairs. The forehead, though broad in the lateral direction, is in general narrow, the hairy scalp descending very low. The head is peculiar. The diameter from the front backwards is uncommonly short; and hence the general form is somewhat cylindrical. The occipital foramen in a great number of instances is placed so far back, that from the crown to the nape of the neck is nearly a straight line. The top of the head is often unusually flat. The hair is thick, coarse, and lank, in some shewing a disposition to curl on the forehead, but this is more peculiar to the Malays. The colour is always black.

The limbs are thick, short, and stout, and the arms rather disproportionate in length to the body.

The arms, particularly in Malays, are uncommonly long. The foot is, in general, small, but the hand is much larger than in the natives of Bengal.

The trunk is rather square, being nearly as broad at the loins as over the pectoral muscles. There is in this respect the greatest difference between them and the inhabitants of either India, who are in general remarkable for small waists. The diameter of the pelvis is particularly large, and the dimensions of the cavity would appear to be somewhat greater than in the other races.

From this account of their form, they would appear to be admirably calculated to execute and to undergo the more toilsome and laborious, but mechanical, operations which are the usual lot of the labouring classes of mankind. They have the frame, without the energy of London porters. The greater number of them are indeed more distinguished for mechanical skill;

and patience under laborious occupations, than for brightness of imagination or mental capacity. Others of them are equally remarkable for indolence and aversion to labour.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE SIAMESE.

Treatment of the Dead.—The treatment of the dead is not amongst the least singular of the customs peculiar to the Siamese. It is more or less expensive according to the rank which the individual held in the community, or the ability of his relations. The poorest amongst them are negligently and without ceremony thrown into the river. Those a little higher in the scale of society are burnt; often very imperfectly, and their partially-consumed bones are left to bleach on the plain, or to be devoured by ravenous beasts. Children, before the age of dentition, are interred in a superficial grave, to one end of which an upright board is attached. Women who have died pregnant are interred in a similar manner. After the lapse of a few months, however, their remains are taken up for the purpose of being burnt.

With the exceptions mentioned, the practice of burning the dead extends to all ranks. The ceremony may be witnessed almost daily in the environs, and within the precincts of the temples. The latter are generally provided with a lofty shed, of a pyramidal form, open on all sides, and supported on tall wooden posts, of sufficient height to admit of the combustion of the body without injury to the roof. Nor is even this simple shed common to all. The avarice of the priesthood, taking advantage of the weaker feelings of the human

mind, has even here established distinctions at which death mocks. The poorer sort, therefore, raise the pile at a humble distance from the roof of pride.

A singular custom takes place in many instances previous to the ceremony of combustion. It is that of cutting the muscular and soft parts of the body into innumerable small pieces, until nothing is left of the corpse but the bare bones. The flesh thus cut up is thrown to dogs, vultures, and other carnivorous birds, which on this account resort to such places in great numbers. We found one of those pyramids covered with vultures, and the enclosure much frequented by dogs. The scene was loathsome and disgusting in the extreme, and sufficiently attested the prevalence of this custom. The practice is looked upon as charitable and laudable, and the Siamese arrogate to themselves no small share of merit in thus disposing of the body as food, the material of life, to the beasts of the field, and to the birds of the air. It seems probable that this singular practice is connected with their notions of a future existence, and may have derived its origin in some way from the ancient doctrine of Metempsychosis, so strongly inculcated by their religion.*

A different custom prevails among the higher orders of Siamese, which, considering that the body is

destined to be consumed by fire, is as unaccountable as the other is barbarous and unfeeling. The custom I allude to is that of embalming the dead. But what seems most singular in this custom is, that the body has no sooner undergone that degree of preparation which renders it capable of being preserved for a longer period, than it is destined to be totally consumed. Were it not for this apparent inconsistency, we should have little hesitation in attributing the origin of this practice to that warmth of filial affection, and the well-known devotion to their ancestors, for which the Chinese are so remarkable.

The art of embalming, as known to the Siamese, is extremely imperfect, notwithstanding that it has been practised from very ancient times. Its actual state is characteristic of that general ignorance of the ornamental, as well as of the useful arts of civilized life, which I have already hinted at on several occasions.

The process is for the most part left to the relations of the deceased, who call in the assistance of the more experienced.

After washing the body with water, the first step is to pour a large quantity of crude mercury into the mouth. Persons of the highest rank alone, however, can have recourse to a material so expensive. The others substitute honey in its stead, but it is said with a less favourable result. The body is now placed in a kneeling posture, and the hands are brought together before the face, in the attitude of devotion. Narrow strips of cloth are then bound tightly round the extremities, and the body is compressed in a similar manner. The object of the ligatures is to

* A custom somewhat similar is not unknown to the Bauddhists of Ceylon. During the late war in that country, a chief of some rank was sentenced to undergo the punishment of death by decapitation. It was intimated to him that government would not prevent his relations from rendering to his body the funeral rights of his country. He replied that it was his desire that his body might be left to be devoured by the jackals and other wild beasts.

squeeze the moisture out of the body. They act also in preserving the required posture, and with this object the more flexile tendons of the extremities are divided. In this posture the body is next placed in an air-tight vessel of wood, brass, silver, or gold, according to the rank of the deceased. A tube, or hollow bamboo, inserted into the mouth of the deceased, passes through the upper part of the box, and is conducted through the roof of the house to a considerable height. A similar bamboo is placed in the bottom, and terminates in a vessel placed under it to receive the draining off from the body. If the deceased is of the rank of a prince, the sordes thus collected is conveyed with great formality and state, in a royal barge, highly ornamented, to be deposited at a particular part of the river below the city. That collected from the body of the king is put into a vessel, and boiled until an oil separates, which oil is carefully collected, and with this they, on certain occasions (as when his descendants, and those of his family go to pay their devotions to his departed spirit), anoint the singular image called Sema, usually placed in the temple after his death.

Notwithstanding the precaution of using the tubes and the tight box, the odour, it is said, is often most offensive. In a few weeks, however, it begins to diminish, and the body becomes shriveled and quite dry.

The body thus prepared by this rude process is, at the proper period, brought forth to be burnt, the relations having in the mean timemade every necessary arrangement for the solemn occasion. Early in the morning a number of priests are assembled at the house

of the deceased; having received robes of yellow cloth, and been feasted, they repeat prayers in the Pali language, after which the body is carried forth to be burned. The priests receive the body as it approaches the temple, and conducting it towards the pile, repeat a verse in the Pali language, which has been thus interpreted to me:

Eheu! mortale corpus.

*Ut fumus hic nunc ascendit, sic et
Animus tuus ascendat in celum.**

After the body has been destroyed, the ashes, or rather the small fragments of bone which remain, are carefully collected, and the use that is made of them is somewhat singular. The priests are again called in; prayers are again repeated in the Pali language, and various requisite ceremonies are performed, after which the ashes which had been collected after combustion, are reduced to a paste with water, and formed into a small figure of Buddha, which being gilded, and finished by the priests, is either placed in the temple, or preserved by the friends of the deceased.

This last ceremony is attended with considerable expense, and, therefore, the poorer orders, when unable to engage priests for its performance, keep the ashes of their relations by them, until they are in a condition to have it carried into effect in a becoming manner.

It must be confessed, that in matters of this sort, the Siamese shew the greatest regard to the memory of their relations and ancestors. Where Death and its dread apparatus are thus brought daily home to the feelings—where the

* Ah! mortal is the body. As now
ascends this smoke,
So may thy soul ascend to heaven.

mind is accustomed to view the disgusting and humiliating phenomena that attend the last scene of mortality, it might be thought that a stupid insensibility, if not scornful indifference, would be the general result. We have no reason to believe that such is the case with the Siamese. The care and attention they have bestowed upon the remains of their relations, seem but to endear their memory the more to them. The fear of death is, besides, of that nature, that neither the most deliberate reason, nor the most obtuse feeling, can lay it altogether aside. On the minds of the multitude more especially, this fear operates strongly, and produces effects in proportion to their degree of intelligence. Where there is already a strong tendency towards superstition, this bias is still more heightened, and there are perhaps few nations more strongly imbued with this sentiment than the Siamese; and, in general, all the tribes of Mongol origin. With them judicial astrology still holds the rank of the most important of sciences, and is cultivated with the most scrupulous attention. Its pretended results are required on all important occasions, either of a public or a private nature. Nor are the most gross and revolting superstitions confined to the vulgar, as the following anecdote respecting the present Pra-klang, Suree-wong Montree, will shew:

This gentleman hearing of the wonderful effects said to be produced by mercury, became extremely desirous to make proof of the popular belief, that this metal when reduced to a solid state, confers on its fortunate possessor the most extraordinary power, and amongst others that of travelling into the

most distant regions of the globe, without other effort than that of the will to do so. The prospect of seeing neighbouring kingdoms in all their nakedness was irresistible, and the terms were so easy, and attended with so little labour, as to be quite inviting even to the phlegmatic imagination of the Pra-klang, whose fat, ponderous, and unwieldy corporation was more than enough to have excited doubts of success. A quantity of the metal was procured. The most expert magicians, alchymists, and astrologers were assembled on the occasion, but their united skill failed to produce the much-desired effect. They boiled, and they roasted, and they tortured in every possible way the stubborn slippery metal, but all to no purpose. The poor Pra-klang, ashamed and disappointed, instead of flying through the air, saw himself reduced to the sad necessity of carrying his unwieldy bulk about the streets of Siam for the rest of his life.

Further proofs of the superstitious nature of this people were easily furnished. The belief in the agency of evil spirits is universal, and though disclaimed by the religion of Buddha, they are more frequently worshipped than the latter. Nor will the darker periods of German necromancy and pretended divination be found to exceed, in point of the incredible and the horrible, what is to be observed amongst the Siamese of the present day.

It is usual to inter women that have died pregnant; the popular belief is, that the necromancers have the power of performing the most extraordinary things when possessed of the infant which had been thus interred in the womb of the mother: it is customary to

atch the grave of such persons, in order to prevent the infant from being carried off. The Siamese all the tale of horror in the most demn manner. All the hobgoblins, wild and ferocious animals, and the infernal spirits are said to oppose the unhallowed deed; the perpetrator, well charged with balistic terms, which he must recite in a certain fixed order, and with nerves well braced to the arduous task, proceeds to the grave, which he lays open. In proportion as he advances in his work the opposing sprites become more daring; he cuts off the head, hands, and feet of the infant, with which he returns home. A body of clay adapted to these, and this new compound is placed in a sort of temple; the matter is now accomplished, the possessor has become master of the past, present, and future.

The funeral ceremonies observed at the death of a king are somewhat different from those mentioned above, but the principle is the same. All the people go into mourning. All ranks and both sexes shave the head, and this ceremony is repeated a third time. An immense concourse is assembled to witness the combustion of the body. The ceremony is said to constitute the most imposing spectacle which the country at any time can boast.

Within the first inclosure a line of priests are seated, reciting prayers from the sacred books, in a loud voice. Behind them the new king is taken his station. In the succeeding enclosures the princes of the royal family and other persons of distinction have taken their places. It will be seen by the manner in which the funeral-pile is lighted, how much attention has

been bestowed upon the arrangement even of the most trivial matters. A train is laid from the pile to the place where the king stands, others to those occupied by the princes of the family, with this distinction in their distribution, that the train laid to the king's station is the only one that directly reaches the pile. That of the next person in rank joins this at a little distance, and so of the others, in the order of rank. These trains are fired all at the same moment.

The outer circle of all is allotted to the performance of plays, gymnastic exercises, and feats of dexterity, and sleight of hand. The plays are divided into Siamese, Burman, Pegu, Laos, and Chinese; and they are so called more from the performers being of these several countries, than from any essential difference in the drama.

The external forms of reverence for the deceased king are impressive and unbounded; and the image formed from his ashes, being placed upon the altar, claims scarcely less devotion than that of Buddha himself. That during life, while he yet grasped the sceptre, and made his subjects tremble, he should impiously assume the attributes of divinity, and claim from the unwilling mind the adoration due only to the Deity, seems even less strange, and less revolting, than this shameful, because voluntary prostitution of human intellect.

Laws.—Where the government is perfectly despotic, it will readily be conceived that law and right are but empty names; at least, as far as regards the king, and his under-despots; that, in fact, power is law, and right, and justice. Yet where the interests of these

are not directly involved, we shall find in the system of laws a marked attention to distributive justice on the part of government. Necessity itself dictates this policy, without which no government could long exist. Under this form of administration the laws are often strictly equitable, and severely just. Yet though the laws are good, the propounders of them are in general corrupt; and where the channels of justice are tarnished, it matters little to the people that they have derived good laws from their ancestors.

Adultery.—The laws regarding this crime have undergone considerable changes, and seem to have kept pace with the state of civilization. Anciently, the punishment was left entirely in the hands of the injured husband, the government taking no cognizance of the affair. He could put one or both of the offending parties to death in what manner he chose. Compensation in money or goods often reconciled the parties. Subsequently, this unlimited power was taken out of the hands of the individual, and the law declared that the husband had a right to put both the offending parties to death upon the spot, but not one alone. The punishment, to be legal, must have been inflicted instantly, and without deliberation. The present laws have left no part of the punishment in the hands of individuals; the crime is punish-

able only by fine. The amount of the fine, though fixed, is in proportion to the rank of the criminal. Thus, a man of low rank, offending in this manner, his equal, or one of superior rank, pays two catties of silver, about two hundred Bengal rupees, or twenty-five pounds sterling. A man of rank again pays six catties.

It is reckoned a capital crime to seduce any female belonging to the palace.

Theft — Debt.—The laws regarding theft are in many instances particularly severe. After restoring the property or its value to the rightful owner, a fine is imposed, and the culprit is cast into prison, for a longer or shorter period, during which he is obliged not only to maintain himself but he is made to pay for light, and even for his lodging. Of the greater number of debtors, begging is the only means of existence. They are supplied with food by the people as they pass along in chains through the bazar. Their necessities impel them to greater crimes, and they ultimately become involved in perpetual slavery. Yet the Siamese are undoubtedly a very charitable people, and appear to take delight in assisting the needy, feeding the hungry, and helping the wretched. Nor is this virtue in them connected with ostentation. Wherever want exists, wherever distress is observed, there their aid is freely bestowed.

MANNERS, &c. of the PEOPLE of COCHIN CHINA.

[From the same.]

IN point of stature, the Cochin-Chinese are, perhaps, of all the

various tribes that belong to the Tartar race, the most diminutive.

They want the transverse breadth of face of the Malays; the cylindrical form of the cranium, as well as the protuberant and expanded oronoid process of the lower jaw of the Siamese, and the oblique eyes of the Chinese. In common with all of these, they have a scanty, grisly, straggling beard; coarse, lank, black hair; small dark eyes; a yellowish complexion; a squat, square form; and stout extremities.

In the consideration of their external form, the circumstance which chiefly strikes an European observer is their diminished form. Their squat and broad shape augments the effect of this characteristic, so that they appear more diminutive than they actually are. Of twenty-one persons, taken chiefly from the class of soldiers, the others being citizens, the average height was five feet, two inches, and three-fourths: of eleven of the same persons, the average length of the arm amounted to 12·4 inches; of the fore-arm, 10·15 inches, and the girth of the chest at the broadest part, to two feet nine inches. It has been remarked, that the Cochinese are of a yellowish colour. It is very rare to find amongst them any that are very black. Many of the females, in particular, are as fair as the generality of the inhabitants of the south of Europe.

The globular form of the cranium, and the orbicular shape of the face are peculiarly characteristic of the Cochinese. The head projects more backwards than in the Siamese; it is smaller and more symmetrical, in regard to the body, than in the tribes already noticed, and the transverse diameters both of the occiput and sinciput are very nearly equal. The forehead is

short and small, the cheeks round, the lower part of the face broad. The whole countenance is, in fact, very nearly round; and this is more particularly striking in the women, who are reckoned beautiful in proportion as they approach this form of face. The eyes are small, dark, and round. They want the tumid, incumbent eyelid of the Chinese, and hence they derive a sprightliness of aspect unknown to the latter. The nose is small, but well formed. The mouth is remarkably large, the lips are prominent, but not thick. The beard is remarkably scanty, yet they cultivate it with the greatest care. There are amongst them those who can number scarce one dozen of hairs upon the chin, or on the whole of the lower jaw. That on the upper lip is somewhat more abundant. The neck is for the most part short. Before quitting this part of the subject, I may remark that there is in the form of the head a degree of beauty, and in the expression of the countenance a degree of harmony, sprightliness, intelligence, and good-humour, which we should look for in vain either in the Chinese or Siamese.

The shape of the body and limbs in the Cochinese differs but little from that of the tribes already noticed. The chest is short, large, and well-expanded; the loins broad; the upper extremities are long, but well-formed; the lower are short, and remarkably stout. There is this remarkable difference from the others of the same race, that here the tendency to obesity is of rare occurrence. The limbs, though large, are not swollen with fat. The muscular system is large and well developed, and the leg in particular is almost always large and well formed. The Cochinese

though a laughing, are not a fat, people.

The costume of the Cochinese may be described in a few words. The subject is more deserving of attention, in that it also presents them to us in a peculiar light different from that under which their neighbours appear. Though living not only in a mild, but warm climate, the partiality for dress is universal. There is no one, however mean, but is clothed at least from the head to the knee, and if their dress is not always of the smartest, it is owing more to their poverty than to their want of taste. Nor is it comfort or convenience alone that they study. They are not above the vanity of valuing themselves on the smartness of their dress; a failing which often leads them into extravagance. You will often see a well-dressed man without a single *qukan* in his possession.

The principal and most expensive article in their dress is the turban. That of the men is made of black crape, of the women of blue. On occasions of mourning, it is made of white crape.

A loose jacket, somewhat resembling a large shirt, but with wide sleeves, reaching nearly to the knee, and buttoning on the right side, constitutes the principal covering of the body. Two of these, the under one of white silk, are generally worn, and they increase the number according to their circumstances and the state of the weather. Women wear a dress but little different from this, though lighter, and both wear a pair of wide pantaloons, of various colours. The dress of the poorer class is made of coarse cotton, but this is not very common, coarse silks being more in vogue. Those

of China and Tonquin are worn by the more opulent classes. Shoes, also, are worn only by the wealthy, and are of Chinese manufacture, clogs, in fact, rather than shoes.

The Cochinese have neither religious instruction nor instructors, priests, nor any body of men whose function is to encourage its cultivation, or by their conduct to set an example to the great body of the people. Every man is free to act in this matter as he thinks fit. The better sort affect to follow the precepts of Confucius. The theism of the Chinese is as cold-hearted and unaccompanied by feeling, as it is crude, undefined, and uncertain in its principles. It appears to have no effect whatever on their conduct, nor do they entertain any intelligible notions on the subject. It would appear to be fashionable to profess it; but they neither talk of it nor have any means of knowing what fashion, perhaps, alone induces them to profess. Their religion, if it is ever thought of, consists in the ceremony of placing on a rude altar some bits of meat and a few straws covered with the dust of scented wood, or in scattering to the winds a few scraps of paper covered with gold foil; or in sticking a piece of writing on a post or door, or to a tree. You inquire in vain for the motives of such acts. The objects of their fear are as numerous as they are hideous. One form of superstition is observed by sea-faring people, another by those who live upon the coast, and a different form by those inhabiting agricultural districts.

Thus, if not absolutely without religion, the Cochinese can scarcely be said to derive moral feeling from this source. It may, perhaps, with truth be observed,

that it is better that a people should have no religion than a false one. The nation in question will furnish an argument in favour of this opinion. It might be supposed that at first, the necessary consequence of the want of religion, would be total disregard of right and wrong: this, however, is not the case, for, in many respects, the Cochinchinese are superior to their neighbours, who are devoted to their national religion. If they were destitute of that aid which is derived from true religion, they would be likewise free from the degrading trammels of a false one. A more direct engine than that of religion itself, has modified, if not formed, the moral character of the people; it is that of an avaricious, liberal, and despotic government, the effect of which, so sedulously pursued through a course of ages, is melancholy and revolting to human nature to contemplate. It is involved the whole body of the people in perpetual and insurmountable poverty; it has debased the mind; it has destroyed every generous feeling; it has crushed in the bud the early aspirations of genius; it has cast a blasting influence over every attempt at improvement. Such being the character of the government, it will not appear surprising that the moral character of the people would in many respects be brutalized. What is defective in their character has been occasioned by perpetual slavery and oppression; notwithstanding all this, they display traits of moral feeling, industry, and acuteness, which, under a liberal government, would be capable of raising them to an elevated rank amongst nations. But they are perpetually reminded of the slavery under which they

exist; the bamboo is perpetually at work, and every petty, paltry officer, every wretch who can claim precedence over another, is at liberty to inflict lashes on those under him. But the tameness with which they submit to this degrading discipline, alike applicable to the people as to the military, is the most extraordinary circumstance. Their obedience is unlimited, nor do they, by word or by action, manifest the slightest resistance to the arbitrary decisions of their tyrants. It will not appear surprising that this system should render them cunning, timid, deceitful, and regardless of truth; that it should make them conceited, impudent, clamorous, assuming, and tyrannical, where they imagine they can be so with impunity. Their clamorous boldness is easily seen through, and the least opposition or firmness reduces them to the meanest degree of submission and fawning.

Such are the more revolting traits in their character: they are in a great measure counter-balanced by a large share of others that are of a more amiable stamp. They are mild, gentle, and inoffensive in their character, beyond most nations. Though addicted to theft, the crime of murder is almost unknown amongst them. To strangers, they are affable, kind, and attentive; and in their conduct they display a degree of genuine politeness and urbanity quite unknown to the bulk of the people in other parts of India.* They are besides lively

* In their persons, the Cochinchinese are far from being a cleanly people. Many of their customs are, in fact, extremely disgusting. Those ablutions so much practised by all the Western Asiatics, are here unknown; and their dress is not once washed from the time it is first put on, till it is no longer fit for use.

and good-humoured, playful, and obliging. Towards each other, their conduct is mild and unassuming, but the omission of accustomed forms or ceremonies, the commission of the slightest fault, imaginary or real, is followed by immediate punishment. The bamboo is the universal antidote against all their failings. Like the Chinese, this nation is addicted to the worship of ancestors, and reveres the memory of relations. This may, in fact, be considered as the only trait of religion that exists amongst them. Whatever may have been its origin, whether, like most institutions of a similar nature, it has degenerated into a set and formal ceremony that touches not the heart, we ought perhaps to consider it as of an amiable nature. The political aim of the institution, the only one of the kind in which the government

There appears but little ground for an opinion commonly entertained of this people, that they are dissolute, and that female virtue is held in little repute. The conduct of both sexes in public is altogether correct and decorous. The frailties of married women are said to be looked upon by all ranks with the greatest indignation and abhorrence, while the punishment awarded by the laws amounts to the greatest, and even to revolting, severity. With respect to unmarried women, the greatest liberty is conceded in matters of this sort, nor does even public opinion oppose the smallest obstacle to the freest indulgence of their inclinations. The utmost degree of liberty is conceded to them, and the connexions they form with their male acquaintances, whether temporary or durable, whatever consequence may follow, is in no manner prejudicial to the woman's future prospects, nor is she the less respected by her future husband. The lesser chiefs make no scruple in giving their daughters, for a sum of money, to any one who is to reside for a short time in the country. Indeed, there seems to be little other ceremony in matrimonial treaties than that of giving.

takes a part, inculcating it strongly upon the minds of the people, is not to be overlooked. It is that of preventing its subjects from going abroad, and thereby contributing to retain them in a state of ignorance and slavery.

The Cochinchinese are more industrious than we should be apt to suspect, considering the oppressive nature of the government. Where the government interferes but little, as in the fisheries on the coast, their industry is indeed very conspicuous, and there seems every reason to believe that, were they freed from oppression, they would be equally so in other branches. They are capable of supporting a large share of fatigue; and the quantum of daily labour, as for instance in the operation of rowing, or of running, is in general very considerable. But the greatest obstacle to the development of industry proceeds from the oppressive nature of the military system, by which about two-thirds of the male population are compelled to serve as soldiers, at a low and inadequate rate of pay. Of all the grievances they labour under, it would appear that they consider this the most oppressive. It not only takes from agriculture and other occupations, the hands necessary for such labours, but by the idle habits which the military service generates in the men, it renders them unfit to return to that condition of life. The consequence of this system may easily be conjectured, though not perhaps to the full extent. Almost all kinds of labour are performed by women, whom it is not unusual to see guiding the plough and sowing the seed. Besides, the labour of women is paid at an equal rate with that of the men. The daily wages for either is one mas and

their food, or two mas, without it. Another great evil arising out of the military system of levy, consists in the destruction of family connexions and ties. From the age of seventeen to twenty, a selection of the youth is made for military service, from which there is no retiring until age or infirmity has rendered them incapable of further service. It is true that, from time to time, they are allowed to return to their homes on leave of absence; but it is to be feared that a temporary residence of this nature affords a feeble barrier to the unsocial tendency of the system.

But in order to form correct notions of the effect of the military system, we ought to know precisely the proportion taken out of a certain number of the people. This proportion, however, has been so differently stated by different persons, that it is extremely difficult to assume any degree of probability on the subject. It has been stated that usually two-thirds of the male population from twenty to fifty are taken. It should be observed that the French gentlemen state that,

in general, one-third of the soldiers are on leave of absence.

The answers to our inquiries respecting the population of the country, or of any particular town or district, have been attended with the same degree of uncertainty, and therefore I have for the most part passed the subject over in silence. It has rarely happened that we have had an opportunity of conversing with persons sufficiently enlightened to possess correct notions on this subject; and it seems very doubtful if any exact data, calculated to provide an accurate estimate of the amount, are in the possession even of the government. The French gentlemen, speaking from conjecture, estimated the population of the kingdom at 10,000,000. French writers have estimated it at three times that amount. It is agreed by all, that Tonquin is more populous than Cochin-China. The gold and silver mines alone of that country give employment to no less than 10,000 industrious Chinamen, with their families.

DESCRIPTION of the CITY of HAVANA.

[From *Howison's Foreign Scenes and Travelling Recreations.*]

THE city of Havana lies near the western extremity of Cuba; its fine harbour, extensive trade, prodigious wealth, and great population, render it the most important and interesting town in the West Indies, and the key of the rich and noble island upon which it is situated. Havana is fortified in such a manner as to be impregnable, except at its back part, which, however, is accessible only by a circuitous route through the woods. In 1762 the city was taken by

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lord Albemarle, after a siege of twenty-nine days; but several new batteries have been erected since that time, and it now seems doubtful whether an enemy could get possession of it, except by treachery.

The entrance to the harbour is defended by two forts, and is so narrow, that not more than one vessel can safely pass at a time. The fort on the east side is named the Morro, and that on the west the Punta, and both mount a large

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number of heavy guns, and completely command the adjacent seas. On the top of the former is a light-house and watch-tower, in which a person stands from sunset to sunrise, and hails every vessel that approaches, demanding of what nation she is, whence she comes, and of what her cargo consists; and any ship-master who does not hoist his flag, or refuses to answer these questions, is fired upon and severely fined. Formerly, during war, a very strong iron chain was drawn across the mouth of the harbour, and the stanchions to which its extremities were attached still remain.

On rounding the Morro castle, and entering the harbour, an interesting scene presents itself. In front one sees a forest of masts, surmounted with the flags of all nations, and vessels of every description, from the ship of war to the coasting-sloop, lie at anchor around him. On one side a high ridge of rocks, crowned with formidable batteries, extends along the water's edge; and on the other are clusters of houses fancifully painted and adorned with verandas, terraces, and balconies, where groups of Spanish ladies sit enjoying the sea-breeze, and slaves stroll idly waiting their master's call. A little way off, the antique towers of a convent rise with sober majesty, and, in the distance, spires of various architecture project into the clear balmy atmosphere above, while the deep tolling of their bells comes upon the ear with varying loudness. Small boats with painted awnings glide about in every direction, conveying people to and from the different vessels; and the snatches of barbarous Spanish, which reach the ear as they pass and repass, forcibly

remind the stranger that he is in a foreign land. But the vessel in which he is a passenger has scarcely time to let down her anchor before the custom-house barge, decorated with the national flag and manned by ten rowers, comes alongside. Her commander steps on board, and requests the manifest and a list of the crew, talks broken English, asks the latest foreign news, and struts about *en cavalier*, while his dark-complexioned attendants remain in the boat, and direct significant glances to the captain of the ship, until he orders them their usual gratuity. The health-officer next makes his appearance, and inquires if there are any sick persons on board, and examines the passports, and, finally, declares that the whole of the ship's company are at liberty to go on shore.

The wharfs at Havana are very extensive and commodious. Vessels lay with their bows towards them, and are so numerous and so close together, that a small boat can scarcely find room to make a landing. The moment a person steps on the quay, he is besieged with crowds of watermen, who offer their services to all who pass along; and with the greater facility, as it is impossible to walk fast, on account of the piles of boxes, bales, and casks, that everywhere obstruct the way. Large vessels are daily loading and unloading; and this labour is performed chiefly by blacks, who, covered with dust and perspiration, hurry through their work, shouting and singing all the while. The heat of the sun and the reflection from the harbour are nearly insupportable, and the hubbub that prevails, and the frightful figures that create it, make the

scene altogether infernal in its character. The confusion is increased by shipmasters hailing their respective vessels, and ordering their boats to be sent ashore; while others, who do not understand the language of the country, hurry about, making unintelligible inquiries, and attempting explanations to no purpose, their tempers being at the same time irritated by crowds of seamen and blacks out of employ, who beset and follow them in all directions, amidst the shouts of junk beef, molasses, oil, rum, and sugar, which struggle by turns for ascendancy, and add rankness to the suffocating breezes of a burning noon-day. In the more retired parts of the wharfs, Spanish gentlemen and merchants may be seen watching the arrival of vessels with anxious eyes and calculating brows. In other places beggars are seated on the ground, with small pieces of carpet spread before them, on which are cards, dice, or cups and balls. Those people are usually surrounded by crowds of seamen and low Spaniards, whom they harangue with great volubility, and urge to try their fortunes at some little lottery game of chance, which always gives a losing concern to those who are induced to engage in it.

As one advances into the town, the bustle gradually diminishes; the streets exhibit a sufficient number of objects to attract the divided attention of a stranger. The eye is first caught by the carriages called *volantos*, which dash across his path wherever he goes. A *volanto* resembles a low English gig, only the wheels are placed completely behind the centre of gravity, by which arrangement the motion of the body of the carriage is rendered very moderate

and agreeable; a curtain of blue cloth covers its front, and excludes the dust and the glare of the sun. A negro man rides upon the horse, which is generally a small, mean-looking animal, almost sinking under the weight of its driver, whose legs, cased in wide hussar-boots, dangle in the mud, large patches of which may often be seen on the embroidered coat and cocked hat that envelope the upper parts of his figure. The persons that frequent the streets are generally slaves, who wander about in groups, speaking a horrible jargon, and filling the air with fumes of tobacco. However, one may sometimes see a Spanish don, in a figured silk coat, parading consequentially along, and pushing the negroes off the pavement with his gold-headed cane, or have the pleasure of giving the wall to an elegant woman in a long veil, followed by a servant boy, carrying a cushion and prayer-book, to be used at mass. Perhaps a stout over-grown priest, panting with heat and fatigue, will next brush forwards on his way to the convent; while the person who succeeds him may be a Spanish officer in a tarnished uniform, stalking dejectedly along, and casting wistful glances under the curtains of the fashionable *volantos* that pass and repass, whirling his beautiful countrywomen from one part of the city to the other.

The streets of Havana are narrow, and during the rainy season, excessively dirty; for some of them remain in a state of nature, having no pavement of any kind, either for carriages or foot-passengers. The houses are plain in their architecture, and never exceed two stories, and are usually painted blue, or some other bright colour.

All the good houses are built upon the same plan, viz. that of a hollow quadrangle, which is the form best calculated for promoting a free circulation of air. In general, a gallery, surrounded by piazzas, extends around the upper flat, and forms, along with the court below, a place of recreation in the evenings, and a shelter from the heat during the day. The public apartments are usually spacious and tastefully furnished; no carpets are used, and in most houses the floor consists of a composition which is as hard as freestone, and admits of being washed several times a day; but some of the nobility have their rooms paved with black and white tablets of marble, placed alternately—and this has a very beautiful effect. The shops in Havana are small and meanly furnished. Instead of the names of their occupants being placed above the doors, as is common in most countries, each has some figurative appellation to distinguish it from others of the same description, such as the shop of victory, of humility, of pearls, of happiness, of good fortune, &c.

After a foreigner has walked through the streets of Havana, and visited its principal churches, he will find little else to interest him, unless he gains admission into the higher circles of Spanish society. The number of public amusements which the place affords is not at all proportioned to its wealth and population. Comedies and operas are performed alternately in the theatre; and bull-fights take place once a month, and attract a numerous and fashionable assembly, particularly when it is announced that the animals are to be struck with fire-works, and forced to the combat till they die. Crowds of

ladies always attend such exhibitions, which vary in popularity according to the degree of slaughter and bloodshed that characterises them.

The Alameda, or public walk, which lies within half a mile of the town, is a place of common resort in the summer evenings, and forms the Hyde Park of Havana. Here the Spanish ladies drive backwards and forwards in their volantos, and use every means to attract the attention and excite the admiration of the passing and repassing throng. The curtains of the carriages are thrown aside, as also veils and shawls, and every thing that can prevent female display. On such occasions the fair Cubanas are dressed with much taste and elegance, and the surrounding scenery is well calculated to dispose the spectator to view them with interest and complacency; for the balmy richness of evening in the tropics, the gorgeous magnificence of sun-set, the breezes perfumed by orange-trees, an animating succession of carriages and happy human faces, and the grand martial harmony of a Spanish military band usually throw their inspiring influences over the Alameda.

Though the ladies of Havana are exempted from those personal restraints which the customs of Spain formerly imposed upon the sex, the climate and fashions of Cuba prevent them from being as much in public as they desire. No woman of respectability ever walks out except when going to mass, and consequently the female members of those families who cannot afford to keep volantos, are almost entirely confined to their respective houses, where they spend the greater part of the day in look-

ing from their windows into the street. The ladies of Cuba have in general no taste for domestic occupations; and the bodily languor produced by tropical climates sufficiently excuses their indolence in this respect. They value home as little as French women do, and have no pleasures excepting what are derived from visiting and public amusements. The married men in Havana are not the jealous and intractable persons which Spanish husbands have long had the reputation of being. They neither put up their wives nor place them under the vigilance of *duennas*. The excitements to romantic intrigue consequently do not exist, and gallantry becomes the commonplace thing that it is in most other countries. A man may walk through the streets of Havana at all hours of the night, without meeting any person like a lover, and he has no chance of ever having his sleep agreeably disturbed by the harmony of a serenade.

The most interesting and most frequented public amusement in Havana are balls, which take place during religious festivals. On such occasions it is customary for two or more individuals, who have large houses in the vicinity of the church where the feast is celebrated, to throw them open for the reception of genteel company, one of whom pay any thing, except when they call for refreshments; the profits upon the sale of which defray the expenses of lights and music. A transaction of this kind is not considered at all discreditable; for it occasionally takes place under the roofs of very wealthy and respectable families; while persons of inferior rank in the neighbourhood usually adopt the same plan, and allow their

houses to become a place of resort for the lower classes of society.

I attended two of these balls, which were held near the church of St. Mercy. The scene presented by the neighbouring streets was not the least interesting part of the exhibition. A variety of booths and stalls, lighted with torches, and attended by negroes, first caught the eye. Crowds of slaves and mulattoes were moving backwards and forwards among these, and talking vociferously together; while, at intervals, a party of elegant white-robed Spanish ladies would glide through the motley throng on their way to the dancing-room. The spire and antique form of the church of St. Mercy were at one moment revealed by the flashing of the torches, and at another by the uncertain radiance of a moon curtained by fleecy clouds. The streets, which diverged on either side, were dark, gloomy, and deserted, and all that was gay, active, and animated in Havana, seemed to have concentrated itself in one spot.

On entering the house where the ball was held, I found myself in a large saloon, the lower end of which was occupied by card tables. Crowds of people stood around these; but, on examining the countenances of the different parties, one could easily discover who were gamblers and who were mere spectators. Large piles of dollars and doubloons lay exposed to view on the table that first attracted my attention, and the person who presided made a distribution of these twice or thrice every minute. The stakes were rapidly lost and won, the whole depending upon the turning of a card. The persons who played, though to all appearance equally interested in the

issue of the game, were as dissimilar in their characters as in their deportment.

The ball-room presented a more pleasing and not less interesting scene than the gamblers and card-tables had done. On entering I found a lady and gentleman dancing a minuet. They performed their parts with grace and dignity, and the music was rich, grand, and beautiful. An apartment, brilliantly lighted up, rows of benches filled with elegant and pretty women, and groups of Spaniards standing together, were the objects that first engaged my attention. On surveying things more minutely, I was struck with the studied simplicity of dress which the females exhibited, and with the indescribable charm which sparkling eyes and glossy hair diffused over features that individually were neither very handsome nor very expressive. But the men formed a complete contrast with their fair countrywomen, being clumsy in their persons, harsh in their manners, and slovenly in their dress. Many of them wore blue surlouts and boots, and some carried umbrellas and smoked segars, and all had an air of dishabille and awkwardness about them, that ill befitted a ball-room.

The minuet being concluded, a set for a country-dance was soon formed. The figure, which combined the quadrille and waltz, had much variety and elegance, and full justice was done it by the beautiful dancing of the ladies, and by the richness of the accompanying music. About midnight the people began to desert the scene of festivity, and to walk homewards in parties.

I soon afterwards had an opportunity of witnessing a scene of a

different and even more imposing description. This was the drawing of the national lottery, which takes place monthly, and is the means of producing a large revenue to government. The ceremony is therefore conducted with a degree of pomp and splendor that is well calculated to please and attract the common people, and to induce them to risk their money at what may be called the national gaming-table. The number of tickets issued is usually about ten thousand, one hundred of which are prizes of from twenty thousand to fifty dollars. The smallest share costs one shilling and two-pence sterling. For several days previous to the drawing, the lottery-office is crowded with boatmen, common soldiers, slaves, and mulattoes, and all the refuse population of Havana, who come to purchase tickets with money which they have probably obtained for that purpose in the most infamous and criminal ways.

The drawing of the lottery took place in a large square, surrounded with piazzas. Towards one side there was a platform about ten feet high, with an awning above, and on this the governor and several of his officers seated themselves in chairs of state, and presided over the ceremonies of the day. In front were placed two large, elegant, hollow spheres, containing the prizes, one of which was drawn from each globe at the same moment by a little boy, fancifully attired and blindfolded. The two deities of fortune held the tickets over their heads for a few seconds, to shew the spectators that no deception was practised, and then presented them to the governor, whose clerk immediately registered them, and proclaimed the number and amount of the

prize with a loud voice. These particulars were next chalked conspicuously on a large black board, that hung within view of every one; and, after a short pause, new sets of tickets were drawn in the same way, till the wooden spheres were emptied of their contents. When the prize happened to be one of four hundred dollars, or upwards, a fine military band, stationed near the platform, suddenly united in a brilliant flourish, and then played some triumphant and joyful piece of music. The governor then waved his hand, the harmony ceased, and the usual course of proceedings was resumed.

The first ticket had just been drawn when I entered the square, and found myself surrounded by an immense concourse of people, and in front of the platform already described. Negro and mulatto men and women composed the chief part of the crowd; but many Spaniards of the lower class were intermixed with them, and a few gentlemen strolled about like uninterested spectators. In one corner I observed a knot of English shipmasters shrugging their shoulders, and viewing the scene as if they thought every one present was in the way of being imposed upon but themselves. At a little distance were three emaciated, anxious-looking men, whose tarnished uniforms and rusty-handled swords made me take them for half-pay officers. One held in his hand a piece of paper, which I suppose contained the numbers of their tickets; for they all looked at it and at the black boards by turns, and then exchanged wistful and desponding glances. I next discovered a priest concealing himself behind a piazza. He grasped a bunch of lottery-tickets, and, every time a new-drawn num-

ber was proclaimed, turned them over as rapidly as a banker's clerk could count notes. His quick eye, impatient demeanour, and unsuitable occupation, told plainly that his heart had not yet renounced the vanities and pleasures of this world, though he might feel unwilling to be detected in seeking after the means of indulging in them.

I placed myself on a small elevation near the platform, and there enjoyed a full view of the upturned faces of the anxious crowd, many of whom had doubtless staked their all on the fortunes of the day. The moment the boys held up the tickets, a dead silence ensued, and a thousand speaking eyes were at once fixed upon the person whose business it was to proclaim the numbers. Never before did I see so many countenances animated by one predominant expression. The clumsy uncouth features of the negro, the dim spare visage peculiar to the mulatto, the whiskered stern looks of the boatmen, the morose high brows of the Spaniard, and the hard unbending lineaments of the seamen, were moulded with magical quickness into an aspect of intense interest and anxiety. The prizes are announced—a bustle pervades the crowd—hundreds of pieces of paper are drawn forth and unfolded, and hundreds, who have not heard distinctly, ask their unheeding companions to repeat the words of the crier—the crash of trumpets, drums, and cymbals, bursts upon the ear—and the impatience of those who are still in suspense about the number increases tenfold. However, the owner of the prize perhaps betrays himself by intemperate expressions of joy—the people throw surly and invidious glances at the happy

man, and then relapse into their former composure.

The drawing lasted nearly an hour, during the whole of which the multitude was agitated by alternations of suspense and disappointment. The ceremony being concluded, the governor and his suite left the platform. The people collected into small parties, and talked sullenly together, and then slowly dispersed with discontented and repining looks; for, though I stood at the gateway of the square, and remarked almost every one that passed out, I could not discover the slightest trace of satisfaction or good humour in any countenance. The few hundreds who had divided the prizes were probably lamenting that larger ones had not fallen to their share; while the disappointed thousands were, on the other hand, regretting that they had risked their money at all.

The people who compose the lower classes in Havana are of three different descriptions: viz. free blacks, slaves, and Spaniards. All of them are very dissolute and unprincipled; and, I believe, the city is the scene of more outrages and daring crimes than any other of its size in the civilized world. Assassinations are so frequent that they excite little attention; and assault and robbery are matters of course when a man passes alone and at night through a solitary quarter of the town. People, who have occasion to go out in the evening, usually carry swords or pistols, or walk together in parties for mutual security; and two individuals meeting in the dark will look suspiciously at each other, and choose different sides of the street.

This depraved and lawless state of things may be ascribed to three causes—the inefficiency of the

Havana police—the love of gaming and dissipation that prevails among the lower orders—and the facility with which absolution of the greatest crimes can be obtained from those to whom the people are taught to intrust their consciences and spiritual concerns. In fact, the Catholic religion, as it now exists in Cuba, tends to encourage rather than to check vice. We shall suppose, for example, that a man makes himself master of one hundred dollars by robbing or by murdering another, and that the church grants him absolution for half of the sum thus lawlessly obtained, it is evident that he will gain fifty dollars by the whole transaction, and think himself as innocent as he was before he committed the crime.

Several assassinations take place in the streets of Havana every week; but one will not learn this from its newspapers, or from the Spaniards themselves, both the government and private individuals being anxious to conceal from foreigners the reproachful state of their town. When the dead body of a stranger, or person of low rank is found, it is laid on the pavement in front of the prison, and is allowed to remain there till claimed or recognized by relations or acquaintances; and, therefore, those alone who have occasion to pass the place of exposure early in the morning, know how often a murder is committed.

Notwithstanding all this, public executions seldom occur in Havana. The negligence of the police enables four-fifths of the offenders to escape detection; while many of those who are apprehended and condemned to death contrive to evade the penalty of the law. The priesthood are equally powerful

and corrupt, and no man needs mount the Havana scaffold, whatever be his crime, if he has the means of ministering to the rapacity of the church, and of bribing the civil authorities. A poor friendless criminal is executed a few days after sentence has been pronounced upon him; but a person of wealth and influence generally manages to put off capital punishment for a series of years, and at last to get it commuted to fine or imprisonment.

Three instances of this kind came to my knowledge while in Cuba. In one case, two girls, who were found guilty of having murdered their mother, under circumstances of the deepest atrocity, were condemned to death. Their crime excited the public indignation in a high degree, and no one thought them entitled to the least mercy or indulgence. The populace looked forward anxiously to the day appointed for the execution, but when it arrived the criminals were not brought forth. Another day was soon announced, which, however, also passed over without bringing punishment along with it. After this, the two matricides, and the inexplicable lenity shown them, gradually ceased to interest the public mind, and it was at last stated, that they had unfortunately escaped from prison, and left the island. However, in the course of time, it came out, that a rich uncle had, by paying sums of money to the church, succeeded in twice deferring the execution of his nieces, and, finally, in making the civil authorities privately afford them the means of escaping to Florida.

Some years ago, a Spaniard, who lived in the suburbs of Havana, discovered that his wife carried on

a criminal correspondence with her confessor. In his jealous rage he hired a negro to murder the priest. When the assassin had accomplished his purpose, he went to the house of his employer at a late hour one night, and told what he had done, and demanded the promised compensation; but the Spaniard either would not or could not give this, and some high words which ensued between the parties having been overheard by the neighbours, the whole affair was soon brought to light. The Spaniard was apprehended, tried, found guilty, and condemned to death. However, by means of bribery, he succeeded in delaying his execution for more than two years. His funds being at last exhausted, the black cross and lanterns, the appearance of which announces, in Havana, that the criminal has only two days to live, were exhibited before the prison windows. Nevertheless, on the succeeding morning, to the astonishment of all, they were suddenly withdrawn; for the wretched murderer had, by a desperate effort, raised a small sum of money, and purchased with it a few weeks' respite. On the expiry of these he was hurried to the scaffold and executed.

While in Havana, I saw a mulatto suffer death for a murder which he had been found guilty of seven years before. He had obtained a series of respites by occasionally paying money to the church; but his resources having at last failed, he could not delay the evil day any longer. When brought to the scaffold he was more like a spectre than a man. Long confinement, fear, and anxiety, had produced frightful emaciation, and a faint expression of dismay, which at intervals glimmered over his

ghastly countenance, alone shewed that the flame of life was not yet entirely extinct. He walked from the gaol to the scaffold, a distance of a mile and a half. Three priests, one of whom carried the black cross and lanterns, accompanied and supported him, and frequently whispered something in his ear; but he seemed too fatigued and miserable to pay much attention to what they said.

The scaffold was situated in an open plain, and an immense crowd had assembled to witness the execution. A morose, ferocious-looking negro sat in the chair destined for the criminal, resting his elbows upon his knees, and carelessly twisting in his fingers the cord with which he was soon to bind the limbs of his victim. A detachment of dragoons surrounded the scaffold, and kept back the people, who were very noisy and impatient. At last the solemn ruffle of a drum was heard, the number of voices instantly ceased, and the unhappy object of public curiosity, habited in a long white gown, and attended as I have described, soon became visible. On reaching the scaffold, he was immediately conducted up the steps, and placed in the fatal seat. The executioner, having then adjusted round his neck an apparatus intended to produce sudden dislocation of the vertebrae, retired to one side, while the priests addressed the criminal for a few moments. The negro now advanced to the back of the chair, and seized one end of a lever, and

wrenched it violently round—the mulatto gave a convulsive start, and was dead in a moment. A recoiling sensation, like an electric shock, agitated the spectators; but it soon subsided, and most of them rushed tumultuously forwards, and got close to the scaffold, notwithstanding the efforts of the dragoons to prevent them.

The executioner, priests, and military, departed without removing the dead body, it being an established custom in Havana to execute the criminal before sunrise, and to leave the corpse exposed to public view till sunset. Aware of this, I returned to the ground in the middle of the day. On getting beyond the walls of Havana, I at once exchanged the tumult of a city for the loneliness of a large uncultivated plain, bounded on one side by the sea, which beat fiercely on the rocks that stretched along the shore. In a distant corner there was a cluster of people talking together, and pointing to the scaffold where the mulatto sat in all the stillness and solemnity of death, without a living or a moving object near him. This spectacle was more terribly impressive, and better calculated to affect the feelings and imaginations of the multitude, than the execution itself, which had a tendency to excite exclusively those sensations of horror and disgust which the deliberate sacrifice of human life, however lawful and necessary it may be, generates in every uncorrupted mind.

SKETCHES of CORSICA, in 1823.

[From Benson's Sketches of Corsica.]

THE men of Corsica are in general stout and well-formed, rather under the middle size, their complexion is swarthy, their hair black, eyes sparkling; their countenances are more often expressive of ferocity than of those qualities that excite our immediate confidence. The women partake much of the character of their husbands. The traveller occasionally meets with handsome females, of very regular features, but they cannot be generally called so. They have, however, eyes of singular brightness; and long, black, glossy hair hanging over a form little encumbered by artificial decorations. Their physiognomy is bold, dignified, and even warlike; much more expressive of command than of submission. As if the human face adapted itself to the state of society, Corsican Beauty harmonises well with the moral and physical condition of the island.

The dress of the Corsicans is very simple, and in the interior, so uniform, that it affords scarcely any criterion by which to distinguish the rich from the poor. The men wear a short jacket, breeches, and long gaiters, made of a coarse chocolate-coloured cloth; their heads are covered, in general, by a very neat-pointed black velvet cap, or by a common coarse woven one of the same colour as the rest of the dress. Some of the peasantry have a sort of cowl, called a pelone, which they throw over their heads, or suffer to hang at the back of their necks. The men, with few exceptions, go armed; and you scarcely meet one in the interior,

who has not a loaded musket across his shoulders; the shot and ammunition are contained in a leathern pouch, called "carchera," which goes round his waist. A stiletto also is generally concealed about the person of a Corsican; although the French have interdicted the wearing of that weapon. There are few peculiarities to be remarked in the dress of the Corsican women. In the neighbourhood of Ajaccio, I frequently noticed them with large, round, straw hats, whilst their clothes consisted of little more than a shift, reaching hardly below the knees. The women of the Bastia side of the island, as I found afterwards, scarcely wear any covering for the head, but content themselves with throwing over it a sort of veil, like the Italian peasantry.

The houses of the interior will not bear a comparison with the humblest cottages in England. They consist of four walls, covered by a rude roof, many having only one opening, which serves for door, chimney, and window; they have not usually a second story, and when they have, you ascend to it by a ladder, as into an English hayloft. The first thing that strikes the traveller, on entering one of the huts, is an immense heap of chestnuts lying in one corner. These form the chief support of the hardy Corsicans. They are not eaten raw, but reduced into flour; the bread of which is termed "pisticcine." It is also formed into various dishes called pulenta, brilloli, fritelle, frando-line, &c.

The houses contain stools, benches, and tables of the rudest kind; the wood fire, when any fire is wanted, crackles in the centre of the room, the smoke issuing where it can; the huswife, surrounded by her hardy offspring, attends to the humble domestic arrangements, while her lord and master traverses the mountains with his gun in search of game for his family. At night, a small stick of the *pinus laricio* often serves as a lamp. "This," said a Corsican to me, as he pointed to a twig that was lying on the ground in the forest of Vizzavona, "is one of our candles." Such is the simple mode of living that generally pervades the whole interior of the island.

The traveller in Corsica never meets with a beggar. If he is accosted in his road, it is generally with the question of "What news do you bring with you?" and others relating to his journey, his business, &c. Often these inquiries extend beyond the trifles that generally engross conversation, even in more civilized countries. The secretary in chief of the prefect related to us the following anecdote:—I was travelling in the interior quite incognito; a peasant came up to me and asked as usual for news; I told him immediately of the marriages, deaths, &c. that had then lately occurred at Ajaccio. The peasant replied, "I don't want to know those matters. I wish to be informed what the allied sovereigns are now doing at Laybach?" The peasantry never feel the least abashed; and whatever may be the appearance of the traveller, they come towards him, rest on their muskets, and begin a conversation as familiarly as if the parties were intimate ac-

quaintances. Each man seems to consider it a duty to bring home as much news as he can learn in his rambles, and to communicate it to his countrymen.

Mothers of families, whose husbands have been assassinated, preserve the dress of the deceased, until their children grow up to manhood, and then show them the clothes tinged with the blood of their fathers, and exhort them to vengeance; and in dispute with others, the latter taunt them if they have not revenged themselves. "Thus," adds M. Agostini, "these unhappy children have no other alternative, than to live dishonoured, or to destroy the murderers of their parents, and they rush headlong into crime."

The *moresca*, a sort of mock fight, is a very favourite spectacle of the Corsicans, and attracts the inhabitants from all parts of the island. In this exhibition, there are challenges, single combats, and a general battle, which ends with the defeat of the party representing the enemy of the nation.

The long courtships, that generally precede the marriages of a more civilized people, are here unknown; neither is the bridegroom the first proposer of the union.

The day of marriage of young persons is one of great festivity. In the evening the bride is conducted to the house of her husband, amidst the music of violins and cetre, whilst the attendants sing a sort of gratulatory epithalamium. The husband comes out of his house at the sound of the music, and amidst the discharge of muskets, receives the company with cordiality; offering honey, fruits, wine, and other things, for their refreshment. When the married couple are advanced in years, so

that the union is not likely to be fruitful, the Corsicans conduct themselves in a totally different manner. Instead of approaching the bridegroom's house with instruments of music, they come then with spades, horns, discordant bells, and make a frightful "*charivari*." Thus denoting their disapprobation of a marriage which cannot fulfil one of the chief ends for which it was destined.

The bridegroom so circumstanced bears this affront with good grace, since the custom is very ancient.

The Corsican wife is little more than the slave and drudge of her haughty master. He rides on his mule, whilst she paces along at his side. To the cultivation of the plot of ground that surrounds his hut the wife has to attend, whilst he smokes his pipe beneath the shady chesnut, or roams about the mountains with his gun and dog. But with this dreadful disparity of condition between the husband and wife, the latter is seldom cruelly treated, and infidelity to the marriage contract is very rare. Children do not meet with equal attention from their parents; the sons engrossing nearly all the little property possessed by the family, whilst a daughter has nothing to look forward to in leaving the home of her father, but to become the slave of her husband.

It is not uncommon to see two families dining at the same table, and warming themselves at the same fire.

Cousins are frequently brought up together, loving each other with the affection of brothers and sisters; and the grandfather, the chief of the whole family, is sometimes seen surrounded by twenty or thirty descendants, possessing,

with the necessities of life, that love towards each other, which springs from a similarity of habits, and from a community of interest.

The education of their children, is as rude as their mode of life. A few maxims are all the parents inculcate into their offspring; they instruct them to believe in God and their religion, but omit the Christian precept of the forgiveness of injuries; on the contrary, they teach them to revenge insults. The sons no sooner arrive at the age of puberty, than their parents buy them arms, or lend them their own; telling them that being men and strong as other men, they ought to see their rights respected. These words, engraven on the heart of the young Corsican, are always recurring to his thoughts, and frequently lead to the most frightful consequences. What those rights are, does not depend with him upon any dry definitions, it is enough that he feels insulted; and thus in his own person he often unites the different characters of legislator, of judge, and of executioner.

One of the most imposing religious fêtes that take place in the island, occurs in Rogation week, when the vegetation is in its most vigorous state. At this time, the Corsicans go in procession from the parish church of their villages; whilst the smiling appearance of their country, the brilliancy of the sun, and the freshness of the atmosphere invite them to sing the praises of the Author of all things. They march at a slow pace; the men separate from the women; the priest in the middle; the children follow behind the priesthood. When the procession is arrived at a point of land which commands the prospect below, the

Curé gives his benediction to the country around, prays the Almighty to chain the tempests and torments, the winds and all other natural causes inimical to the fruits of the earth, intended for man's subsistence. The congregation, on their knees, listen with profound attention. As soon as the prayers are finished, the procession returns in the same order to the parish church, where the people obtain bundles of little wooden crosses, which they fix separately on their lands.

The fête-days, in honour of the patron saint of each village, are

consecrated to prayer, and the effusion of the tenderest feelings. On these days, relatives generally assemble together; and this union of the different members of a family is considered as a sacred obligation imposed on all. A refusal to attend on such occasions is considered as a denial of their family; and produces much injury to a man's reputation. At these festive meetings, the Corsicans arrange, in general, the marriage of their daughters, and other family matters; and talk over the politics of the island, or of the village in which they are assembled.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY

AND

MECHANICAL ARTS.

COMPRISING

NATURAL HISTORY.
GEOGRAPHY, ASTRONOMY, &c.
CHEMISTRY.

AGRICULTURE AND BOTANY.
ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.
PATENTS.

NATURAL HISTORY.

THE Living Skeleton.—The following is an account of this strange *lusus naturæ*, who has been lately imported for the gratification of the curiosity of the London public.

The name of the Living Skeleton is Claude Ambroise Seurat; he is a native of Troyes, in Champagne, was born on the 10th of April, 1798, and is consequently 27 years of age. The result of an inquiry as to whether any object had presented itself during his mother's pregnancy, to create a fright, was, an assurance to the contrary. The mother was very short-sighted.

The child, on coming into the world, presented the customary baby form, its features being handsome; but in proportion as the infant grew, the frame gradually

wasted away, and so continued to decrease until the attainment of its full stature, which occurred at the usual term of life. At that period Claude Ambroise Seurat had attained his present height of five feet seven inches and a half, when his frame had dwindled to the living-skeleton form it now personifies. Having been shaved for the purpose of displaying the formation of the skull, in order to prevent the effect of cold, he wears a wig the colour of his eye-brows, which are a dark chesnut brown. The pupils of his eyes are large, full, and penetrating; the whites very clear, and his sight strong; but the upper lids appear rather to weigh downwards, from a laxity of the muscles, added to which there is a glaziness in the sight, that conveys a some-

thing of ghastliness to the general appearance. His teeth are perfect; his power of mastication very good, there is no defect in the strength of the jaws. His right shoulder inclines very much downwards, while the left rises in proportion. The upper joints of the arms present nothing but bones covered with the skin, their circumference measuring just four inches; while the fore arms, on the contrary, are five inches and a half. The hands are particularly long, and the nails beautifully formed; but the fingers are contracted upwards. The muscles of the arms are, however, wasted away or contracted, so that our subject does not possess the power of elevating the hands higher than in a semi-horizontal position, and when in that attitude nothing can possibly exceed the sepulchral appearance of this living anatomy.

Perhaps one of the most wonderful circumstances attending the living skeleton is, that if measured externally from the chest to the back bone, the distance is under three inches.

Taken round the waist at the bottom of the ribs, the body measures barely one foot eleven inches, and when the object throws its arms backwards, the shoulder-blade-bones are scarcely one inch asunder. From the vertebræ of the back, taken between the shoulders to the centre of the loins, the falling-in is not less than five inches.

The thighs are much smaller than the legs, and, like the upper joints of the arms, merely covered with skin; the knees of a reddish colour, protrude in the front and sides, forming as it were a bowl at the bottom of the thigh-bones. The legs, of which the right is the largest, merely show signs of calves,

particularly the latter; and the main arteries of the exterior of the thighs and legs are large and full, which were, no doubt, augmented by the excessive heat of the weather.

When in France he ate very little if any animal food, a penny French-roll was enough for a day's sustenance; but as he now partakes of animal diet in very small quantities, his portion of bread is reduced accordingly.

His digestion is extremely good, and the evacuations of nature regularly performed—his sleep is uninterrupted, except at certain periods, when he has violent attacks of the night-mare; to dispel which his father, who always sleeps with him, and carefully watches his motions, on perceiving their approach, merely touches him with the hand, when the whole subsides. His voice is by no means strong, but far from disagreeable: he has a particular passion for music, and even can sing in a faint tone: but conversation must not be kept up for any length of time, as complete exhaustion would be the consequence. When speaking, the rotatory motion through the skin of the neck is perceptible, and the pulsation of the heart conspicuous to the eye.

In raising either of his feet from the floor, the limb appears to be distended uselessly from the knee, and we cannot better illustrate this idea than by that sensation we commonly experience upon allowing a limb to remain too long in one position, thereby causing a temporary strangulation of the vessels, known by the common term of the foot being asleep.

Previous to the arrival of this extraordinary creature in England, the French physicians who had in-

spected him gave it as their opinion, that his lungs were placed in a different position to that usually occupied in the human frame. Since his arrival, sir Astley Cooper, by whom he has been visited, finds that his heart is placed so much out of the common region allotted to it, that it is precisely its own length lower than if properly placed.

The health of this singular being has been uninterruptedly good, except about five years ago, when he had a liver complaint, which subjected him to the application of numerous leeches, the traces of which are still visible on his skin. His respiration is confined, being the necessary result of a contraction of the lungs; yet, upon the whole, he does not appear to be much inconvenienced on that account, in consequence of the little exercise he takes and the consequent quiescent state of the animal system.

In regard to the texture of the skin of this living wonder, it is of a dry, *moistless*, parchment-like appearance, which, covering any other human form, would not answer the purposes of its functions, but seems calculated alone to cover the slender juiceless body of the being whom nature intended to array. On the shins nodes appear in the form of buttons, though not obtrusively to the eye, and the toes of the feet are bent over one another.

The ribs are not only capable of being distinguished, but may be clearly separated, and counted one by one, and handled like so many pieces of cane, and, together with the skin which covers them, resemble more the hoops and outer covering of a balloon of a small size, than any thing in the ordinary course of

nature. We come now to the action produced by the efforts of the lungs, and which, strange as it may appear, does not proceed from the chest as in ordinary cases, but from the lower extremity of the abdomen, as though the organs of respiration, from excessive laxity, had absolutely descended from their proper sphere, and that, by a tenacious effort of nature, unwilling to yield possession of her functions, they had accommodated themselves by time to such an unnatural and incredible position.

The subject is presented to view in a state of nudity, save a mere covering of several inches deep round the loins, through which are cut large holes to admit of the hip-bones to pass, for the purpose of keeping it in its proper place. The poor fellow appears conscious of the only use that can now be derived from his crazy frame, and, as the last and only good he can bequeath to his more fortunate beholders, patiently submits to every proper examination, and readily answers any question at all calculated to elucidate his extraordinary state and existence.

History of a patient from whom three hundred and ninety-five needles were extracted.—The history of this case has been published by Dr. Otto, of Copenhagen.

Rachael Hertz, had, up to her 14th year, lived in the enjoyment of pretty good health; she, was of a delicate constitution, active, and cheerful. On the 16th of August, 1807, she came under the care of professor Herholdt for a violent colic, which soon yielded to the employment of antiphlogistic medicines. She continued well up to the 24th of November of the same year, at which time she was seized with

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erysipelas of the face, accompanied with severe fever, which subsided in about the usual time, but returned again very frequently during the three following months.

In March, 1808, the patient found herself very weak, and became gradually emaciated; her countenance was pale and haggard, and many symptoms appeared which partook of an hysterical nature, but which would not yield to the ordinary anti-hysterical medicines.

From March, 1808, to the end of May, 1809, a period of fourteen months, she suffered from very distressing paroxysms of hysteria, sometimes accompanied by fainting, so severe that many persons thought that she was dead. At other times she was seized with violent epileptic attacks, and sometimes with high delirium, drowsiness, and hiccup. These symptoms continued from March to May, 1808, and during the fits of delirium she repeated long passages from the writings of Goethe, Schiller, Shakspeare, and Oehlenschläger; she delivered them with a loud voice and with as correct an emphasis as any one in health could do; and although at such times her eyes were closed, she accompanied her declamations with suitable gesticulations. The delirium went on increasing, and at last reached a fearful height; she gnashed with her teeth, bit the people about her, and kicked and fought with great violence, so as to disturb, not only her own household, but the whole neighbourhood with her ravings: sometimes she lay in a soporose state, deprived of all sense and power of motion, appearing scarcely to breathe, and would again suddenly start up and utter wild and piercing shrieks.

On the 20th of May, a violent vomiting of blood, continuing for three days and nights, more or less, was added to the list of her former complaints, followed by a cough, hiccup, and purging of a very dark-coloured offensive matter.

On the 5th July, 1809, she was seized with a peculiar pain in the lower belly; she complained of nausea, a sense of writhing, and great uneasiness in the region of the left flexure of the colon, with great anxiety of countenance and depression of spirits: to this succeeded a severe and obstinate ischuria, which was treated in the usual manner without much benefit; a careful examination of the rectum showed that there was a stricture of the gut, and that the distension about the strictured point pressed upon the urethra and bladder. The rectum was so firmly contracted that the pipe of an injecting syringe was with difficulty passed; the daily employment of the catheter was necessary in order to procure the evacuation of the urine, till at length, by the use of various diuretic medicines, the hip-bath, aromatic fomentations, and copious injections, the spasmodic contraction of the rectum was overcome, and with it the globus hystericus was also removed; the ischuria continued, however, just as bad as before, notwithstanding the further employment of the same remedies for a great length of time.

In the beginning of March, 1809, the general state of the patient was somewhat improved, and she was able at last to take some rest, which afforded a hope that a favourable change had taken place; she soon verged into the opposite extremes, and became so *cumulated* that it was necessary to give at-

mulating medicines in large doses. About the middle of the day this unfortunate woman lay as if dead, deprived of sense and motion, and the respiration so slow, that it appeared at times altogether suspended, and the pulse was so small and soft that it could scarcely be felt. Medicine could accomplish nothing for her relief, and during the space of a week she took nothing to eat or drink; her bowels were opened only once in eight days, and then without her knowledge.

On the 13th of May, 1809, she was seen by the celebrated Callisen, who recommended that snuff should be introduced into the nose, in order to rouse her from that *comatose* state in which she was at times plunged, and the first essay was attended with great success; it did not produce sneezing but restored her to her senses, and during the rest of the day the power of motion also returned. During the eight following days the snuff produced less effect, and the patient gradually reverted to her former state of torpor, drowsiness, and delirium, which continued with the ischury, more or less severe, from the 18th of May, 1809, to the 8th of December, 1810.

At the end of November, 1810, she was seized with extreme weakness: her extremities were cold, the countenance had a cadaverous appearance, the deglutition was difficult, the respiration slow and laborious, and interrupted frequently by sighs; the bowels much constipated, and the secretion of urine almost entirely suppressed. From this she again gradually recovered, but remained incapable of moving the right side. During the two following years she enjoyed tolerable health.

In April 1813, she had the measles, and in July of the same year she was attacked by intermittent fever, succeeded by cough and some vomiting of blood. Cooling vegetable acids were administered, with sedatives, and by the end of November these complaints were removed, and up to the 13th of June, 1814, she remained pretty well. A large carbuncle then made its appearance on the left thigh, which was removed by the ordinary means.

In May, 1816, the patient was seized with violent pains in the abdomen, particularly about the region of the left hypochondrium, succeeded by vomiting of blood, from which she again recovered, and remained without any relapse for about three years.

In January, 1819, violent colic pains seized the patient, attended with considerable fever and purging of blood, and so low was she reduced, that no one who saw her thought that she could recover.

On the 2nd of February, a tumour, which had appeared just beneath the umbilicus was examined, and was found to consist of three principal divisions or lobes; sedative and emollient cataplasms were applied to this, but the pain was not assuaged; the patient appeared to be gradually sinking. She remained very low until the 12th of February, when Professor Herholdt considered it necessary to make a deep incision into the swelling, in order to let out any pus that might have been contained in it. No matter came out, and but very little blood; he then examined the wound with a probe, and felt it strike against something, which communicated the sensation to the hand of its being a metallic body; with a forceps he laid hold

of it, and, to his great surprise, drew out a needle. All the symptoms gradually subsided, but soon after returned again with a fresh vomiting of blood. The abdomen was again examined, and another tumour was discovered in the left lumbar region, the slightest touch of which occasioned great pain.

On the 15th of February, an incision was made into it, and a black oxydised needle extracted from its centre. From this time, that is to say, from the 12th of February, 1819, to the 10th of August, 1820, a period of 18 months, the patient experienced pains in different parts of the body, supposed to be occasioned by needles deeply seated, and during that time 295 needles were at different intervals extracted; namely

From the left breast	22
— between the breasts	14
— the epigastric region	41
— the left hypochondriac region ..	19
— right hypochondriac region ...	20
— the navel.....	31
— the left lumbar region	39
— the right ditto	17
— the hypogastric region	14
— right iliac region ..	23
— left iliac region	27
— the left thigh	3
— the right thigh	23
— between the shoulders	1
— beneath the left shoulder	1
Total	295

Many of them were broken or corroded, some being without points, others without eyes; some were large and black, like the pins used for dressing the hair, and others were small. The brass needles retained their proper polish, but all the others were black and oxydised. They made their appearance at different intervals; sometimes days, weeks, and months intervening between the times of

the extraction. The patient, during the greatest part of this time, was so low and weak that she was obliged to keep to her bed, and although she did not experience much pain when the needles were deep, yet as soon as they approached the surface her sufferings were very great. Professor Herholdt was often urged to cut into the skin to seek for the needles, and thus to afford some relief to the patient, but such attempts were without success; it was in vain that he sought for them; he was obliged to wait several days, until the needles appeared in the wound, or could be distinguished by the touch. Only once did he attempt to draw out a needle with his fingers from the breast without making an incision, but the needle broke and he was obliged to make two openings to get it out. On four occasions only did any bleeding follow the extraction, but no suppuration attended a single case. The patient bore her sufferings with wonderful fortitude until January, 1822; when her mother was seized with an apoplectic fit, which had such an effect upon her mind that she became paralytic, first in her right arm, then in her left, and afterwards in her lower extremities also; she lost the use of speech, so that neither by words nor by signs could she direct the attention of the by-standers to the places at which the needles gave her pain. In about five days the voice returned, and up to the 10th of August, 1820, no more needles were discharged; the pain in the bowels, and other symptoms, had also ceased. By the employment of antispasmodic medicines, cold baths, blisters, and so on, the patient gradually became better, and, on the 8th of March, 1821,

she appeared to be quite relieved: so much improved was she, that Professor Herholdt considered her quite well. Thus she remained up to this time, when a new series of sufferings commenced; a painful tumour showed itself in the right armpit, which increased to a great size, and was so very painful that her life was considered in great danger. This swelling also contained needles, and so great was the number, that, from the 26th of May to the 10th of July, 1822, 100 were extracted, making, with the 295 before mentioned, the enormous number of 395!

The patient is marked with scars in various parts of the body, and is at present in Frederick's Hospital, at Copenhagen, where she has been visited by Dr. Otto and thirty other persons, at different times. The patient's ischury, in the year 1822, left her, and she was, instead of it, attacked by *diabetes insipidus*, which proceeded to a very great length; her bowels remained obstinately costive, with great emaciation and debility, but hopes are still entertained of her recovery. During this long illness, or rather toward the latter part of it, the patient amused herself by learning Latin, and wrote an account of the principal changes that had occurred in the history of her case.

It is supposed by Professor Herholdt and Dr. Otto that she must have swallowed the needles during delirious fits.

Anatomical Invention. — *Paris March 27.* — M. Ouroux, a physician has presented to the Academy of Sciences, a piece of artificial anatomy, representing the body of a man according to its natural dimensions. Immediately under the skin are exhibited the venous

system, and the superficial coat of muscles. Each muscle may be separately detached, and with it the vessels and nerves that run along its surface, or go through it. The succeeding coats of muscles, &c. may, in like manner be detached and studied separately, or in selection with the other organs of the system, until the student at length arrives at the bare skeleton. A portion of the last coat of muscles and of the vascular and nervous system, the separation of which offered no advantage, remain attached to the bones. In the cavities are found all the organs proper to them. The cranium may be opened and the brain taken out. In this, by means of a cut through its entire mass, may be seen the minutiae of its organization. The eye, detached from its orbit, may be studied apart. The muscles, the vessels, the nerves, and the membranes of this delicate organ are represented with scrupulous accuracy; the transparent parts are imitated in glass. The organization of the throat may be examined by means of this piece of mechanism, with greater precision than on a natural subject. In the thoracic cavity is seen the heart, and vessels that branch off from it, and which may be followed to their remotest ramification. One portion of the lungs is divided in two, in order to exhibit the pulmonary circulation. In the abdominal cavity, separated from the preceding by the diaphragm, are found an exact representation of the *viscera*. On removing the intestinal mass, the veins, the spleen, the liver, &c. are disclosed to view. The preparation of the organs contained in the cavity of the *pelvis* is particularly worthy of attention. The removal of all

these parts leaves open to inspection the asigos, the thoracic canal, and the grand lymphatic nerve attached to the vertebral column. The price set upon this very ingenious piece of mechanism is 3,000 francs. The wax figure of a man, in the natural proportions, exhibiting merely the outward coat of muscles (the skin being taken off), cannot be had for a less sum than between 30 and 40,000 francs.

Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris.—Circulation of the Blood, &c.—Some time since, Dr. Barry, an English physician resident at Paris, read before the Academy of Sciences in that city a memoir on the motion of the blood in the veins. Messrs. Cuvier and Dumeril, were appointed by the Academy to investigate the subject, and draw up a report upon it. These gentlemen have lately presented their report. It commences by alluding to the various opinions, which have hitherto been entertained by physiologists, with respect to the cause of the motion of the blood in the veins. Thus some have attributed this motion to the action of the heart; others to the pressure of the muscles; and others again to an absorbing power in the veins themselves. Amidst this diversity of opinion, however, with respect to the cause of this motion, authors have in general agreed in recognizing a certain connexion between the motion itself and the act of inspiration; but this connection was merely looked upon as a coincidence, or at most the act of inspiration was esteemed nothing more than an accessory cause of the motion alluded to.

In the Memoir presented to the Academy by Dr. Barry, a very different view is taken of these facts, which, in the opinion of this

gentleman, are much more intimately connected as to cause and effect, than has hitherto been supposed. "And, in truth," the report proceeds, "he has shewn, by means of experiments entirely new, very ingenious and perfectly conclusive; first, that the blood in the veins is never moved towards the heart but during the act of inspiration; and, secondly, that all the facts known with respect to this motion in man, and the animals which resemble him in structure, may be explained by considering it as the effect of atmospheric pressure."

In conclusion, the report recommends to the Academy—1st. To have the memoir of Dr. Barry inserted among those of distinguished foreign literati—and 2nd. To invite the author to prosecute his researches with respect to the absorption of poisonous matters applied to the surface of the body; researches, it is added, flowing as a corollary from his theory, which possess much interest, and admit of many useful applications to the animal economy.

Experiments on Animal Ingrafting. By Dr. Dieffenbach, of Berlin.—The satirical humour of Butler threw an air of disbelief over the operation of ingrafting noses, said to be performed by Taliacotius; but the perseverance of modern experiments has established the fact beyond all contradiction. The following specimens of this art are taken from the German journal of Grafe and Von Walther:

Dr. Dieffenbach ingrafted the feathers of a black chicken into the neck, back, and tail of a white pigeon; while he transferred the white plumes of the pigeon to the black chicken. He next took feathers of various sorts, from

chickens, pigeons, and sparrows, and dibbled them with a trocar, into the skins of rabbits, puppies, and kittens, where they took root and grew. He then dibbled, in the same manner, the long bristles of the whiskers of cats, &c. into the skin of the stript pigeons, with the same success. He next cut a bunch of feathers from the back of a pigeon, within an inch of the skin, pushed a needle down each stump, till the bird showed symptoms of pain, and on withdrawing the needle, he pushed the bristles of a kitten's whiskers into the hole, where they took root and grew well. Not contented with this, the learned doctor ingrafted successfully, upon his own arm, the hairs of a friend's eyebrow. A claw was next detached from the toe of a pigeon, and ingrafted upon its tail. This was the most wonderful experiment of all; for, though the claw did not itself take root in the tail, it seems to have deposited there the egg of a claw; at least a very fine new claw sprouted out from the same place. Some time afterwards, the feather which had been plucked out to make room for the claw, grew again, and an obstinate contest between the claw and the feather took place, for priority of occupancy, but the feather at last succeeded in expelling the intruder. The doctor, in his next experiment, scalped the head of a pigeon, and having cut a flap from the pigeon's thigh, he fitted it to the first wound, and sewed the edges together. It united and made an excellent scalp, and was soon covered with a fine grove of bristles. He next cut off the nose of a wild rabbit, sewed it on again, and it grew as well as ever.

Gigantic Organic Remains.—

The bones of a non-descript animal of an immense size, and larger than any bones that have hitherto been noticed by naturalists, have been discovered about twenty miles from New Orleans, in the alluvial ground formed by the Mississippi river, and the lakes, and at but a short distance from the sea. They were disinterred by a Mr. W. Schofield, of New Orleans, who spent about a year in this arduous undertaking. A fragment of a cranium is stated to measure twenty-two feet in length; in its broadest part four feet high, and perhaps nine inches thick, and it is said to weigh 1,200lbs. The largest extremity of this bone is thought evidently to answer to the human scapula; it tapers off to a point, and retains a flatness to the termination. From these facts it is inferred that this bone constituted a fin, or fender. One of its edges, from alternate exposures to the tide and atmosphere, has become spongy or porous, but generally it is in a perfect state of ossification. A large groove or canal presents itself in the superior portion of this bone, upon the sides of which considerable quantities of ambergris may be collected, which appears to have suffered little or no decomposition or change by age. It burns with a beautiful bright flame, and emits an odoriferous smell while burning; it is of a greasy consistence, similar to adipocere. It is evident that there was a corresponding fin or fender. The animal, therefore, must have been fifty feet in breadth from one extremity of a fin to the other, allowing for wear and tear, as well as a width of the back proportionate to the length of the fins. There are several of the dorsal vertebrae, and one of the lumbar, and a bone

answering to the os coccygis in our anatomy. The vertebræ are sound, and corresponding in size to the largest bone; the protuberances of the vertebræ are three feet in extent; they lead to the supposition that the animal had considerable protuberances on the back; the body of each vertebræ is at least twenty inches in diameter, and as many in length; the tube or calibre for containing the spinal marrow is six inches in diameter: some of the arterial and nervous indentations, or courses, are yet visible. There is a bone similar to our os calcis, one foot in length, and eight inches in diameter.

It is stated that, in the place, whence these remains were disinterred, a large carnivorous tooth was found, and had been carried away. It is also stated, that, in the year 1799, many remains of antediluvian creation were taken up near the same place, and shipped to Europe. Mr. Schofield feels the most perfect conviction that he could at a slight expense collect many more. He had been hitherto prevented by the high state of the water from obtaining the whole: but there was reason to hope that the skeleton might be completely disinterred.

Salmon Fisheries.—The second report of the select committee of the House of Commons, appointed to take into consideration the state of the salmon-fisheries of Scotland, and those of the united kingdom generally, together with the laws affecting the same, has been officially printed.

The report states, that the committee have inquired into the more difficult branches of the subject of the salmon fisheries, and in particular into the important consideration (which is much dwelt upon)

of obstructions to the free passage of salmon, between the sea and the upper parts of lakes and rivers, where the spawn is deposited, and the young fish come into life. They urge, that upon such free passage depends the multiplication of the breed—but then the difficulties interposed spring from the rights, both real and assumed, of parties who have long been in the habit of placing obstructions across the rivers to catch fish on private accounts, while, from their local impediments, they injuriously affect the general breed. Another class of obstructions arises from the application of water (for mills) to the purposes of manufactures. The committee agree, that the salmon fishery ought to be subordinate to the interests of the latter, and they strongly recommend an inquiry into the foundation of right of individuals exercising the former, suggesting at the same time an accommodation of differences, so as to preserve a free passage for the salmon, and more particularly during the fence months and part of the fishing season. There is some slight difference of opinion in the evidence as to the duration of the time during which the fish ought to be fenced from disturbance; but the general wish comprehends the months of October, November, and December. Lowering the weirs, and obvious mechanical alterations safely practicable in their structure, would mitigate, if not remove, many of the objections urged against them in this report. The committee dwell strongly upon the clearing away of all obstructions in the rivers as indispensable to the foundation of the fisheries upon any prosperous plan, and point out the mistaken calculation of individuals in the estimate

of their own interests as connected with existing impediments.

The committee have also gone into evidence at considerable length, respecting the modes of taking salmon practised in different parts of the kingdom, with a view to ascertain the circumstances attendant on each, for the future consideration of the legislature. In pursuing this branch of the inquiry the end in view has been, to ascertain what modes of fishing are adapted to the greatest variety of circumstances, calculated to secure the largest supply of good fish, and suited to the habits of the animal. The committee state in conclusion, that they cannot refrain from expressing an opinion, that the salmon fisheries are eminently deserving, and stand greatly in need of, the protection of the legislature; and that there is every reason to believe, under the influence of a general law, founded in sound principle, that they might rise to an importance and magnitude hitherto unknown. But how is this law to be framed, until the inquiries into individual rights creating ruinous obstructions, recommended by the committee at the outset, shall have been gone through? And what chance is there, upon so vague a recommendation, of having these inquiries made at all, when the poverty in many instances of the parties is considered—fishermen at the one side, and corporate monopolies at the other; and not the least outline given by the committee of the manner and form in which such investigations should be prosecuted? Perhaps the easiest, and certainly the cheapest, process of conducting this litigation would be by the ordinary mode of indictment for nuisance—a mode by which it is

known that several weirs were removed at various times (though not of late years) in the south of Ireland.

The great, and indeed universal evil complained of throughout the mass of evidence taken before the committee, is the havoc in the breed occasioned by fishing in the tributary streams during the spawning season, and various schemes are suggested by way of dams to prevent the progress of salmon from the large rivers into these streams, and thereby avert the work of untimely destruction which is so severely censured.

There is a good deal of contradictory evidence upon the point whether salmon always continue to spawn in the same rivers; the general tendency of the testimony is, however, rather to affirm that fact, and experienced fishermen profess to distinguish with certainty the fish of the several rivers. We have the following curious information respecting the natural history of the salmon. To prove that the grilse and salmon are one species, "we marked," says Mr. Mackenzie "in the month of March, 1823, a grilse keip in the river Oykeil, by tying a piece of wire round the body of the fish, immediately above the tail, and in March, 1824, we caught the same fish again as a salmon of about 7lb. weight, though it was only 3½lb. when we marked it." Other witnesses confirm to demonstration this evidence as to the identity of the grilse and salmon. The rev. John Fleming gives the following evidence of the fruitfulness and extraordinary precocity of the fish:—

"Fish are well known to breed long before they have arrived at maturity, and as a proof that they do, it may be stated that at the end

of the season the salmon caught in a state fit for spawning are by no means all of the same size; if, then, we are to take size as an index of age, we must arrive at the conclusion that salmon spawn at different ages, and before they have reached their full size. I know, likewise, in reference to another species of the genus which I have enumerated, the spirlin, for instance, that it breeds before it reaches its full size. I have taken a young spirlin, not two inches in length, full of roe, evidently ready or nearly ready for exclusion, along with full grown spirilins about six inches in length.

"Have you any knowledge of the number of *ova* in the roe of a salmon?—I have never counted the *ova* myself, and I should think it would be difficult to assign any definite number of *ova*, the number differing according to the size of an animal and its condition, so that what may be true in a small fish may not be true in a large one, and there may likewise be some individual differences.

"Can you state the probable number in a well-grown salmon? Not having counted them myself, I cannot state positively; but I have no hesitation in believing the testimony of experienced fishermen who have counted them, and who have said there are 17,000 or 18,000.

"In what places do the salmon spawn?—Generally in shallow fords, with a gravelly bottom.

"In fact, may it not be said to be always within the reach almost of destruction?—I should think so.

"You have said that your opinion was, that salmon pair; but if the male salmon be killed, would not another male salmon immediately throw its melt over the spawn of

the female?—It is well known to poachers, that if in the act of spawning they destroy the male fish, the female fish leaves the bed, and in the deep pools endeavours to find another mate. In that way, poachers, by attending to the operation of one female, may succeed in capturing many males, leaving the female fish undestroyed."

It is manifest from the evidence annexed to this report, that the general fisheries in the kingdom have for a number of years been gradually declining in value; indeed to an alarming degree, in some places where the population (particularly in parts of Ireland) presses heavily upon the means of subsistence. The same abundance of fish still visits our shores as formerly, but through the complexity, the folly, and partiality of the laws, together with the blind cupidity of individuals, who grasp at present profit, to the injury if not extinction of future supply, the breed is immaturally intercepted, and sacrificed. In some places (Cork, for instance) the greatest injury is inflicted upon salmon, by a prevailing, but most unfounded notion, that the fish is in season the whole year round; and where even hogsheads of the fry (notwithstanding a prohibitory law) have been publicly exposed for sale in the market at three halfpence the dozen. The scarcity of salmon in the present day, compared with its former abundance, is curiously illustrated by an anecdote communicated to this committee by Mr. George Hony, of Edinburgh, who alluding to the present scarcity along the whole line of the Tweed, where salmon was formerly caught in such abundance as to be a principal article of food, states, with reference to that abundance—"So

much, indeed, was this the case, that I have been informed, that in some old indentures between master and servant, it was a common stipulation on the part of the latter, that he should not be obliged to eat salmon more than four times in the week !”

The more remarkable fact, too, is, that this mismanagement and consequent decrease has occurred in proportion as larger capital has been embarked in the trade, and greater public and private interests become involved in its success ; together with bounties from the legislature for its support, and a variety of other shifts (for they deserve no other name) held out by the government, which have all proved misplaced and abortive. There is a fatality about these fisheries which must puzzle political economists—they have had a free trade and a monopoly,

and been equally ruined in both. The stake-nets, seem, in many places, to have been a free (or rather a freebooting) trade, as lawless and destructive as that of the seals and grampuses, and yet to have turned to little or no account ; and the monopolies are equally declared to have declined in the hands of the corporations. We are now a fish-importing people, while a century has hardly elapsed since Spain, France, and Holland, severally paid very large sums annually for permission to fish on the coasts of this kingdom. Such is the historical fact, contrasted with the present condition of the British fisheries—a trade which has, in its course, within the last twenty-five years, been an exception to every other in which the United Kingdom has been concerned.

GEOGRAPHY, ASTRONOMY, &c.

North Pole Expedition.—The expedition, it will be recollected, sailed in May, 1824, and very soon encountered the mortifying obstacle of being embayed within mountains of ice crossing Baffin's-bay : they were eighty days encircled with in this icy barrier, and the occurrence took place during our summer months of June, July, and August. They were only twelve days extricated from this position, when the state of the weather, and frozen obstruction of every object around them, rendered it absolutely necessary they should seek winter-quarters, which they did in a small inlet called Port Bowen, on the 1st of September, 1824.

In this situation, the crews of the *Hecla* and *Fury* remained nearly ten months, during which time they were left entirely upon their own resources, for not a single native visited them in their winter-quarters, nor was the shore which they occupied stocked with the same quantity of game, or indeed animals of any description in the same numbers as in that where the former expedition had wintered. The specimens brought home by the sailors are merely of the common sea-fowl—they had only two of the arctic foxes ; they saw none of the native dogs ; the white bears, however, abounded, and afforded occasional sport on the ice. It was quite impossible

to penetrate the shore any distance inland, the surface being entirely composed of conical heaps of ice, with deep ravines intervening; and the short expeditions which were made by captain Hoppner and lieutenant Sherer, were made by coasting on the ice, and skirting the land to the southward and northward.

With the exception of these little excursions, in which the ship's crews were indulged as far as was consistent with their safety, the time was spent in gymnastic exercises, in dramatic representations, and in masquerades in each ship on alternate fortnights, into which it would seem a good deal of spirit and character was infused. The ordinary dress of the seamen, wrapped up as they were during the winter in their fleecy clothing, as a protection from the nipping severity of the weather, was in itself sufficiently grotesque; but when to this was superadded the more fantastic and gayer variations of costume of the officers, a very decent set of masks appears to have been got up. The business, however, at length got monotonous and tiresome, notwithstanding the praiseworthy and considerate attention of the officers, and the constant supply of every thing which could administer to the health and comfort of their crews; and the return of summer in the present year, which detached the blockading masses of ice, was hailed with the most lively satisfaction by all hands. The ships got under weigh on the morning of the 20th of last July; but two days after, were driven back to Lancaster Sound by adverse weather, which drifted immense icebergs against their track. At this time it blew very fresh, but on the 24th they

succeeded in working down the western shore, which they were exploring, when they again encountered heavy floating masses of ice, and the *Hecla* was thrown very nearly on her beam-ends. These impediments continued with more or less danger until the 1st of August, when the *Fury* was driven on shore with great force by the impulse of the ice, and in such a situation that a bold perpendicular craggy cliff out-topped her mast-head more than 500 or 600 feet. She was, however, with great difficulty, by the united exertions of both crews, removed a little from her situation of imminent peril, and hove down for repair in a more convenient spot; but on the 19th of August the situation of the *Hecla* herself became so critical, that it was absolutely necessary to change her position; or else she must have likewise drifted ashore; and the only alternative was, to abandon the *Fury* to her fate, after removing her crew, stores, &c.

At this time, the sea was getting tolerably clear; but captain Parry, under the circumstances of the shipwreck of the *Fury*, and the consequent alteration in the condition of the means of prosecuting his original object, determined upon returning to England without further delay. On the 1st of September, the homeward voyage began, and the necessity of this was the more regretted, because, for a day or two before, the ice was getting more detached, and there was in the distance, and between icebergs, a very clear prospect of comparatively safe sea-room, with (as the sailors say) a perceptible current setting in, which in their judgment denoted the proximity of an open ocean. The distant view in this

direction was studded with small islands, the position and shape of which exactly resembled that given by captain Franklin of the sea view he obtained, in the extreme point of his severe land-journey from Hudson's Bay.

Though there were no natives seen by our seamen during this expedition, there were abundant tracks to show that the inlet at Port Bowen was occasionally the resort of human beings, for the remains of artificial caverns were found in the snow, and fragments of culinary vessels of rude construction. Places were also explored, which, judging from their shape, and the decayed bones that were thinly scattered on the spot, appeared to be cemeteries.

Islands Discovered.—Extract from the agent to Lloyd's at Singapore, dated the 7th of September, 1824:—"The Francis and Charlotte, arrived from the north-west coast of America, discovered three islands on her passage. The following is an extract from the master's log:—"At daylight on the 26th of May, saw three islands, bearing due north by compass, distant 8 or 9 leagues. They are not laid down in any of the latest charts, nor mentioned in any modern work. Their size appeared small and their height moderate: the one most western appeared in the horizon like a small hillock; the others, undulating and lower. The most eastern was the largest: the distance between them, 2 or 3 miles in an east north-east and west south-west direction. We had a good sight for the chronometer at 7 a. m., which places the islands in long. 114. 48. m., and the latitude (of this we cannot be equally certain) above 18. 11 north." Pro-

bably the latitude is nearly correct, as they had an observation at noon, and the ship had been running due west. There can be no doubt of the longitude, as captain Johnson's chronometers are so good, that after being five months without an opportunity of ascertaining their rate, he made Pedro Branca to a mile. His lunars, also, were never ten miles different from the chronometers."

French Guyana.—A commission, nominated by baron Milius, governor of French Guyana, set out some time since to explore the sources of the Oyapock and the Maroni. This commission returned on the 24th of January last; and though a variety of circumstances prevented the completion of its object, yet it proceeded a considerable distance from the mouth of the river Oyapock, and entered into an alliance with the tribe of the Oyampis. Ounanica, the chief of this tribe, took an oath of fidelity to the king of France. M. Bodin, commander of the French expedition, invested him with the uniform and insignia of captain, and during this ceremony, the French flag was hoisted by Ounanica, who gave a fête upon the occasion, enlivened by dancing. The tribe of Oyampis is composed of about 6,000 individuals, and is not far from that of the Emerillons, which is also very numerous. Among the useful things which were brought by baron Milius, is some cotton, cultivated by the Oyampis, which is extremely beautiful, and is said to be much superior to that of Cayenne and even of Pernambuco. In a great part of its course, the Oyapock is barred by cataracts and waterfalls, which in some places are at an immense elevation; one of these cataracts is

500 feet long and 80 high. M. Bodin has brought back a branch of a tree, called the galibis or carouachi, the leaf of which is a mortal poison. The difficulty which the Indians raised to M. Bodin taking this away, led him to believe that it is with the sap of this vegetable that they poison their arrows. Ounanica accompanied the expedition as far as Camopi; and Macarayou, another chief, confided his son, a youth, to M. Bodin, who brought him to Cayenne. The abbé Fournier, while with the Oyampis, baptized 49 children.

The Interior of Africa.—The accounts brought by captain Clapperton and major Denham from Soudan, and other places in the interior of Africa which have been visited by these enterprising travellers, is very satisfactory, and much valuable information relative to the inhabitants has been obtained. The surprise of the former gentleman may readily be conceived, upon his reaching Sockatoo, in finding plates, dishes, basins, and other articles of English manufacture, with the makers' names marked thereon; and during his residence, which was nearly three months, he daily used wares of this description. The markets are regularly supplied, in addition to flour, with fine stall-fed beef, mutton, and kids; as also poultry, including wild ducks and geese, eggs, &c. The existence of this place, which is to the westward of Bornou, was before unknown; it is governed by a sultan, who has several wives, and many children, and with all the persons about him evinced every attention to captain Clapperton. Major Denham proceeded to the south and east of Bornou, and examined the lake

Tsad, which is an immense fresh water lake, visiting many towns and villages in his journey. The country to the southward of Fazzan may be considered as a new discovery, and extends from that place to about the ninth degree of latitude, between the sixth and fourteenth degrees of longitude east of Greenwich. It has hitherto been deemed impracticable to travel in any part of Africa as Christians until this time. Both these officers performed the journey as such, occasionally wearing their uniforms, and were deemed by many of the followers of Mahomet as curious personages. Ministers have considered it an object of such importance, as to again send another mission, placed under the direction of captain Clapperton, in which he will be assisted by captain Pearce (also of the royal navy). The Camelion sloop of war was prepared at Portsmouth for their conveyance.

Directions for vessels navigating the channels of Corfu.—"The Ionian government, desirous of affording every possible security and facility to vessels navigating the channels leading to Corfu, has caused to be erected four light-houses, which are kept constantly lighted every night, from sun-set to sun-rise.

"The first is on the old citadel of Corfu; it is a single light, 240 feet high, and can be seen from the entrance of the north channel, and some distance to the southward of Point Lefchimo, in the south channel: it is particularly useful to guide ships to the harbour of Corfu.

"The second is a single floating light, moored off Point Lefchimo, in the south channel. The vessel lies in five fathoms water, one cable's-length N. W. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. from the N. E. point of Lefchimo

shoal, and bears, from the windmill to the southward of Point Lefchimo, N. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.; from the S. E. extremity of the island of Corfu, N. N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.; from Black Island, N. 62 deg. W., or N. W. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., distance eight miles; and from Corfu lighthouse, S. 85 deg. 80 min., E. or S. E. $\frac{3}{4}$ S. nearly, distance $10\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

"The third is also a single light at the east side of the island of Payo, upon a small island at the entrance of Port Gayo. The light is upon a tower, which bears from the south end of Payo shoal W. 5 deg. S. or W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. nearly; from the north end of ditto, W. 11 deg. S. or W. by S. nearly. The centre of the shoal is $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles distant from the light, and the S. E. point of Corfu bears from it N. by W. $\frac{3}{4}$ W.; S. E. extremity of Anti Payo, S. E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E.; Black Island, N. a little easterly; N. E. end of Payo, N. W. a little westerly. This light is particularly useful to the small coasting vessels running for Port Gayo (or what is more commonly called Payo harbour) in bad weather, as also to all vessels passing through the south channel.

"The fourth is a single light on the rock Tignoso, in the entrance of the north channel. It is a most valuable light to vessels passing through this channel to guide them clear of the Boat and Sarpe rocks. The N. E. point of Corfu Island bears from it S. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. nearly; Corfu light shut in behind this point; the Sarpe rock bears from it S.; S. W. point of Albanian coast, S. by E.; Boat rock, E. nearly half a mile distant, with 16 and 20 fathoms water between them. S. W. extremity of the land about cape Linguetta N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N.; and the north point of the island Melue, W. by N. $\frac{3}{4}$ N. Just

open to the northward of the north point of Corfu."

Directions for the North Channel by night.—"In coming for this channel, when you make out the light, steer straight for it; and I would recommend all ships with a leading wind, to pass between the light and island of Corfu, to avoid the Boat rock, which is not larger (above water) than a small boat, bottom up, and has a shelving reef stretching off from it, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N., about 120 fathoms, with from two to seven fathoms water upon it. This channel, between the light and Corfu, is six-tenths of a mile broad, with 30 fathoms water in the middle, and steep to on both sides. After passing the light, steer S. E. by E., or E. S. E., bring the light to bear N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N., and keeping it on that bearing, will lead you clear of the Sarpe rock, which lies just to the southward of the N. E. point of Corfu. This is a very dangerous shoal by night, it being nearly level with the water, and so steep to, that the lead is of no use. When you get sight of Corfu light, bring it to bear S. by W., and by keeping it so, it will lead you clear of all danger, and right up to the east end of the island of Vido, pass $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the eastward of that island, then steer in, and anchor any where between the island and town of Corfu.

"Ships passing through the north channel with variable or a beating wind, will find it better to pass to the northward of the light, and then it must not be brought to the westward of S. W. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. until you are a good mile to the eastward of it (to avoid the Boat rock), or until Corfu light bears S. by W.: when the north channel light bears W. a little southerly, it is on with the Boat

rock; and when the light bears W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N., you are well to the southward of the Boatrock. In beating through this channel, keep on the Albanian shore, it being all bold; and stand very little more than half channel over to the westward until you are well to the southward of the Sarpe rock.

"Vessels going to the northward will have no difficulty in observing these directions in a contrary order."

Directions for navigating the South channel.—"In coming from the southward of Payo, for the south channel, with southerly or south-westerly winds, you may pass between Payo shoal and light, or to the eastward of the shoal, at pleasure. To pass between the shoal and light, give Anti-Payo a good birth, and as soon as you open the light, bring it to bear N. W., or N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., then steer for it, and keeping it on either of these bearings will lead you to the westward of the shoal; pass half a mile to the eastward of the light, and when it bears W. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S., you are to the northward of the shoal, and may keep away N. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., or N. by W. When Payo light bears S. $\frac{1}{2}$ E., keep it on that bearing, and it will lead you well to the eastward of the buoy on the S. W. extremity of cape Bianco shoal. When the cape bears W. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S., or Black Island N. E. by E., you will be to the northward of the buoy, and may then steer N. W., or N. W. by N., according to the wind. You will then very soon get sight of Lefchimo light, which must not be brought to the northward of N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. To keep you clear of Lefchimo shoal, which is a continuation of the one off cape Bianco, and runs along the east

side of Corfu as far as the light vessel, pass half a mile to the eastward of the light, and generally by this time you will see Corfu light; bring it to bear N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N., or N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N., then steer for it; pass half a mile to the eastward of it to clear Old Citadel Point, then steer in and anchor as before.

"Ships coming from the westward for the south channel, between the island of Payo and cape Bianco, should keep midchannel, or nearer to the former than the latter; steer in N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N., or N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E., and after opening Payo light, continue on the same course until the light bears S. $\frac{1}{2}$ E., then proceed as above.

"In coming from the southward, it will most generally be advisable to pass to the eastward of Payo shoal; then keep in midchannel, or rather the Albanian coast on board, it being all bold, and may be approached within half a mile. When Payo light bears W. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S., you are to the northward of the shoal. When working through the south channel, while well to the southward of Lefchimo light, you may stand to the westward until the light bears N. W.; but when within a mile of it, it must be brought to the northward of N. W. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., to avoid the N. E. elbow of the shoal. The Albanian coast is all clear and bold to the southward of the light vessel; but after getting abreast of her, you must not stand within two miles of it, to keep clear of the Bacchante shoal. The Corfu side is then all clear, and you may stand well over towards it.

"All the above are to the nearest quarter of a point to the true bearings, or according to the poles of the world.

"The bearings and distances con-

tained in the preceding directions were taken by W. Smith, esq., master of his majesty's ship *Naiad*.

(Signed) W. ROBINSON."

"Inspector-General of Ionian

Ports and Coasts.

"*Corfu*, April 1, 1825."

Currents of the Ocean.—"In the voyage between Cape Mount and Cape Three Points, captain Sabine says that the Pheasant's progress appears to have been accelerated 180 miles by the current, which, in the season when the south-west winds prevail on this part of the coast of Western Africa, runs with considerable velocity in the direction of the land round Cape Palmas, to the eastern parts of the gulf of Guinea. In the passage between the river Gaboon and Ascension, being a distance of 1,400 geographical miles, the Pheasant was aided by the current above 300 miles in the direction of her course.

* * * "But the more important distinction, both in amount and in utility in navigation, is between the waters of the Equatorial and the Guinea currents.—These exhibit the remarkable phenomenon of parallel streams, in contact with each other, flowing with great velocity in opposite directions, and having a difference of temperature amounting to ten or twelve degrees. Their course continues to run parallel to each other, and to the land, for above 1,000 miles; and, according as a vessel, wishing to proceed along the coast in either direction, is placed in the one or the other current, will her course be aided from 40 to 50 miles a-day, or retarded to the same amount. On the day after the Pheasant sailed from Maranham, she entered the current, the full strength of which she had quitted to go to

that place, and it was then found to be running with the astonishing rapidity of 99 miles in 24 hours. On the 10th Sept., at 10 a. m., while proceeding in the full strength of the current, exceeding four knots an hour, a sudden and very great discolouration of the water a-head, was announced from the mast-head: the ship being in 5° 8' north latitude, and 50° 28' west longitude (both by observation), it was evident that the discoloured water could be no other than the stream of the Amazons, pursuing its original impulse at no less than 300 miles from the mouth of the river, its waters not being yet mingled with those of the ocean, of greater specific gravity, on the surface of which it had pursued its course. It was running about 68 miles in 24 hours."—Capt. S. continues, "On a general view of the currents which have been thus particularized, on the Pheasant's progress, in her voyage commencing at Sierra Leone and terminating at New York, it may be seen that she was indebted to their aid on the balance of the whole account, and in the direction of her course from port to port, not less than 1,600 geographical miles, the whole distance being under 9,000 miles; affording a very striking exemplification of the importance of a correct knowledge of the currents of the ocean, to persons engaged in its navigation; and consequently of the value of the information, in the acquisition and arrangement of which major Rennell has passed the latter years of his most useful life. The publication of the charts of the currents in the most frequented parts of the ocean, which he has prepared with his accustomed and well-known indefatigable

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assiduity, and strict adherence to the evidence of facts, (as soon as he shall deem them sufficiently complete), will be a most important service rendered to practical navigation."

Meteor.—Guelderland:—"The rains we had in August have contributed much to the improvement of the crops in general, especially after the great and intolerable heat of which I gave you an account in one of my former letters. In the latter end of August, a singular aërial phenomenon took place at 11 o'clock in the evening, viz.—a very considerable blue light was seen, which gave a most extraordinary appearance to all surrounding objects; so much so, that notwithstanding it was a full moon, and fine clear weather, it so frightened the servants, who were standing in the garden behind our house, that one of them came running into our room, in the greatest state of alarm, to mention the circumstance. The same appearance was noticed at the very moment through the whole country, which proves that the substance or combustible fluid which emitted it must have been at a great elevation."

Two Comets.—The following are particulars of two Comets at present visible in Europe:—

The First Comet.

Observatory, Passy, Aug. 21, 1825.

Sidereal time at Passy.

Rt. Ascen. $4^h 15^m 2.96''$ at $23^h 36^m 18''$
Declina. $21^\circ 40' 50.07''$ N. at $23^h 43' 43''$

August 22, 1825.

At $1^h 1' 36''$ sidereal time.

Right Ascension $4^h 14^m 49''$
Declination ... $21^\circ 26' 0''$ N.

This Comet has no visible tail, is very faint, and has the appearance of a Nebula. The place on the 21st is tolerably exact; that

given on the 22nd is only approximate; it will, however, be amply sufficient to enable observers to find it. It is visible in a night glass.

The Second Comet, or the Comet of short period.

August 21, 1825.

At $1^h 39'$ sidereal time.

Right Ascension $7^h 55^m 29.31''$

Declination ... $28^\circ 40' 24.45''$ N.

August 22, 1825.

At $1^h 39'$ sidereal time.

Right Ascension $8^h 1' 29.16''$

Declination ... $28^\circ 9' 56.78''$ N.

This Comet also has no appearance of tail; its observed place differs so little with that given in Eicke's *Ephemeris*, that by placing the instrument according to the data there given, the Comet will be easily found. It is not visible in the night glass, yet it is much more distinct than the preceding Comet.

Passy, near Paris, Aug. 23, 1825.

Aurora Borealis.—A late number of the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal contains a memoir by professor Hansteen, in which that eminent naturalist has sketched out a very bold and plausible theory of the Aurora Borealis. The connexion of that phenomenon with magnetism has been long remarked, and is further confirmed by the observations of the professor. He considers the Aurora Borealis as a luminous ring surrounding the magnetical pole, with a radius varying from 20° deg. to 40° deg., and at the height of about one hundred miles above the surface of the earth. It is formed, he thinks, by luminous columns shooting upward from the earth's surface, in a direction parallel to the inclination of the needle, and to the direction of the earth's magnetism: these columns render the atmosphere opaque while they pass through it, and only become

luminous after they pass beyond it. From the outer or convex side of the ring beams dart forth in a direction nearly perpendicular to the arch, and ascend towards the zenith; and if they are so long as to pass it towards the south, they collect in the south in a sort of corona or glory, which is situated in that point of the heavens to which the south pole of the needle points. Professor Hansteen finds that the observations made respecting the Northern Aurora are well explained by this hypothesis; and he has collected facts to show that a similar ring exists around the southern magnetic pole situated in New Holland, the northern being in North America. He infers further, though the stock of observations is rather deficient, that similar luminous rings exist above the two extremities of the secondary magnetic axis, in Siberia, and in Tierra del Fuego.

Chronometers.—The official report from the board of Longitude of last year's trial of chronometers has been published. The annual prize of 800*l.* has been awarded to Mr. W. Widinham, of East-street, Red-Lion-square, for the best chronometer, it having varied only 1 second and 80 hundredths of a second on its mean daily rate during the 12 months. The prize of 200*l.* has been awarded to Mr. J. M. French, of the Royal Exchange, for the second best chronometer, his having varied 1 second and 85 hundredths of a second during the 12 months; 85 hundredths of a second during the last 9 months; and 45 hundredths of a second during the last six months, on its mean daily rate. Mr. French's chronometer, No. 720, was made

the standard during Dr. Tiarks' survey to ascertain the longitude of Madeira in July and August, 1822; and its accuracy during the time it was under his care induced him to take the longitude of Madeira from it. Dr. Tiarks takes the mean of the whole 16 chronometers employed on the occasion, by interpolation; and the standard gives the same result as the whole 16, within two hundredths of a second. It appears that through the means of these chronometers, Dr. Tiarks has been enabled to discover a considerable error in the longitude of Madeira (as laid down by a former survey), and to find out where the errors lay. He was employed by the Admiralty, at the recommendation of the board of Longitude, in 1823, to find, by the use of chronometers, the differences of longitude between Dover and Falmouth, and Portsmouth and Falmouth; and for that purpose he was furnished with 29 chronometers from the royal observatory, including all that were on trial for the prize. On this survey, he has discovered an error in the longitude of these important stations, as laid down by former surveys, in consequence of the accurate rate of going of these chronometers. He has thus been enabled to establish the following results:—Longitude of Dover station, 5 min. 17 sec. 54. E.; Portsmouth Observatory, 4 min. 24 sec. 77. W.; Pendennis Castle, 20 min. 10 sec. 85.; Madeira, 1h. 7 min. 39 sec. 08. On this occasion, also, it appears that Mr. French's chronometer was the standard. The former survey had placed the longitude of the two latter places about 4 seconds less to the westward.

CHEMISTRY.

Natural Sources of Carbonic Acid Gas.—Bischoff and Nöggerath, in Schweigger's Journal, mention a pit on the side of the Lake of Laach, in which they found many dead animals, as birds of different kinds, squirrels, bats, frogs, toads, and also insects. On descending into the pit, and gradually sinking the head, they experienced the same sensation as when held over a vat in a state of fermentation. The quantity of gas evolved varies at different times. This evolution of carbonic acid gas is more striking in the volcanic Eifel. On the right bank of the river Kyll, nearly opposite to Birresborn, there is a spring named Brudelreis; a provincial name for a boiling spring, and applied to this because it is perpetually agitated by large bubbles of gas, the agitation being so great as to produce a noise heard 400 yards off. In its vicinity numerous dead birds are found, killed by the carbonic acid rising from the water; and persons who kneel to drink at the spring are driven back by the gas. As M. M. Bischoff and Nöggerath approached this spring, they heard the noise of its ebullition at a considerable distance, and by approaching their faces to the surface of the turf in the vicinity of the spring, found that it was covered with a layer of carbonic acid gas. They did not observe any deleterious effects produced on the surrounding trees or grass. On emptying the basin no more water was collected, showing that it was rain, not spring water.

Electric Powers of Oxalate of Lime.—Some oxalate of lime, obtained by precipitation, when well-

washed, was dried in a Wedgwood's basin, at a temperature approaching 300° , until so dry as not to render a cold glass plate, placed over it, dim. Being then stirred with a platina spatula, it in a few moments, by friction against the metal, became so strongly electrical, that it could not be collected together, but flew about the dish whenever it was moved, and over its sides into the sand-bath. It required some little stirring before the particles of the powder were all of them sufficiently electrical to produce this effect. It was found to take place either in porcelain, glass, or metal basins, and with porcelain, glass, or metal stirrers; and, when well excited, the electrified particles were attracted on the approach of all bodies, and when shaken in small quantity on to the cap of a gold-leaf electrometer, would make the leaves diverge two or three inches. The effect was not due to temperature, for, when cooled out of the contact of air, it equally took place when stirred; being, however, very hygrometric, the effect soon went off if the powder were exposed to air. Excited in a silver capsule, and then left out of contact of the air, the substance remained electrical a great length of time, proving its very bad conducting power; and in this respect surpassing, perhaps, all other bodies. The effect may be produced any number of times, and after any number of dessications of the salt. Platina rubbed against the powder became negative—the powder positive; all other metals tried, the same as platina. When rubbed with glass the glass became strongly negative,

he oxalate positive, both being lry and warm.

Metallic Titanium in Iron Furnaces.—Cubic crystals of metallic titanium, similar to those discovered by Dr. Wollaston in the iron furnaces of South Wales, have also been found by Dr. Walchner, of Friburg, in the Breisgau, in the founderies of the highlands of Baden. The piece of slag examined was from the high furnace of Kandern, in which pea iron ore only is smelted. Being desirous of ascertaining the presence of the titanium in the pea-iron ore, an attempt was made with the blow-pipe, and its presence, Dr. Walchner says, was indicated, though in very small quantity.

Polarized State of Halo Light.—M. Arago very lately announced, that upon examining a halo round the sun towards 11 o'clock in the morning, with an instrument of his invention, he remarked very unequivocal traces of polarization by refraction in the light of which the halo was formed. This experiment excludes all explanations of the phenomenon founded upon the hypothesis of a reflexion. M. Arago thinks that the instrument he made use of in this observation will enable him more generally to ascertain when a cloud is frozen, and that it will then supply the means of studying the law of the diminution of heat in the atmosphere.

Moretti's Fulminating Acid.—On occasion of the late experiments made by M.M. Liebig and Gay-Lussac, on fulminating compounds, &c. the *Giornale di Fisica* has republished the account of an acid also possessing detonating properties, prepared as far back as 1808, by Professor Moretti, from indigo, by nitric acid. We make the fol-

lowing brief extracts of the experimental results which it contains: fourteen parts of nitric acid of specific gravity 1.430 and one part of Guatemala indigo were distilled together; about a fourth part of the new acid was obtained with a small quantity of yellow bitter substance. Repeated washing in alcohol and distilled water separated this substance, and the acid dissolved in boiling water and crystallized by cooling was obtained pure. The acid is always of a yellow colour, of a bitter taste, crystalline, soluble in water, and when placed upon a hot coal deflagrates something like nitre. Combined with potash, soda, ammonia, baryta, and lime, it formed neutral salts, all of which are described as fulminating. In consequence of the suspicion that it might be benzoic acid, Berthollet, Fourcroy, and Vauqueline, having said that benzoic acid is formed by the action of nitric acid on indigo, it was compared with that substance as to solvent power, &c. and found to be essentially different.

Analysis of the Strong Saline Water from a Spring in Windsor Park.—This water is transparent and colourless, and affords no indications of the presence of iron. Its specific gravity is 1010.4: one pint (of 7,000 grains) left, after careful evaporation, 88 grains of dry saline residue. By the action of tests, the following substances were detected in the water, and in the annexed proportions in the pint:—

	Grains.
1. Sulphuric acid	33.00
2. Muriotic acid	21.00
3. Carbonic acid	00.98
4. Magnesia	21.25
5. Soda	10.52
6. Lime.....	1.25

Total contents 88

A remarkable property of this water, not hitherto observed in any saline spring, is, that when boiled, it becomes turbid, and carbonate of magnesia is thrown down; this appears to depend upon the presence of the carbonate of soda, which, though compatible with the earthy salts in a cold and dilute solution (such as is the water as it rises from the earth), decomposes them at a boiling heat, or when concentrated by evaporation. The following, from the same authority, is an analysis of the Cheltenham water:—

Saline contents in one pint of

the pure saline spring at Cheltenham:—

	Grains.
Muriate of soda	50·0
Sulphate of soda	15·0
Sulphate of magnesia	11·0
Sulphate of lime	4·5

Total saline contents 80·5

The following is an analysis of a pint of the Leamington water:—

	Grains.
Muriate of soda.....	48·5
Sulphate of lime	17·
Sulphate of soda ..	9·
Muriate of magnesia	4·
Sulphate of magnesia	3·
Carbonates — a proportion scarcely noticeable	—

81·5

AGRICULTURE AND BOTANY.

New South Wales.—From the speech of the Vice-President of the Agricultural Society of New South Wales, delivered at their second anniversary meeting, on the 5th of July last, it appears that the agriculture of that colony, though still in an imperfect state, is making rapid advances. Among the articles of which the cultivation is succeeding, is tobacco, specimens of which have been forwarded by the society to England; and the vice-president states, that he had received a favourable judgment respecting its quality from the merchants to whom it had been consigned, and many of the colonists, it appears, had been induced by this judgment to extend its cultivation. The growth of vines is recommended to the agriculturists with sanguine expectations of a profitable result, but does not seem to have become hitherto at all general. Other plants suggested

as likely to repay well the labour of cultivation in this climate, are flax and hemp. The New Zealand hemp is strongly recommended, on account of its superior qualities, although the extreme slowness of its growth renders it less an object to the agriculturist of New South Wales than the common flax and hemp of England. Attention is also invited to the cultivation of rhubarb and the madder-root, which, it is suggested, should be at first on a small scale, by way of experiment. With respect to the growth of wool the report says little, because the fact of the improvement it had received was sufficiently known to the members of the society; it states merely, that “it not only increases in quantity every season, but by crossing with the Merino breed, has been brought in some instances to vie with the finest wool in Europe.” The society, it is stated, has commenced a corre-

spondence with the Isle of France, from whence a collection of valuable plants and seeds has been procured. Part of them unfortunately perished on the voyage; but some pine-apple plants and seeds for thorny hedges (much wanted in the colony) had been preserved, and were placed in the government garden, until that making for the society should be completed. The society had distributed premiums for improvements in the breed of horses and of sheep, and had paid a considerable sum in rewards to faithful servants, and for the destruction of the native breed of dogs with which the colony was infested. Much valuable information had been acquired during the year, respecting the future resources of the agriculturists in the interior of New South Wales. The discovery of the river Brisbane by the surveyor-general, with its extensive banks of rich soil, had opened a wide field for the culture of many of the most desirable tropical productions. A large track of fine grazing land, extending south towards Twofold Bay, had been discovered by major Ovens; and Mr. Cunningham, his majesty's botanist, had intersected a line of country between Bathurst and Liverpool-plains, to the extent of 100 miles directly north, which he completed by a circuitous route of 500 miles, mostly through a fine grazing country. These discoveries, with those previously made by Messrs. Wentworth and Blaxland, lieutenant Lawson, and Mr. Throsby, presented to the agriculturist an almost unbounded extent of pasture for his flocks and herds. This society is further most usefully and benevolently engaged in improving the condition

of the convicts, by providing for them honest employment, with every possible personal comfort consistent with their situation, endeavouring at the same time, by strictly inculcating moral duties, to bring them to a proper sense of their former degradation. Various agents, it appears, are employed by the society in England to second by various means the objects for which it has been instituted. The society has only existed two years.

St. Helena Silk — The Honourable Company's ship Farquharson arrived at St. Helena, from England, the 26th of February last, bringing captain Pillon in charge of some silk-worms; eighty were landed, with a small quantity of eggs: happily the ship arrived on the very evening the last stock of mulberry leaves were expended. The worms and eggs were removed on shore, and the insects ate most voraciously of the island leaves; they have since gone on in an incredibly progressive improvement—spun their cocoons, and laid eggs to the amount of eight thousand—not more than six were bad, which may be attributed to the first moth being a female, and which had come into existence three or four days before a male made his appearance. They had been exceedingly prolific, and in a short time many hundreds of eggs were hatched. The climate of the island being generally from 74 degrees to 82 degrees of Fahrenheit in the valleys, seems exactly adapted to the rearing of this valuable insect. The mulberry-tree grows all over the island, and lately many hundreds have been planted from slips, which are in a promising condition; the island produces two sorts, China and

English, one of which is an evergreen. It is calculated, from the worms expected from the eggs already hatched, that in the course of a few months, should the mulberry leaves not fail for so prolific an insect, as much silk will be produced as will be worth at least fifty thousand pounds sterling.

Produce of the French Vineyards.—The following account of the mean annual produce of the French vineyards in wines of the Claret species, is from the work of Mr. William Frank, recently published at Bordeaux:—Vin de Blaye, 40,000 tuns; Libourne, 60,000 tuns; Larial, 35,000 tuns; Bazas, 10,000 tuns; Bordeaux, 85,000 tuns; Lesparre, 20,000 tuns: total, 250,000 tuns, or 2,283,000 hectolitres.

The Flemish Scythe.—The principal object of the Highland Society, in putting the merits of this instrument to the test of experiment, has been to ascertain its value, as compared with the implements in common use for reaping; in what manner, and in what degree it falls short or excels these last; whether, as it is generally understood, it will surpass the sickle in economy of labour and time, and the scythe, in the regularity with which it will lay down the swathe to the binders; and, lastly, the society expressed their desire that a calculation should be made of the probable comparative expenses of reaping by the Flemish scythe and by the sickle.

The Netherlands being, in all their extent, a flat and open country, and their soil generally composed of a rich deep loam, their crops are mostly very high and strong, and consequently easily lodged by the winds and rain, which too frequently occur in

harvest time. Experience having proved, that both the sickle and common scythe, originally used in those countries, as they are still in Great Britain, could not, with sufficient ease, economy, and expedition, cut lodged and entangled corn, necessity suggested the substitution of the implement called here the Hainault scythe. Such was its original application, about a century and a half ago, in that part of the Netherlands called Le Pays Wallon (the Walloons).

The practical use of this valuable instrument has proved to be, in many respects, so advantageous, that it has, by degrees, entirely superseded the sickle and the common scythe; the first is not used at all; and if the last is occasionally resorted to, it is to cut the daily provender for the beasts of the farm, during a few hours; or a crop of wheat, oats, and barley, when very low and thin, as in this case not offering a sufficient degree of resistance, it would cause much fatigue to the reaper using his ordinary scythe, with less expedition than is to be expected from the common scythe. It is to be remarked, by the by, that a labourer using this last instrument, receives higher wages, and is allowed, besides, a portion of strong beer a day, which is not granted to the other—a proof that the common scythe is considered as more fatiguing than the short one.

Another recommendation has most effectually contributed to its general adoption. The implement is light and works easily; it requires only a slight inclination of the body, and not much muscular exertion; the weight of the arm and of the instrument gives it its chief momentum; and the cut is directed by a jerking of the wrist,

to the lower part of the stalk, at about two inches from the ground. That it requires but a little practice to know how to use it, is sufficiently proved by the rapid proficiency of many of those who have lately tried it under our eyes and direction. It is a known fact, that in the Netherlands, at least a fifth of the reapers using the short scythe are composed of women, and that lads of sixteen and eighteen years employ it with great ease. It follows, that it possesses, over the common scythe, the advantage of being better proportioned to the average strength of the greatest part of the rural population. It requires a stout and robust man to be able to work ten or eleven hours a-day with the common scythe; such men form generally exceptions to the common standard, and it is not on exceptions that farmers must rely to secure an early and expeditious harvest. Had the common scythe been adapted to the physical powers of the generality of reapers, is it not evident that it must have superseded the sickle, as the Flemish scythe has done both of them? The working day of a Flemish reaper is of ten or eleven hours. He takes an hour for his breakfast; two hours and a half for his dinner, from half past 11 to two o'clock, the hottest part of the day; and three quarters of an hour, between 4 and 5, to smoke his pipe, to take some refreshment, and repair his implements. With such a distribution of labour and rest, he can continue his exertions, with apparent ease, during the whole time.

Many beneficial consequences follow, from the easy and general employment of the Flemish scythe: it enables the farmers to cut the whole of their crop, in ordinary weather, in the short space of be-

tween fifteen and eighteen days, instead of five or six weeks, which the harvest takes in this precarious climate. When all kinds of grain ripen at once, when consequently the reapers are scarce and dear, as they are at this very moment in Scotland, the farmer feels that he is independent of them, and that he is secure against any imposition or the loss of his crop; it happens very often in reality that the farmer, his sons, the male and female servants of his farm, set themselves to the gathering of their harvest, which they are able to achieve within a very short time. They use their short scythe in preference to the long one, because although this last should do more work (which is not the case, however in strong crops), they find no advantage and no economy in it, the difference being more than compensated by the corn being taken up cleaner, and the work being better executed by their short scythe, the swathe laid down more regularly, and in a more proper order for the binder, and ultimately for the thrashing-mill by their wanting no gatherer, but only a binder, whilst the common scythe reaper requires both (a most important saving)—by the work being executed with less fatigue to the labourer, with a great saving of the straw, and no loss whatever of the grain from the ear, a great deal of it being lost by the whirling about of the sickle reaper, as well as by the raking, gathering, and putting up of the corn cut by the common scythe; and at last by the facility with which they can cut lodged and entangled corn, to both of which the common scythe or the sickle is inapplicable.

Nothing has been wanting to put the merits of the Flemish scythe

to a fair test of experiment ; it has been successively exhibited in thirteen of the best agricultural counties of Scotland ; and we think ourselves justified in the opinion that, generally speaking, their soil may be gradually accommodated to the use of this instrument, by a preparation which will prove itself an improvement, that is, the cleaning away of the biggest stones, and the rolling in of the

small ones. Its ultimate adoption will depend on the combined exertions, encouragement, and example of the several classes of proprietors and farmers, and especially of the farming clubs and agricultural societies, under the guidance of that noble specimen of the power of association, of that grand focus of public spirit, enlightened patriotism, and positive knowledge.

ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

Suspension Railway.—A line of railway on the suspension principle, invented by Mr. H. R. Palmer, having been constructed for practical use, at Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire, by Mr. Gibbs, of that place, it was opened for public inspection on June last. The line of railway runs from the high road to the lower end of the village, through Mr. Gibbs's land to the river Lea, and is nearly a mile long. It consists of a single elevated line of surface, supported upon vertical posts of wood, fixed in the ground in a peculiar manner, to render their position secure. These posts are at the distance of about ten feet from each other, varying in height according to the undulation of the ground, so as to keep their upper extremities parallel with the necessary plane. In a cleft on these are laid reverse wedges, on which rest a line of bearers of wood, the upper surface of which, covered with a plate of iron, forms the road for the passage of the wheels. The average height of this road above the ground is from two to three feet. The carriage has two wheels, one

placed before the other ; and two receptacles for goods, which are suspended, one on each side, the centre of gravity being below the surface of the rail. A number of these carriages are linked together by chains, and a horse is connected with the whole by a towing rope attached to the foremost machine. The most striking peculiarity of this plan is its extreme simplicity, considering the many obvious advantages it presents beyond the ordinary double rail-road, particularly the great expense it avoids in embankments, culverts, and drains—the trifling space of ground it occupies—the increased effect which can be produced upon it, from its reduced force of resistance—its comparatively small cost,—its facilities of loading and unloading, &c.

Zinc plates for Engraving.—In Germany at present artists have begun to substitute zinc plates instead of copper plates, and also instead of stone for engravings. The artist draws on the zinc as on stone, and the expense of engravings is thus saved. A large work, being a collection of monuments of

architecture, from zinc plates, has already appeared at Darmstadt, and is highly spoken of. The process is said to unite the economy of lithography with the clearness of copper engraving.

Tenacity of Iron, as applicable to Chain-bridges.—The following results have been deduced from experiments made in Russia, and detailed by M. Lamb, in a letter from Petersburg, *Ann. des Mines*, x. 311. In the apparatus contrived for the purpose, the power was applied by a hydraulic press. The best iron tried, supported twenty-six tons per square inch, without being torn asunder. The bars began to lengthen sensibly when two thirds of this power had been applied, and the elongation appeared to increase in a geometrical ratio with arithmetical increments of power. The worst iron tried, gave way under a tension of fourteen tons to the square inch of section, and did not lengthen sensibly before rupture. By forging four bars of iron of medium quality together, an iron was obtained which did not begin to lengthen until sixteen tons had been applied, and supported a weight of twenty-four tons without breaking. Taking these results as sufficient data, it was decided by the committee appointed for the purpose, that the thickness of chains in a suspension-bridge should be calculated so that the maximum weight to be borne should not exceed eight tons per square inch of sectional surface, and that before being used they should be subjected to a tension of sixteen tons per square inch, and bear it without any sensible elongation.

Suspension Bridge.—*Change of the Shakespearian coil rope bridge*

of suspension at Allypore into one of Sylhet cane, or ground Rattans.—It appears that canes from 100 to 225 feet in length, and from one to nearly two inches in diameter, are procurable on our north-eastern frontier, merely for the cost of the labour in collecting them together. The governor-general's agent, Mr. Scott, when at Sylhet, sent down to Calcutta, at the request of Mr. Collin Shakespear, a supply of canes, coiled up like rope; and of which he has constructed the present small bridge of 130 feet span by 5 feet in width. Not only the road-way, but all the radiating guys, catenary curved swings, preventer braces, and vertical suspenders are of cane, none exceeding one and a quarter inch in diameter, and many not three quarters of an inch.

The use of iron thimbles throughout the composition gives an air of symmetry and neatness, while they greatly diminish friction, and add much to the strength of the bridge, which, like its rustic predecessor, has only one iron jointed arm in the centre.

The appearance of the arch is singularly light, even more so than rope; and it is in reality lighter as a whole, because the bamboo cross slips, forming the road way, are lashed at once to the canes, and thus it becomes firmer than in the rope bridge, in which the tread-way is distinct, and lies over the strands.

Eighteen canes of 150 feet each form the bearings. These are lashed together at each end of the bridge, and then bound round four *open hearts*, in substitution of dead eyes. Thus the *setting up power* acts in the same way as with the rope bridge.

There are no friction sheaves in

the standards, with the exception of one for the lowest guy, the angle being acute.

The strength and durability of the cane is by some considered equal to that of rope, and this is a question that time will solve. Meanwhile it is quite clear, that if the cane should only last a season or two of the rains, and it is strongest when kept moist, the advantages gained to a country abounding in that useful and cheap commodity, will be incalculable, no

bridge whatever, we believe, having been attempted in that quarter up to the present time. And we may conclude, that the natives, from habit and method in working up cane, will improve both on the neatness and strength of cane bridges now to be introduced, especially as they well know from experience, how to choose the best kind of cane, and to cut it at the proper season for the purpose intended.

P A T E N T S.

J. DEYKIN and W. H. DEYKIN, of Birmingham; for an improvement in the manufacture of certain military, naval, and other uniform and livery buttons.—Dec. 23, 1824.

D. Stafford, of Liverpool; for improvements on carriages.—Dec. 24.

S. Denison, of Leeds, and J. Harris, of Leeds; for improvements in machinery for the purpose of making wove and laid paper.—Jan. 1, 1825.

J. Heathcoat, of Tiverton; for improvements in machinery for making lace-net, commonly called bobbin-net.—Jan. 12:

P. Erard, of Great Marlborough-street, for improvements on pianofortes. Communicated to him by a foreigner residing abroad.—Jan. 5.

A. Tilloch, of Islington; for an improvement or improvements in the steam-engine, or in the apparatus connected therewith, and also applicable to other useful purposes.—Jan. 11.

W. Henson and W. Jackson, both of Worcester, for improvements in machinery for making lace or net, commonly called bobbin-net.—Jan. 11.

G. Gurney, of Argyle-street, surgeon, for an improved finger-keyed musical instrument; in the use of which a performer is enabled to hold or prolong the notes, and to increase or modify the tone, at pleasure.—Jan. 11.

F. G. Spilsbury, of Leek; for improvements in weaving.—Jan. 11.

W. Hirst, of Leeds; for improvements in spinning and shabbing machines.—Jan. 11.

J. F. Smith, of Dunston Hall, Derbyshire; for improvements in the preparation or manufacture of sliver or slivers, or tops, from wool, or wool and cotton, or other suitable fibrous materials.—Jan. 11.

J. F. Smith, of Dunston Hall, Derbyshire; for improvements in dressing and finishing woollen cloths.—Jan. 11.

J. Lockett the elder, of Manchester; for improvements in producing or manufacturing a neb or slob in the roller, shell, or cylinder, made of copper, or other metal, used in the printing of calico, muslin, cotton, or linen cloths.—Jan. 14.

J. F. Atlee, of Marchwood; for a process by which planks and other scantlings of wood of every description will be prevented from shrinking, and will be altered and materially improved in their durability, closeness of grain, and power of resisting moisture, so as to render the same better adapted for ship-building, and other building purposes; for the construction of furniture, and all other purposes where close or compact wood is desirable, in so much that the wood so prepared will become a new article of commerce and manufacture, which he intends calling Condensed wood.—Jan. 11.

G. Sayner, of Hunslet, Leeds, and

J. Greenwood, of Gomersall; for improvements in the mode or manner of sawing and cutting wood and timber by machinery.—Jan. 11.

T. Magrath, of Dublin; for a composition to preserve animal and vegetable substances.—Jan. 11.

T. Magrath, of Dublin; for an improved apparatus for conducting and containing water and other fluids, and preserving the same from the effects of frost.—Jan. 11.

J. Phipps, of Upper Thames-street, London, and C. Phipps, of River, Kent; for an improvement or improvements in machinery for making paper.—Jan. 11.

W. S. Burnett, of London-street; for a new method of lessening the drift of ships at sea, and better protecting them in gales of winds.—Jan. 11.

J. Andrew, G. Tarlton, and J. Shepley, all of Crumshall, near Manchester; for improvements in the construction of a machine used for throstle and water spinning of thread or yarn, whether the said thread or yarn be fabricated from cotton, flax, silk, wool, or any other fibrous substance, or mixture of substances, whatsoever; which said improved machine is so constructed as to perform the operations of sizing and twisting in, or otherwise removing the superfluous fibres from the said thread or yarn, and is also applicable to the purpose of preparing a roving for the same.—Jan. 11.

W. Booth, of Congleton, and M. Bailey; of Congleton, for improvements in spinning, doubling, throwsting and twisting, silk, wool, cotton, flax, hemp, and such like materials.—Jan. 11.

W. Rudder, of Egbaston; for improvements in cocks, for drawing off liquids.—Jan. 18.

W. Church, of Birmingham; for improvements in casting cylinders, tubes, and other articles, of iron, copper, and other metals.—Jan. 18.

F. Melville, of Glasgow; for a method of securing that description of small piano-fortes, commonly called square piano-fortes, from the injuries to which they are liable from the tension of the strings.—Jan. 18.

E. Lees, of Little Thurrock, and George Harrison, of the same place; for a new method of making bricks, tiles, and other articles, manufactured with brick-earth.—Feb. 1.

J. Thin, of Edinburgh; for a new method of constructing a roasting jack.—Feb. 1.

S. Crosley, of City-road, Middlesex; for apparatus for measuring and registering the quantity of liquids passing from one place to another.—Feb. 1.

S. Crosley, of City-road, Middlesex; for an improvement in the construction of gas regulators or governors.—Feb. 1.

T. Burstall, of Bankside, Southwark, and J. Hill, of Greenwich; for a locomotive or steam carriage, for the conveyance of mails, passengers, and goods.—Feb. 3.

G. A. Lamb, of Rye; for a new composition of malt and hops.—Feb. 10.

R. Badnall the younger, of Leek; for improvements in winding, doubling, spinning, throwing, or twisting of silk, wool, cotton, or any other fibrous substances.—Feb. 10.

J. Heathcoat, of Tiverton; for improvements on the method of manufacturing silk.—Feb. 11.

E. Irees, of Little Thurrock; for improvements in water-works, and in the mode of conveying water, for the purpose of flooding and draining lands; which improvements are also applicable to various other purposes.—Feb. 19.

T. Masterman, of Broad-street, Ratcliffe; for an apparatus for bottling wine, beer, and other liquids, with increased economy and despatch.—Feb. 19.

E. Lloyd, of North-end, Fulham; for a new apparatus from which to feed fires with coals and other fuel.—Feb. 19.

B. Farrow, of Great Tower-street; for an improvement in buildings, calculated to render them less likely to be destroyed or injured by fire than heretofore.—Feb. 19.

J. Ross, of Leicester; for a new apparatus for combining and straightening wool, cotton, and otherlike fibrous substances.—Feb. 19.

J. Mould, of Lincoln's-inn-fields; for improvements in fire-arms. Communicated to him by a certain foreigner residing abroad.—Feb. 19.

H. Burnett, of Arundel; for improvements in machinery for a new rotatory or endless lever action. Communicated to him by persons residing abroad.—Feb. 19.

J. Beacham, of Paradise street, Finsbury-square; for improvements in water-closets.—Feb. 19.

J. Ayton, of Trowse Millgate Norfolk; for an improvement or spring to be applied to bolting-mills, for the purpose of facilitating and improving the dressing of flour and other substances.—Feb. 19.

D. Edwards, of Bloomsbury; for an ink-stand, which is so constructed, that by means of pressure the ink is caused to flow to use.—Feb. 26.

J. Manton, of St. George, Hanover-square; for improvements in fire-arms.—Feb. 26.

W. H. Hill, of Woolwich; for improvements in machinery for propelling vessels.—Feb. 26.

G. A. Collman, of the Friary, St. James's palace; for improvements in the mechanism and general construction of piano fortes.—Feb. 26.

J. Heathcoat, of Tiverton; for an improved method of producing figures or ornaments in a certain description of goods manufactured from silk, cotton, flax, or other thread or yarn.—Feb. 26.

J. Bateman, Islington; for a portable life-boat.—Feb. 26.

C. Whitehouse, of Wednesbury; for improvements in manufacturing tubes for gas, and other purposes.—Feb. 26.

T. Attwood, of Birmingham; for an improved method of making a nib or nibbs, slot or slots, in copper cylinders, or cylinders of other metal, used for printing cottons, linen, silk, stuffs, and other articles.—Feb. 26.

D. Gordon, of Basinghall-street, and W. Bowser, of Parson's-street, London; for improvements in uniting and plating, or coating iron with copper, or with any other composition whereof copper is the principal ingredient.—Feb. 26.

Chevalier J. de Mettemberg, of Foley-place, for a vegetable, mercurial, and spirituous preparation, which he denominates, Quintessence Antipsorique, or Mettemberg's water; and also a particular method of employing the same by cutaneous absorption, as a specific and medical cosmetic.—Feb. 26.

J. Masterman, of 68, Old Broad-street; for an improved method of corking bottles.—March 5.

A. H. Chambers and E. Chambers,

both of Stratford place, St. Mary-le-bone, and C. Jearrard, of Adam-street, Manchester-square; for a new filtering apparatus.—March 5.

W. Halley, of Holland-street, Surrey; for improvements, in the construction of forges, and on bellows or apparatus to be used therewith or separate.—March 5.

R. Winch, of Steward's-buildings, surveyor; for improvements in, or additions to, rotary pumps, for raising and forcing water or other liquids.—March 5.

W. H. James, of Cohourg-place, near Birmingham; for improvements on rail-ways, and in the construction of carriages to be employed thereon.—March 5.

W. Hirst and J. Wood, of Leeds; for improvements in cleaning, milling, or fulling cloth.—March 5.

J. L. Bond, of Newman street, Marylebone, and J. Turner, of Wells-street, Marylebone; for improvements in the construction of windows, casements, folding sashes (usually called French sashes), and doors, by means of which the same are hung and hinged in a manner adapted more effectually to exclude rain and wind, and to afford a free circulation of air.—March 9.

T. Hancock of Goswell-mews, St. Luke; for a new or improved manufacture, which may in many instances be used as a substitute for leather, and otherwise.—March 15.

T. Hancock, of Goswell-mews, St. Luke; for an improvement in the making ship's bottoms, vessels, and utensils of different descriptions and various manufactures, and porous or fibrous substances, impervious to air and water, and for coating and protecting the surfaces of different metallic and other bodies.—March 15.

T. Hancock, of Goswell-mews, St. Luke; for an improvement in the preparation or in the process of making or manufacturing of ropes or cordage and other articles from hemp, flax, and other fibrous substances.—March 15.

J. Collinge, of Lambeth; for an improvement on springs and other apparatus used for closing doors and gates.—March 15.

R. B. Bate, of the Poultry, London; for an improvement on the frames of eye-glasses.—March 15.

H. Nunn and G. Freeman, of Blackfriars-road, Surrey; for improvements in machinery, for making that sort of lace commonly known by the name of bobbin-net.—March 15.

S. Brown of Saville-row, Burlington-street; for an apparatus for giving motion to vessels employed in inland navigation.—March 15.

J. Barlow, of the New-road, St. George, Middlesex; for a method or process for bleaching and clarifying, and improving the quality and colour of sugars, known by the name of bastard and piece sugars.—March 15.

W. Grisenthwaite, of King's-place, Nottinghamshire; for an improvement in air engines.—March 15.

R. Whitechurch and J. Whitechurch, of Star-yard, Carey-street; for an improvement upon hinges, which may be made of iron, steel, brass, or other metals, for doors, cupboards, and sashes of houses, sashes of book-cases and show-cases and are applicable to all purposes where hinges are used, and particularly to the doors and windows of ships, vessels, steamboats and other craft, which will enable the doors and sashes to be opened on the right and left jamb (changing the hinges) and if required they can be fitted either with or without a rising hinge.—March 17.

M. Cosnahan, of the Isle of Man; for a new apparatus for ascertaining the lee-way of ships and other vessels, which apparatus is also applicable to other useful purposes.—March 17.

R. Hicks, of Conduit-street; for an improved bath.—March 22.

F. Ronalds, of Croydon; for a new tracing apparatus, to facilitate the drawing from nature.—March 23.

R. Witty, of Kingston-upon-Hull; for an improvement in the method of lighting by gas, by reducing the expense thereof.—March 25.

J. M. Hanchett, of Crescent-place, Blackfriars, and J. Delvalle, of Whitecross-street, St. Luke; for an improvement in looms for making cloths, silks, different kinds of woollen stuffs of various breadths. Communicated to them by a foreigner residing abroad.—March 25.

J. Manton of Hanover-square; for an improvement in shot.—March 25.

J. G. Ulrich, of Bucklersbury; for improvements on chronometers.—March 26.

A. Jennens and J. Belleridge, both of Birmingham; for improvements in the method or methods of preparing and working pearl-shell into various forms and devices, for the purpose of applying it to ornamental uses, in the manufacture of japan ware, and other wares and articles to which the same can be applied.—March 29.

R. Roberts, of Manchester; for an improvement in, or applicable to, the mule, billy, jenny, stretching frame, or any other machine or machines, however designated or named, used in spinning cotton, wool, or other fibrous substances, and in which either the spindles recede from and approach the rollers or other deliverers of the said fibrous substances, or in which such rollers or deliverers recede from and approach the spindles.—March 29.

J. H. Baker, of Antigua, but now residing in St. Martin's lane; for improvements in the arts of dyeing and calico-printing, by the use and application of certain vegetable material, or certain vegetable materials.—March 29.

M. de Joungh, of Warrington; for an improvement in spinning machines and preparation machines, generally called mules, jennies, stubbers, and any other machine to which his invention may be applied, whereby much labour hitherto done by hand, is performed by machinery.—March 29.

E. Sheppard, of Uly, Gloucestershire, and A. Flint, of the same place; for improvements in machinery for raising the wool of pile on woollen or other clothes by points, by which the process is much facilitated, and a great saving effected; and part of which improvement is also applicable to brushing, smoothing, and dressing such cloths.—March 29.

T. Parkin, of Bache's-row, City-road; for a mode of paving, in a certain manner, parts of public roads, whereby the draft of waggons, carts, coaches, and other carriages is facilitated.—March 29.

R. Cabanel, of Melina-place, Lambeth; for improvements on engines or machinery for raising water; part of which machinery is applicable to other useful purposes.—March 30.

J. Heathcoat, of Tiverton; for new or improved methods of figuring or ornamenting various descriptions or kinds of goods manufactured from silk,

cotton, flax, or other thread or yarn.—March 31.

J. J. Fisher, of Ealing; for a new application of railways, and the machinery to be employed thereon.—April 2.

S. Broadmeadow, of Abergavenny; for an apparatus for exhausting, condensing, or propelling, air, smoke, gas, or other aeriform products.—April 2.

W. Turner of Winslow, Cheshire; and W. Mosedale of Park-street, Grosvenor-square, for an improvement on collars for draught horses.—April 2.

R. W. Brandling, of Low Gosforth, near Newcastle-upon Tyne, esq. for improvements in the construction of rail-roads, and in the construction of carriages to be employed thereon and elsewhere.—April 12.

W. Shalders, of Norwich; leather-cutter, for a gravitating expressing fountain, for raising and conveying water, or any other fluid, for any purpose.—April 12.

W. Gilman, of Whitechapel-road, and J. W. Sowerby, of Birchin-lane, London; for improvements in generating steam, and on engines to be worked by steam or other elastic fluids.—April 13.

T. Sunderland, of Croom's-hill-cottage, Black-heath; for a new combination of fuel.—April 20.

C. Ogilvy, of Verulam buildings, Gray's-inn; for an apparatus for storing gas.—April 20.

J. Broomfield, of Islington, near Birmingham, and J. Luckock, of Edgbaston; for improvements in the machinery or apparatus for propelling vessels; which improvements are also applicable to other useful purposes.—April 20.

L. W. Wright, of Wellclose-square, Middlesex; for improvements on machinery or apparatus for washing, cleansing, or bleaching, of linens, cottons, and other fabrics, goods, or fibrous substances.—April 20.

A. L. Hunout, of Brewer-street, Golden-square; for improvements in artillery, musquetry, and other fire-arms. Communicated to him by a foreigner residing abroad.—April 23.

T. A. Roberts, of Monford-place, Surrey; for a method of preserving potatoes, and other vegetables.—April 23.

S. Ryder, of Gower-place, Euston-square; for an improvement in car-

riages, by affixing the pole to the carriage by new-invented apparatus.—April 28.

D. Dunn, of King's-row, Pentonville; manufacturer of essence of coffee and spices, for an improved apparatus, for the purpose of beneficially separating the infusion of tea or coffee from its grounds or dregs.—April 30.

W. Davis of Leeds, and of the Bourne, Gloucestershire; for improvements in machinery for reducing or converting wool into slivers or threads, of any desired length, unlike worsted, namely, presenting more numerous hair points projecting from the surface of the slivers or threads.—May 7.

T. Hill, the younger, of Ashton-under-line, Lancashire, for improvements in the construction of rail-ways and tram-roads, and in carriages to be used thereon, and on other roads.—May 10.

E. Ellis, of Crexton, near Rochester; for an improved brick, or substitute for brick, manufactured from a material hitherto unused for or in the making of bricks.—May 14.

S. Pratt; of New Bond-street; for an improved manner of combining wood and metal so as to form rails or rods adapted to the manufacture of bedsteads, cornices, and other works, where strength and lightness are desirable, which he denominates Union, or Compound rods.—May 14.

J. C. C. Raddatz, of Salisbury-square, Fleet-street; for improvements on, or connected with, steam-engines. Communicated to him by E. Alban, of Rostock, Mecklenburgh Schwerin.—May 14.

J. F. Gravier, of Cannon-street, London; for a method or methods of regulating the emission or flow of gas from portable reservoirs, and of increasing the safety or security of such reservoirs. Communicated to him by a certain foreigner residing abroad.—May 14.

T. Pyke, of Broadway, near Ilminster; for a machine or apparatus to prevent the overturning or falling of carriages.—May 14.

A. Galloway, of West-street, London; for a machine or machines for the forming and moulding of bricks and other bodies usually made from clay, plastic, or any of the usual materials from which building and fire-bricks are commonly made.—May 14.

J. Grimble, of Cowcross-street, dlesex; for improvements in the truction of apparatus for distilling tuous liquors.—May 14.

Garsed, of Leeds; for improve- in a machine or machinery for ing, combing, or dressing, flax,), and other fibrous materials.— 14.

O. Weatherly, of Queen-Anne- t, St. Mary-le-bone; for appara- or machinery for the purpose of ing, rending asunder, cutting or ing of wood, and forming and seg- the same in bundles.—May 14.

Gurney, of Argyle-street, Han- square; for an apparatus for pro- g carriages on common roads or ilways.—May 14.

Young, of Wolverhampton; for- vements in the construction of for doors and other purposes.— 14.

Fox, of Plymouth; for an im- d safe to be used in the distilla- f ardent spirits.—May 14.

Macintosh, of Crossbasket, Scot- for a new process for making steel. y 14.

Badams, of Ashted, near Bir- am; for a new method of ex- g metals from their ores, and ing them.—May 16.

Reviere, of Oxford-street; for- proved construction, arrange- and simplification of the ma- y by which guns, pistols, and fire arms are discharged.—May

H. James, of Cobourg-place, birmingham; for improvements aratus for diving under water, rich apparatus, or parts of which tus, are also applicable to other es.—May 31.

I. Sadler, of Hoxton; for an im- power-loom for the weaving of cotton, linen, wool, flax and and mixtures thereof.—May 31.

. Ledsam, and B. Cook, both of- ghram; for improvements in the tion and purification of coal gas. 31.

rowder, of New Radford, Not- n; for improvements on the 'bobbin-net machine.—May 31.

psdin, of Leeds; for a method ing lime.—June 7.

owel, of Rockfield, Monmouth- for an improved blowing ma- June 6.

.. LXVII.

A. Bernon, of Leicester-square; for improvements in fulling mills, or ma- chinery for fulling and washing woollen cloths, or such other fabrics as may re- quire the process of fulling. Com- municated to him by a foreigner.— June 7.

M. Poole of Lincoln's-inn; for the preparation of certain substances for making candles, including a wick pec- uliarly constructed for that purpose. Communicated to him by a foreigner. June 9.

J. Burridge, of Nelson-square, Blackfriars-road, for improvements in bricks, houses, or other materials for the better ventilation of houses and other buildings.—June 9.

J. Lindsay, of the island of Herme, near Guernsey, esq. for improvements in the construction of horse and car- riage ways of streets, turnpike and other roads, and an improvement or addition to wheels to be used thereon.—June 14.

W. H. James of Cobourg-place, near Birmingham; for improvements in the construction of boilers for steam-engines.—June 14.

J. Downton, of Blackwall; for im- provements in water-closets.—June 18.

W. Mason, of Castle-street, east, Oxford-street; axletree manufacturer; for improvements on axletrees.—June 18.

C. Phillips, of Upnor, Kent; for im- provements in the construction of a ship's compass.—June 18.

G. Atkins, of Drury-lane, and H. Marriott, of Fleet-street; for im- provements on, and additions to, stoves or grates.—June 18.

E. Jordan, of Norwich; for a new mode of obtaining power applicable to machinery of different descriptions.— June 18.

J. Thompson, of Vincent-square, Westminster, and J. Barr, of Hales- owen, near Birmingham; for improve- ments in producing steam applicable to steam-engines, or other purposes.— June 21.

T. Northington the younger, and J. Mulliner, of Manchester; for im- provements in the loom, or machine, used for the purpose of weaving or manufacturing of tape, and such other articles to which the said loom, or ma- chine, may be applicable.—June 21.

R. Corbett, of Glasgow; for a new S*

step, or steps, to ascend and descend from coaches, and other carriages.—June 21.

P. Brookes, of Shelton, Staffordshire; for improvements in the preparation of a composition, and the application thereof, to the making of dies, moulds, or matrices, smooth surfaces, and various other useful articles.—June 21.

J. F. Smith, of Dunston-hall, Chesterfield, for improvements in machinery for drawing, roving, spinning, and doubling cotton, wool, and other fibrous substances.—June 21.

J. J. Saintmarc, of Vauxhall, Surrey, for improvements in the process of, and apparatus for, distilling.—June 28.

D. Redmund, of Agnes Circus, Old-street-road; for improvements in building or constructing ships, houses, and other buildings.—June 28.

G. Thompson, of Wolverhampton, for an improvement in the construction of riding saddles.—June 28.

J. Heathcoat, of Tiverton; for improvements in the method of manufacturing of thrown silk.—July 6.

W. Heycock, of Leeds; for improvements in machinery, for dressing and finishing of cloth.—July 8.

J. Biddle, of Donnington, Salop, for a machine or combination of machinery for making, repairing, and cleansing roads and paths, which machinery or parts of which machinery, is or are applicable to these and other useful purposes.—July 8.

M. Shuldham, of Brampton Hall, Suffolk; for improvements for the purposes of setting, working, reefing, and furling, the sails of boats, ships, and other vessels.—July 8.

W. Furnival and J. Craig, both of Anderton, Chester; for improvements in the manufacturing of salt.—July 8.

J. Day, of Nottingham, and S. Hall, of the same place; for an improvement on a pusher twist or bobbin-net machine.—July 8.

W. Hancock, of King-street, Northampton-square; for an improvement in the making or constructing of pipes or tubes for the passage or conveyance of fluids.—July 16.

W. Hirst and H. Hirst, of Leeds; for improvements in the art of scribbling and carding sheep's wool.—July 16.

H. Hirst, and G. Bradley both of

Leeds; for improvements in the construction of looms for weaving woollen cloths.—July 16.

T. W. Stansfeld, W. Prochard, and S. Wilkinson, all of Leeds; for improvements in looms, and in the implements connected therewith.—July 16.

T. Mussehohite, of Devizes; for improvements in the manufacture or construction of collars for horses or other animals.—July 16.

M. I. Brunel, of Bridge-street, Blackfriars; for arrangements for obtaining powers from certain fluids, and for applying the same to various useful purposes.—July 16.

T. Sitlington, of Stanley-mills; for improvements in machinery for shearing or cropping woollen or other cloths.—July 16.

J. Farey, of Lincoln's-inn-fields; for an improvement in lamps.—July 16.

T. R. Williams, of New North-street; for an improved lancet.—July 16.

T. Cook, of Upper Sussex-place, Kent-road; for improvements in the construction of carriages, and an harness to be used therewith, whereby greater safety to the persons riding in such carriages, and other advantages, will be obtained.—July 16.

J. Cheeseborough, of Manchester; for a method of conducting to, and winding upon, spools or bobbins, rovings of cotton, flax, wool, or other fibrous substances. Communicated by a foreigner.—July 16.

W. Hirst, gent. and J. Carter, both of Leeds, for an apparatus for giving a new motion to mules and bitches.—July 16.

J. Palmer de la Fosse, of George-street, Hanover-square; for an improvement for extracting, and method of fixing, teeth.—July 16.

J. Downton, of Blackwall; for improvements on machines or pumps.—July 19.

C. Friend, of Bell-lane, Spitalfields; for improvements in the process of refining sugar.—July 26.

J. Reedhead, of Heworth, Durham; for improvements in machinery for propelling vessels of all descriptions, both in marine and inland navigation.—July 26.

J. E. Brooke, of Healdingly, near Leeds, and J. Hardgrave, of Kib-

stall; for improvements in or additions to machinery used in scribbling and carding wool, or other fibrous substances.—July 26.

D. O. Richardson, and W. Hirst, manufacturer, both of Leeds; for improvements in the process of printing or dyeing woollen and other fabrics.—July 26.

J. Kay, of Preston, Lancashire; for machinery for preparing and spinning flax, hemp, and other fibrous substances, by power.—July 26.

R. Witty, of Sculcoates; for an improved chimney for argand and other burners.—July 30.

J. Lean, of Fishpond-house, near Bristol; for a machine for effecting an alternating motion between bodies revolving about a common centre or axis of motion; also additional machinery or apparatus for applying the same to mechanical purposes.—July 30.

The Rev. W. Barclay, of Auldeare, Nairnshire; for an improved instrument to determine angles of altitude or elevation, without the necessity of a view of horizon being obtained.—July 30.

R. Badnall, the younger, of Leek; for improvements in the manufacture of silk.—July 30.

S. Bagshaw, of Newcastle-under-line; for a new method of manufacturing pipes for the conveyance of water and other fluids.—Aug. 8.

G. Charleton, of Maidenhead-court, Wapping, and W. Walker of New-Grove, Mile-end-road; for improvements in the building or constructing of ships or other vessels.—Aug. 10.

S. Lord, J. Robinson, and J. Forster, of Leeds; for improvements in machinery in the process of raising the pile on woollen cloths and other fabrics, and also in pressing the same.—Aug. 11.

W. Hirst, H. Hirst, and W. Heycock, and S. Wilkinson, of Leeds; for an apparatus for preventing coaches, carriages, mails, and other vehicles, from overturning.—Aug. 11.

J. S. Langton, of Langton juxta Partney, for an improved method of seasoning timber and other wood.—Aug. 11.

J. Perkins of Fleet-street; for improvements in the construction of bedsteads, sofas, and other similar articles. Communicated to him by a foreigner.—Aug. 11.

H. B. Fanshaw, of Addle-street,

London; for an improved apparatus for spinning doubling and twisting, or throwing silk.—Aug. 12.

J. Butler, of Commercial-road, Surrey; for a method of making coffins for the effectual prevention of bodies being removed therefrom, or taken therefrom, after interment.—Aug. 12.

M. Lariviere, now residing at Frith-street, Soho, late of Geneva, in Switzerland; for a machine for perforating metal plates of gold, silver, tin, platina, brass, or copper, being applicable to all the purposes of sieves, hitherto employing either canvass, linen, or wire.—Aug. 15.

J. A. Taylor, of Great St. Helen's, London; for a new polishing apparatus for household purposes.—Aug. 13.

C. Downing, of Bideford; for improvements in fowling-pieces and other fire-arms.—Aug. 15.

A. Shoolbred, of Jermyn-street; for improvements, or a substitute for, back-stays and braces for ladies and gentlemen, chiefly to prevent relaxation of the muscles.—Aug. 18.

P. Taylor of the City-road, Middlesex; for improvements in making iron.—Aug. 18.

P. Williams of Leeds, and J. Ogle, of Holbeck, Yorkshire; for improvements in fulling mills, or machinery for fulling and washing woollen cloths, or such other fabrics, as may require the process of felting or fulling.—Aug. 20.

G. H. Lyne, of John-street, Blackfriars-road, and T. Stainford, of the Grove, Southwark; for improvements in machinery for making bricks.—Aug. 23.

W. Parr, of Union-place, City-road; for an improvement in the mode of propelling vessels.—Aug. 27.

J. Bowler of Nelson-square, Blackfriars-road, and T. Galon, of the Strand; for improvements in the construction or manufacture of hats.—Aug. 27.

C. Mercy, of Stoke-Newington; for improvements in propelling vessels.—Sept. 8.

W. Jefferies, of London-street, Radcliffe-croes; for a machine for impelling power without the aid of fire, water, or air.—Sept. 15.

J. A. Teissier, of Tottenham-court-road; for improvements in steam-engines. Communicated to him by a foreigner.—Sept. 15.

C. Dempster, of Lawrence Pountney-Hill; for improved cordage.—Sept. 15.

G. H. Palmer, of the Royal-mint; for a new arrangement of machinery for propelling vessels through the water, to be effected by steam or any other power.—Sept. 15.

A. Eve, of Louth, Lincolnshire; for improvements in manufacturing carpets, which he intends to denominate Prince's Patent Union carpet. Communicated to him by a foreigner.—Sept. 15.

J. Lukens, of Adam-street Adelphi; for an instrument for destroying the stone in the bladder, without cutting, which he denominates Lithontrepton.—Sept. 15.

Sir T. Cochrane, knt. (commonly called lord Cochrane), of Tunbridge Wells, Kent; for a new method of propelling ships, vessels, and boats at sea.—Sept. 15.

C. Jacomb, of Basinghall-street, wool broker; for improvements in the construction of furnaces, stoves, grates, and fire-places.—Sept. 15.

W. Duesbury, of Boasal; for a mode of preparing or manufacturing of a white from the impure native sulphate of barytes.—Sept. 29.

J. Martineau, the younger, of the city-road, Middlesex, and H. W. Smith, of Lawrence Pountney-place, in the City of London, esq.; for improvements in the manufacture of steel. Communicated to them by a foreigner.—Oct. 6.

Sir G. Cayley, of Brompton, Yorkshire; bart. for a new locomotive apparatus.—Oct. 6.

J. S. Broadwood of Great Pulteney-street; for improvements in small, or what are commonly called square piano-fortes.—Oct. 6.

T. Howard, of New Broad-street: merchant, for a vapour engine.—Oct. 13.

N. Kimball, of New York; merchant, for a process of converting iron into steel. Communicated to him by a foreigner.—Oct. 13.

B. Saunders, of Bromsgrove; for improvements in constructing or making of buttons.—Oct. 13.

T. Dwyer, of Lower Ridge-street, Dublin; for improvements in the manufacture of buttons.—Oct. 13.

J. C. Daniel, of Stoke Wilts, for improvements in machinery applicable to the weaving of woollen cloth.—Oct. 13.

J. Easton, of Bradford; for improvements in locomotive or steam-carriages; and also in the manner of constructing the roads or ways for the same to travel over.—Oct. 13.

W. Hirst, J. Wood, and J. Ragonson, of Leeds; for improvements in machinery for raising and dressing of cloth.—Oct. 21.

R. S. Pemberton, and J. Morgan of Lanelley; for a consolidated or combined drawing and forcing pump.—Oct. 21.

G. Gurney, of Argyle-street; for improvements in the apparatus for raising or generating steam.—Oct. 21.

L. W. Wright, of Prince's-street, Lambeth; for improvements in the construction of steam-engines.—Oct. 21.

H. C. Jennings, of Devonshire-street, Middlesex; practical chemist, for improvements in the process of refining sugar.—Oct. 22.

T. Steele, of Cambridge; for improvements in the construction of diving bells.—Oct. 28.

J. and S. Seaward, of Poplar; for a new or improved method of propelling boats, craft, and all kinds of vessels, on canals, rivers, and other shallow waters.—Nov. 1.

W. Ranyard, of Kingston, Surrey: tallow-chandler, for a circumvolution brush and handle.—Nov. 1.

V. Royle, of Manchester; for improvements in the machinery for cleaning and spinning of silk.—Nov. 1.

J. I. Hawkins, of Pancras Vale, Middlesex; for improvements on certain implements, machines, or apparatus, used in the manufacturing and preserving of books, whether bound or unbound.—Nov. 1.

J. Ridgway and W. Ridgway, both of the Staffordshire Potteries, for an improved cock, tap, or valve, for drawing off liquors.—Nov. 1.

T. Seaton, of Bermondsey; for improvements on wheeled carriages.—Nov. 7.

G. Hunter, of Edinburgh; for an improvement in the construction, use, and application of wheels.—Nov. 7.

T. S. Brandreth, of Liverpool; for an improved mode of constructing wheel carriages.—Nov. 8.

S. Brown, of Old Brompton, Middlesex; for improvements in machinery for making or manufacturing casks and other vessels.—Nov. 8.

W. E. Cochrane, of Regent-street,

Middlesex; for an improvement in cooking apparatus.—Nov. 8.

J. W. Hiort, Office of Works, Whitehall; for an improved chimney or flue, for domestic and other purposes.—Nov. 8.

C. L. Giroud, of Lyons, in the kingdom of France; for a chemical substitute for gall nuts in all the different branches of the arts or manufactures in which gall nuts have been accustomed or may hereafter be used.—Nov. 8.

J. Wilks, of Rochdale, and J. Erroyd of the same place; for an engine for cutting nails, sprigs, and sparables, on an improved system.—Nov. 8.

J. J. A. McCarthy, of Pall Mall place; for new or improved pavement, pitching, or covering, for streets, roads, ways, and places.—Nov. 10.

B. Cook, of Birmingham; for a new method of rendering ships' cables and anchors more secure, and less liable to strain and injury while the vessel is at anchor.—Nov. 10.

B. Cook, of Birmingham; for improvements in the binding of books and portfolios of various descriptions.—Nov. 10.

J. G. Deyerlein, of Mercer-street, Middlesex; for improvements on weighing machines, which machines he denominates German weigh-bridges. Communicated to him by a foreigner.—Nov. 10.

S. Parker, of Argyle-street, Middlesex, and W. F. Hamilton, of Nelson-street, Surrey; for a certain alloy or alloys of metals.—Nov. 12.

E. Bowring of Goldsmith-street, London, and R. Stamp, of Buxted; for improvements in the working, weaving, or preparing silk and other fibrous materials, used in making hats, bonnets, shawls, and other materials.—Nov. 17.

J. Guestier, of Fenchurch-buildings, London; for a mode or modes of making paper from certain substances, which are thereby applicable to that purpose. Communicated to him by a foreigner.—Nov. 17.

A. Lamb, of Prince's-street, London, and W. Suttill, of Old Brompton; for improvements in machinery for preparing, drawing, roving, and spinning flax, hemp, and waste silk.—Nov. 17.

G. Borradaile, of Barge-yard, Bucklersbury, for an improved method of

making or setting up of hats or hat bodies. Communicated to him by a foreigner.—Nov. 17.

A. Count de la Garde, of St. James's-square; for improved machinery for breaking or preparing hemp, flax, and other fibrous materials. Communicated to him by a foreigner.—Nov. 24.

J. Eve, residing at Liverpool; for an improved steam-engine.—Nov. 24.

H. King, of Norfolk-street, Middlesex, and W. Kingston, of the Dockyard, Portsmouth; for improved fids for top-masts, gallant-masts bow-sprits, and all other masts and spars to which the use of the fid is applied.—Nov. 26.

R. J. Tomlinson, of Bristol; for frame-work for bedsteads and other purposes.—Nov. 26.

M. Lariviere, of Princes-square, Kennington; for apparatus or machinery to be applied to the well-known Stamp's fly-presses, or other presses, for the purpose of perforating metal plates, and for the application of such perforated metal plates to various useful purposes.—Nov. 28.

W. Pope, of Ball-alley, Lombard-street, for improvements on wheeled carriages.—Dec. 3.

The same, for improvements in making, mixing, compounding, improving, or altering the article of soap.—Dec. 3.

H. Berry, of Abchurch-lane, London; for an improved method, in different shapes or forms, of securing volatile or other fluids, and concrete or other substances, in various descriptions of bottles and vessels.—Dec. 3.

E. Edmonds, of Bradford; for improvements on machines for scribbling and carding sheep's wool, cotton, or any fibrous articles requiring such process.—Dec. 3.

J. Beever, of Manchester; for an improved gun barrel.—Dec. 3.

E. Luscombe, of East Stonehouse; for a method of manufacturing or preparing an oil or oils extracted from certain vegetable substances, and the application thereof to gas light and other purposes. Partly communicated to him by a foreigner residing abroad.—Dec. 6.

J. P. Beaven, of Clifford-street; for a cement for building and other purposes. Communicated to him by a foreigner.—Dec. 7.

F. Halfiday, of Ham, Surrey; for improvements in machinery to be operated upon by steam.—Dec. 9.

J. C. Dyer, of Manchester; for improvements in machinery for making wire cards for carding wool, cotton, tow, and other fibrous substances of the like nature; and also improvements on a machine for shaving and preparing leather used in making such cards.—Dec. 9.

R. Addams, of Hammersmith; for a method of propelling or moving carriages of various descriptions on turnpike, rail, or other roads.—Dec. 14.

M. Ferris, of Longford, Middlesex; for improvements on presses or machinery for printing cotton and other fabrics.—Dec. 14.

J. A. Tabor, of Jewin-street Cripplegate; for means for indicating the depth of water in ships and vessels.—Dec. 14.

Patents granted in Scotland, in 1824.

W. Busk, of Broad-street, London; for improvements in the means or method of propelling or moving ships, boats, or other floating bodies.—Aug. 4, 1824.

M. Bush, of Westham; for improvements on machinery or apparatus for printing calicoes, and other fabrics.—Aug. 13.

J. Foot, of Church-street, Spital-fields; silk manufacturer, for an improved umbrella.—Sept. 1.

R. Lloyd, of the Strand, and J. Rowbotham, of Great Surrey-street; for hats upon a new construction.—Aug. 30.

W. H. Horrocks, of Stockport; for a new apparatus for giving tension to the warp in looms.—Aug. 31.

J. G. Bodmer, of Manchester; for

improvements in the machinery for cleaning, carding, drawing, roving, and spinning of cotton and wool.—Sept. 21.

J. L. Bradbury, of Manchester; for a new mode of twisting, spinning, or throwing silk, cotton, wool, linen, or other threads or fibrous substances.—Sept. 23.

J. Parkes, of Manchester; for a method of manufacturing salt.—Sept. 25.

J. Heathcoat, of Tiverton; for improvements in the method of preparing and manufacturing silk for weaving and other purposes.—Sept. 23.

P. Chel, of Earl's-court, Kensington; for improvements on machinery for drawing, roving, and spinning flax, wool, waste silk, or other fibrous substances.—Oct. 25.

S. Broadmeadow, of Abergavenny; for a new and improved method of manufacturing and purifying inflammable gases, by the admission and admixture of atmospheric air.—Oct. 23.

J. Tetlow, of Manchester, for improvements in power-loom for weaving various articles.—Oct. 29.

J. Smith, of Old-street, London; for improvements on a machine for washing, cleansing, and whitening cotton, linen, silk, and woollen garments, or piece goods.—Nov. 6.

T. R. Guppy, of Bristol; gentleman, for improvements in masting vessels.—Nov. 6.

S. Hall, of Basford; for an improved steam-engine.—Nov. 6.

H. Schroder, of Hackney; for a new filter.—Nov. 30.

J. Head, of Banbury; for improvements in machinery for making cord or platt for boot and stay-laces.—Dec. 2.

ANTIQUITIES

AND

MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE.

ROMAN Boat.—In making the common sewer in London-street, Glasgow, from the part near the Cross down to the Molendinar Burn, there was found lately, at the depth of about ten feet, the remains of a boat lying in a bed of blue clay, which was covered and surrounded by fine sand, like that found on the shores of a navigable river or wide frith. Some of the clinker nails, used as fastenings, and found in the wood, which was fine oak, had become quite black from long immersion under the earth. The caulking appeared to have been wool dipped in tar. Some years ago, when the common sewer was cutting in the Stockwell, a boat of a similar description was found a little above Jackson-street; which would indicate that these two places where the boats have been found, were then the line of the shore of the frith, or bed of the river. These boats must have lain for many centuries in the places where they were found. The workmanship would indicate, that they were formed by a people considerably advanced in civilization. It is probable they were constructed by the Romans, about

the period of Agricola's expedition into Caledonia, nearly 1740 years ago; at which period there seems little reason to doubt, that the greater part of the ground on which Glasgow now stands, and all the low lands on both banks of the river, to a considerable distance, were covered by the waters of the Frith of Clyde.

The Jesuits' College at Stonyhurst.—The Jesuits, when they were driven from Liege, and their property confiscated at the French Revolution, sought an asylum in England, and were presented by the father, or grandfather, of Mr. Weld, the present owner of Lulworth-castle, with the house and 100 acres of land, at Stonyhurst. They have since purchased 100 more. They are also tenants of no inconsiderable quantity of land, although the produce of the whole is insufficient for the wants of their establishment. The society consists of superiors, missionaries, and teachers. The first of these are few in number: they are the governors of the establishment, and have the whole direction of its affairs. One of them is called the president. The missionaries are

priests who officiate in different chapels in the neighbourhood, where there is no resident priest; and are also ready to succeed or assist those who are at a greater distance. The teachers have each the care of a particular school, and are under the direction of one who is called a superintendant of studies. There are also what are called prefects, who have the superintendence of the scholars at their studies, their sports, and in their walks. The number of scholars are about 200: the greater part of them are Irish, but there are foreigners from every part of the globe. Each scholar pays 50*l.* per annum. Two hundred (and this number has been sometimes considerably exceeded) produce 10,000*l.* Their real property may be valued at 40,000*l.*; including the gift of Mr. Weld, and what they have themselves expended on the purchase of land, and the improvement and enlargement of the building. Their annual revenue may therefore not unfairly be stated at 12,000*l.* Their gains must have been very considerable to enable them to lay out 30,000*l.* in about twenty years, and there is no reason to suppose that they are, at present, at all below the general average, yet they are soliciting subscriptions towards building a new chapel (asking for contributions even of their surgeons and physicians), to which they themselves magnanimously subscribe 300*l.* In the course of the five and twenty years that Stonyhurst has been in possession of its present owners, an entire change has been wrought in the religious character of the neighbourhood, the majority of its inhabitants were not then Roman Catholics, the preponderance was on the side of the Protestants.

At the present time the Protestants are reduced to less than one-seventh of the whole population of the district. Of course the "College," as it is called, gives employment in one way or other, to a great number of persons and none of them are Protestants. Inter-marriages between Catholic and Protestant families have been most numerous in the neighbourhood: and this we know to have been the most prolific source of what they term conversions. The refuse meat of 250 or 300 people, the cast-off clothes of nearly the same number (for they provide the scholars with a uniform dress), must either be given away or sold for very little; and it is the general understanding of the neighbourhood, that nobody must look for any thing in the former way of disposal, without, occasionally at least, appearing at mass.

Professor Mezzofanti of Bologna.—The following amusing account of this celebrated linguist is given by the baron de Zach, in one of the early numbers of his *Correspondence Astronomique, Geographique, &c.*:—"This extraordinary *savant* is very truly the rival of the celebrated Mithridates, king of Pontus. This professor speaks thirty-two living and dead languages, not in the manner of the learned jesuit Weittenauer, but with a perfection truly surprising. Professor Mezzofanti introduced himself to me by addressing me in Hungarian; he paid me a compliment so well turned, and in such good Magyarul, that I was surprised and astonished to the last degree. He then spoke to me in German; first in good Saxon, and afterwards in the Austrian and Swabian dialects, with a purity of accent that raised my astonish-

ment to the height; I could not help laughing at the change which the countenance and language of this extraordinary professor put upon me. He spoke English with captain Smith, and Russian and Polish with prince Wolkonsky, with the same ease and volubility as he did his native dialect, the Bolognese. I could not quit his side afterwards. At a dinner given by the cardinal Legate, Spina, his eminence made him sit by me at table; after having *jargoné* with him in several languages, all of which he spoke much better than I did, it occurred to me to address him suddenly with a few words in Walachian. Without the least hesitation, or appearing to notice the change, my polyglot immediately answered me in the same language, and went on at such a rate, that I was obliged to call out to him, 'Softly, softly, Mr. Abbe, I cannot follow you, I am quite at the end of my Walachian.' It was more than forty years since I had either spoken, or even thought of this language, with which I was very well acquainted in my youth, when I was serving in a Hungarian regiment, garrisoned in Pennsylvania. Professor Mezzofanti was not only well acquainted with this language, but informed me on this occasion that he knew another, which I had never been able to learn, although I had much better opportunities of doing it than him, having had soldiers in my regiment who spoke it. This was the language of the Zigans, or of that tribe which the French improperly call *Bohemiennes* (gypsies), and at which designation the brave and true Bohemians (the inhabitants of the kingdom of Bohemia) feel very indignant. But how could an Italian Abate, who had never been

out of his native place, learn a language which is neither written nor printed? A Hungarian regiment, during the wars of Italy, had been quartered at Bologna; the professor discovered a Zigan in it, put himself under his tuition, and with the facility and happy memory he derives from nature, soon acquired this language, which is believed to be only a dialect (apparently altered and corrupted) of some tribes of the Parias of Hindostan."

Sierra Leone.—Accounts have been printed, by order of the House of Commons, relating to the duties, exports imports, population, schools, churches, and marriages of the colony of Sierra Leone.

No duties were levied or received in this colony, according to these accounts, prior to the month of August, 1811, and for the latter half of that year the amount collected did not exceed 101*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* In the following year, however, they amounted to 2,175*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, but in the years 1813, 1814, and 1815, they do not appear to have exceeded an average of 1,500*l.* In 1816 they amounted to 2,447*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*, and in the ensuing years, until 1821, they arose to 3, 4, 5, and 6,000*l.* In the year 1823 they are returned at 8,730*l.* 8*s.* from the collector's books.

The exports, which are from the years 1817 to 1823 inclusive, are given in bulk, but not in value, and consist of the produce of Africa in its various states of preparation. Hides, mats, tiger-skins, gold dust, monkey-skins, stuffed birds, honey, nuts, oils, and wax, wood of various kinds, indigo, coffee, rice, lime-juice, and African curiosities; these principally compose the list of exports, and denote a state of

colonization not very much advanced in the cultivation of arts and manufactures.

The imports are also given, but they are in value (not in quality), during the same period, and are chiefly conveyed in ships from London, Liverpool, and Bristol, and the invoice value during the year 1817 was 72,516*l.* 7*s.* 2½*d.*; in 1818, 94,799*l.* 14*s.* 5½*d.*; but in the following year, 1819, it fell to 80,863*l.* 6*s.* 11½*d.*, and in 1820, it was only 66,725*l.* 9*s.* 4½*d.* In 1821, however, the invoice value is quoted at 105,060*l.* 15*s.* 10½*d.*; in 1822 at 85,850*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*; in 1823 at 121,442*l.* 18*s.* 11½*d.*; and in 1824 at 80,917*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*

A census of the population of the colony is also given for the years 1818, 1820, and 1822. No census of the colony appears to have been taken at the time of its transfer to the Crown, neither was any taken in 1817. The order transmitted from the colonial office required up to the latest time a complete census of the population, exclusive of the military; distinguishing the European, Nova-Scotians, disbanded African soldiers, Kroomen, other African emigrants, and liberated Africans; distinguishing also the sexes, the number of persons married, who have learned to read and write, and the number actually enjoying the means of Christian education. This last order has not yet been complied with, so far as the completion of the census, but was expected to be finished soon.

The grand total of population, according to the census last taken in 1822, is 15,081, of which little more than one-third belongs to Freetown. It is chiefly composed of the following classes:—West Indians and Americans, 48 men, 19 women, 18 boys and girls. Of

natives, 1,927 men, 977 women, and above 1,200 boys and girls. Liberated Africans, 3,512 men, 1,956 women, and between 2,000 and 3,000 boys and girls. Discharged soldiers, 1,108; and Kroomen (who appear to be a migratory race, constantly moving to and from the colony), 947.

Between the census of 1817 and 1818 there appears to have been an increase of population of 2,252 individuals, including 1,190 captured negroes; and between the latter, and that taken in 1822, there is an increase of 2,956 persons, including 943 liberated Africans, and 1,080 discharged soldiers from West Indian and African corps.

The returns of schools show within the last three or four years a very considerable increase of numbers. In 1817, the number of men, women, and children, in course of education, did not much exceed 400. On the 31st of December, 1823, there were—children, 2,172; adults, 287; making a total of 2,460.

In the account of the number of churches and chapels, with an estimate of the persons attending, we have 24 chapels described, in nearly half of which service is performed by coloured pastors. The number of persons usually attending is 5,818, of whom between 500 and 600 are Wesleyan Methodists, above 200 of Lady Huntingdon's sect, and about half that number Baptists. A detailed account of births in the colony was ordered, but no general record appears to have been kept; and in answer to the order for an account of fit persons liable to serve on juries in the colony of Sierra Leone, it is said that this cannot be correctly ascertained, but that the number

must be very considerable, for that 42 petit, and from 8 to 10 grand jurors are usually summoned every sessions from the coloured inhabitants.

The colonial authorities at Sierra Leone say that they are unable to furnish an account (as ordered) of the number of persons subsisting by the produce of their own labour, distinguishing their several kinds of employment; for that liberated Africans, settled under superintendents in the several villages, are the only persons under the immediate view of the colonial government accounts. The usual rate of wages paid to labourers is 9d. or 10d. per day, and from half-a-crown to 7s. per day to artificers, according to their skill. It is added, however, that these rates of payment are on the decline. In ships and fishing-boats, exclusive of a small number belonging to natives, the property of the inhabitants of the colony is small, and does not exceed a small tonnage. There are about 35 vessels from 10 to 88 tons burthen, besides 14 boats employed by fishermen.

Road-Truſts.—The turnpike truſt committee, for inquiring into the ſtate of the truſts within ten miles of London, have made a report, founded on a large maſs of evidence, and calculated, we hope, to bring about conſiderable relief, both as to economy and comfort, in behalf of the population of this metropolis and its environs. In different roads—toll-gates multiplied beyond endurance—enormous taxes, provokingly and univerſally miſapplied to the maintenance rather of a ſhoal of clerks and other officers, than to the repair of the public avenues to London—have been grievances which the inhabitants as well as travellers loudly

complained of, and which have given riſe to the appointment of ſucceſſive committees, each of which has teſtified to the ſerious nature of the evil, and to the urgency of ſome effectual cure. From the number of ſeparate acts of parliament under which the ſeveral truſts were created, there has been no regular principle of management, nor any central and ſupreme authority by which the intereſts of the public might be at once protected. The dilapidation of the funds raiſed for road-making, and the conſequent heavy debts under which the truſts (almoſt without exception) have been labouring, are proofs of a radical vice in the whole ſyſtem, and obſtacles to improvement nearly, if not quite invincible, if meaſures be not taken to eſtabliſh in ſome quarter a more definite reſponſibility than has ever yet exiſted. This committee ſtate that the income raiſed is “much larger” than would be neceſſary under good management to keep the roads in the beſt ſtate of repair; that the “accounts were in a very confused ſtate;” that the needleſs frequency of ill-conducted repairs is, as indeed every one feels, an extreme inconvenience to travellers; that diſtinct truſts are granted by act of parliament for ſpots in cloſe contiguity to each other; that ſometimes a pariſh is in the habit of receiving an annual ſum from a truſt beyond its own limits, for taking upon it the duty of road-repairing which ought to have devolved upon the truſt itſelf, to the extinction of all active reſponſibility; and that ſeveral truſts are in poſſeſſion of eſtates, independent of their tolls, which ſtill continue to levy tolls, as if the neceſſity for them had not been thereby ſupſeded; that the

establishments of offices for carrying on the trust business are more numerous and expensive than they ought to be; the trusts consequently in debt, and money borrowed even at annuity interest, to provide a mode of discharging it. The committee, therefore, recommend that all the trusts near London should be consolidated under a single set of commissioners, for the sake of effecting the three grand objects—of durability in the work, economy in the expenses, and relief to the public, by the removal of vexatious obstructions, from the frequency and inconvenient position of the toll-gates.

Poor's Rates.—There has been published by order of the House of Commons, an abstract of returns prepared by the direction of the select committee of last session, appointed to inquire into the practice which prevails in some parts of the country of paying the wages of labour out of the poor's rates, and to consider whether any and what measures can be carried into execution for the purpose of altering that practice, and to report their observations thereon to the House. The present document consists of returns only of the rate of wages throughout the several counties of England, and of answers to a circular list of questions bearing upon the proposed subject of investigation. The committee have not annexed to the abstract a single observation or opinion of their own.

With regard to the wages of labour, it seems worth notice how the growth of manufactures in a country tends to improve the comforts of the agricultural classes in their neighbourhood. The manufacturing districts of Lancashire, the West Riding of Yorkshire, and

generally the northern counties, present a far higher average of wages than those of the south of England, besides the benefit, which does not appear on the returns, of a supply of fuel at a much easier price.

In comparing the several districts where the custom prevails of assisting the farmer to pay his labourers out of the poor's rates, with those where such a practice has not yet been suffered, we cannot find that there is any obvious relation between the existence of that abuse, and either a high or low rate of wages. Thus, in the division of Bassetlaw, county of Nottingham, the wages being from 10s. to 12s. per week, are paid in part out of the poor's rates; while, in Southwell division of the same county, the rate not exceeding 10s., the poor's rate is never so applied. Hundreds of instances, bespeaking similar irregularity, might be enumerated, and lead to the belief that more depends on the caprice of the magistrates than on the necessity of the case. Where the system has once commenced, we are aware that more than ordinary skill and firmness are requisite towards its abolition: and in the instance of a labourer with a numerous family, the difficulty of introducing any change seems almost insurmountable. Something less than one-third of the kingdom is visited by this perversion of the poor's rates.

England Fifty Years ago.—In seventy years the people of Great Britain have advanced full eight millions in number. In twenty-five years, the number of inhabited houses in England and Wales alone have advanced one-half. Fifty years ago, the very existence of canals was a matter of incredu-

lity. Fifteen millions of public wealth have now been profitably absorbed by these mighty ducts; and at least half as much more is at this hour destined for their formation. Fifty years ago, there was hardly a steam-engine in the kingdom. There cannot now be less than twelve thousand—a creation of power equal to at least a quarter of a million of horses; an energy which, in a single day, would have raised up the great pyramid of Egypt. Fifty years ago, our annual export of manufactured cotton did not amount to a quarter of a million in value: it has now swollen to nearly thirty millions. In the same period, our exported woollens, in defiance of Saxon, Prussian, Spanish, and American competition, have advanced more than two millions. Fifty years ago, our imports of raw silk were only three hundred thousand pounds in weight: they are now nearly three millions. Fifty years ago, our export of iron was hardly twelve thousand tons: it is now about ten times as much. Fifty years ago, our exports of linens were about four millions of yards: they are now nearly forty millions. Fifty years ago, the whole value of our exported produce, both native and foreign, was just fifteen millions of money: the value of British produce exported, alone, is now more than fifty millions. A hundred and twenty years ago, says old Tucker, there were only two or three vessels in Scotland above two hundred tons; our whole tonnage is now more than a quarter of a million, employing twenty thousand souls. A hundred and fifty years ago, says Chalmers, the whole navy of Britain did not amount to a hundred thousand tons: it is now at least

three millions of tons, employing about two hundred thousand souls.

American Statistics.—The whole number of people in the United States, by the late census, is 9,629,000. Of this number it is stated that 2,065,000 are engaged in agriculture, 349,000 in manufactures, and 72,000 in commerce. Only the efficient or labouring persons in each class appear to have been enumerated. Add the women, the children, and the invalids, and there will be found to be about 8,000,000 in the agricultural class, 200,000 in the commercial, and 1,300,000 in the manufacturing. In England, the agricultural class does not exceed one-third of the whole population. This one-third is not only sufficient to produce bread, stuffs, and provisions enough for themselves and the other two-thirds, but also to produce enough wool for all the extensive woollen factories in the kingdom, with the exception of a small quantity of fine quality. The wool produced amounts annually to 28,000,000 of dollars in value. Four-fifths of our nation are employed to produce the same effects that follow from the labours of one-third of the British nation.

American Mines.—The mines in Spanish America had been brought to their fullest height of production by the end of the last century, and continued to give to the world annual supplies of unprecedented magnitude till the year 1810. It was then the disturbances broke out, originating in the struggle for independence, and partly from the conflicts of rival parties, which desolated the country, and interrupted the mining operations, especially in Mexico, Peru, and Buenos Ayres. The

degree to which the produce of the mines fell off, has been thus given in a recent publication, "Tooke on High and Low Prices."

Annual produce of American Mines in dollars.

	1800 to 1810.	After 1810.
Mexico	30,000,000	12,000,000
Peru	5,480,000	2,740,000
Chile	866,000	866,000
Buenos Ayres..	3,640,000	1,820,000
Brazil	4,340,000	4,340,000
New Grenada..	2,735,000	2,735,000
	47,061,000	24,501,000

Thus the quantity of the precious metals derived yearly from these sources was reduced one-half in consequence of the war.

Public Libraries in France.—

In Paris the royal library has above 700,000 printed volumes, and 70,000 MSS. The library of Monsieur 150,000 printed volumes, and 5,000 MSS. The library of St. Genevieve 110,000 printed volumes, and 2,000 MSS. The Mazarine library 92,000 printed volumes, and 8,000 MSS. The library of the city of Paris 20,000 volumes. All these are daily open to the public. In the departments there are 25 public libraries, with above 1,700,000 volumes, of which Aix has 72,670, Marseilles 81,500, Toulouse 30,000, Bordeaux 105,000, Tours 30,000, Lyons

106,000, Versailles 40,000, and Amiens 40,000. In the royal library at Paris there are several uncollated MSS. of the Scriptures.

Prison Discipline.—The state of crime in Sweden is less than in most other countries. The whole number of persons committed to prison for offences does not exceed 1,500—viz., about 800 convicted of various crimes, and 700 imprisoned for vagrancy and other offences of police. A royal commission has been appointed to superintend all the prisons and houses of correction, so as to place their discipline and administration on a common footing. A house of correction is building at Stockholm, in which the prisoners will be allowed part of the gains made by their work, and may lay it up to form a sum against the time of their liberation. Similar measures are also in progress at Christiania, in Norway.

Wolves in Russia.—The following is the official account of the devastations committed by the wolves in the government of Livonia only, in the year 1823: they devoured—horses, 1,841; foals, 1,243; horned cattle, 1,807; calves, 733; sheep, 15,182; lambs, 726; goats, 2,545; kids, 183; swine, 4,190; sucking pigs, 312; dogs, 703; geese, 673.

P O E T R Y.

STANZAS

TO THE MEMORY OF THE SPANISH PATRIOTS

LATEST KILLED IN RESISTING THE REGENCY AND THE DUKE OF ANGOULEME.

By THOMAS CAMPBELL, ESQ.

BRAVE men who at the Trocadero fell—
 Beside your cannons conquer'd not, though slain,
 There is a victory in dying well
 For Freedom,—and ye have not died in vain ;
 For come what may, there shall be hearts in Spain
 To honour, aye embrace your martyr'd lot,
 Cursing the Bigot's and the Bourbon's chain,
 And looking on your graves, though trophied not,
 As holier, hallow'd ground, than priests could make the spot !

What though your cause be baffled—freemen cast
 In dungeons—dragg'd to death, or forced to flee ;
 Hope is not wither'd in affliction's blast—
 The patriot's blood 's the seed of Freedom's tree ;
 And short your orgies of revenge shall be,
 Cowl'd Demons of the Inquisitorial cell !
 Earth shudders at your victory,—for ye
 Are worse than common fiends from Heaven that fell,
 The baser, ranker sprung, *Autochthones* of hell !

Go to your bloody rites again—bring back
 The hall of horrors and the assessor's pen,
 Recording answers shriek'd upon the rack ;
 Smile o'er the gaspings of spine-broken men ;—
 Preach, perpetrate damnation in your den ;—
 Then let your altars, ye blasphemers ! peal
 With thanks to Heaven, that let you loose again,
 To practise deeds with torturing fire and steel
 No eye may search—no tongue may challenge or reveal !

Yet laugh not in your carnival of crime
 Too proudly, ye oppressors !—Spain was free,
 Her soil has felt the foot-prints, and her clime
 Been winnow'd by the wings of Liberty ;
 And these even parting scatter as they flee
 Thoughts—influences, to live in hearts unborn,
 Opinions that shall wrench the prison-key
 From Persecution—shew her mask off-torn,
 And tramp her bloated head beneath the foot of Scorn.

Glory to them that die in this great cause !
 Kings, Bigots, can inflict no brand of shame,
 Or shape of death, to shroud them from applause :—
 No !—manglers of the martyr's earthly frame !
 Your hangman-fingers cannot touch his fame.
 Still in your prostrate land there shall be some
 Proud hearts, the shrines of Freedom's vestal flame.
 Long trains of ill may pass unheeded, dumb,
 But vengeance is behind, and justice is to come.

SONG OF THE GREEKS.

By THOMAS CAMPBELL, Esq.

AGAIN to the battle, Achaïans !
 Our hearts bid the tyrants defiance ;
 Our land, the first garden of Liberty's tree—
 It has been, and shall yet be the land of the free :
 For the cross of our faith is replanted,
 The pale dying crescent is daunted,
 And we march that the foot-prints of Mahomet's slaves
 May be wash'd out in blood from our forefathers' graves.
 Their spirits are hovering o'er us,
 And the sword shall to glory restore us.

Ah ! what though no succour advances,
 Nor Christendom's chivalrous lances
 Are stretch'd in our aid—be the combat our own !
 And we'll perish or conquer more proudly alone :
 For we've sworn by our Country's assaulters,
 By the virgins they've dragged from our altars,
 By our massacred patriots, our children in chains,
 By our heroes of old and their blood in our veins,
 That living, we shall be victorious,
 Or, that dying, our deaths shall be glorious.

A breath of submission we breathe not ;
 The sword that we've drawn we will sheathe not !
 Its scabbard is left where our martyrs are laid,
 And the vengeance of ages has whetted its blade.
 Earth may hide—waves engulph—fire consume us,
 But they shall not to slavery doom us :
 If they rule, it shall be o'er our ashes and graves ;
 But we've smote them already with fire on the waves,
 And new triumphs on land are before us.
 To the charge !—Heaven's banner is o'er us.

This day shall ye blush for its story,
 Or brighten your lives with its glory.
 Our women, Oh, say, shall they shriek in despair,
 Or embrace us from conquest with wreaths in their hair ?
 Accurs'd may his memory blacken,
 If a coward there be that would slacken
 Till we've trampled the turban and shown ourselves worth
 Being sprung from and named for the godlike of earth.
 Strike home, and the world shall revere us
 As heroes descended from heroes.

Old Greece lightens up with emotion
 Her inlands, her isles of the Ocean ;
 Fanes rebuilt and fair towns shall with jubilee ring,
 And the Nine shall new-hallow their Helicon's spring :
 Our hearths shall be kindled in gladness,
 That were cold and extinguish'd in sadness ;
 Whilst our maidens shall dance with their white-waving arms,
 Singing joy to the brave that deliver'd their charms,
 When the blood of yon Mussulman cravens
 Shall have purpled the beaks of our ravens.

A DREAM.

By THOMAS CAMPBELL, Esq.

WELL may sleep present us fictions,
 Since our waking moments teem
 With such fanciful convictions
 As make life itself a dream.—
 Half our daylight faith's a fable ;
 Sleep disports with shadows too,
 Seeming in their turn as stable
 As the world we wake to view.
 Ne'er by day did Reason's mint
 Give my thoughts a clearer print

Of assured reality,
 Than was left by Phantasy
 Stamp'd and colour'd on my sprite
 In a dream of yesternight.

In a bark, methought, lone steering,
 I was cast on Ocean's strife;
 This, 'twas whisper'd in my hearing,
 Meant the sea of Life.
 Sad regrets from past existence
 Came, like gales of chilling breath;
 Shadow'd in the forward distance
 Lay the land of Death.
 Now seeming more, now less remote,
 On that dim-seen shore, methought
 I beheld two hands a space
 Slow unshroud a spectre's face;
 And my flesh's hair upstood—
 'Twas mine own similitude.

But my soul revived at seeing
 Ocean, like an emerald spark,
 Kindle, while an air-dropt being
 Smiling steer'd my bark.
 Heaven-like—yet he look'd as human
 As supernal beauty can,
 More compassionate than woman,
 Lordly more than man.
 And as some sweet clarion's breath
 Stirs the soldier's scorn of death—
 So his accents bade me brook
 The spectre's eyes of icy look,
 Till it shut them—turn'd its head,
 Like a beaten foe, and fled.

"Types not this," I said, "fair Spirit!
 That my death-hour is not come?
 Say, what days shall I inherit?—
 Tell my soul their sum."
 "No," he said, "yon phantom's aspect,
 Trust me, would appal thee worse,
 Held in clearly-measured prospect—
 Ask not for a curse!
 Make not, for I overbear
 Thine unspoken thoughts as clear
 As thy mortal ear could catch
 The close-brought tickings of a watch—
 Make not the untold request
 That's now revolving in thy breast.

" 'Tis to live again, remeasuring
 Youth's years, like a scene rehearsed,
 In thy second life-time treasuring
 Knowledge from the first.
 Hast thou felt, poor self-deceiver !
 Life's career so void of pain,
 As to wish its fitful fever
 New begun again ?
 Could experience, ten times thine,
 Pain from Being disentwine—
 Threads by Fate together spun ?
 Could thy flight heaven's lightning shun ?
 No, nor could thy foresight's glance
 'Escape the myriad shafts of Chance.

" Would'st thou bear again Love's trouble—
 Friendship's death-discovered ties ;
 Toil to grasp or miss the bubble
 Of Ambition's prize ?
 Say thy life's new-guided action
 Flow'd from Virtue's fairest springs—
 Still, would Envy and Detraction
 Double not their stings ?
 Worth itself is but a charter
 To be mankind's distinguished martyr."
 —I caught the moral, and cried, " Hail,
 Spirit ! let an onward sail
 Envyng, fearing, hating none,
 Guardian Spirit, steer me on !"

THE TEMPLE OF VESTA.

Newdigate Prize Poem for 1825.

By RICHARD CLARKE SEWELL, of Magdalen College, Oxford.

THE dark pine waves on Tiber's classic steep,
 From rock to rock the headlong waters leap,
 Tossing their foam on high, till leaf and flower
 Glitter, like emeralds, in the sparkling shower :
 Lovely—but levelier from the charms that glow
 Where Latium spreads her purple vales below ;
 The olive, smiling on the sunny hill,
 The golden orchard, and the ductile rill,
 The spring clear-bubbling in its rocky font,
 The moss-grown cave, the Naiad's fabled haunt,
 And, far as eye can strain, yon shadowy dome,
 The glory of the earth, Eternal Rome.

T* 2

This, this was Vesta's seat—sublime, alone,
 The mountain crag appear'd her Virgin throne,
 In all the majesty of Goddess might,
 Fann'd by pure gales, and bathed in cloudless light;
 Her's was the dash of Anio's sacred tide,
 The flame from Heaven's ethereal fount supplied,
 And the young forms that trod the marble shrine,
 For earth too fair, for mortal too divine.

And, lo! where still ten circling columns rise
 High o'er the arching spray's prismatic dyes,
 Touch'd, but not marr'd—as time had paused to spare.
 The wreaths that bloom in lingering beauty there—
 E'en where each mouldering wreck might seem to mourn
 Her rifted shaft, her lov'd acanthus torn,
 Nature's wild flowers in silent sorrows wave
 Their votive sweets o'er Art's neglected grave.

But ye who sleep the calm and dreamless sleep,
 Where joy forgets to smile, and woe to weep,
 For you, blest maids, a long and last repose,
 Has still'd each pulse that throbs, each vein that glows;
 For oft, too oft, the white and spotless vest
 Conceal'd a bleeding heart, an aching breast;
 Hope, that with cold despair held feeble strife,
 And love that parted but with parting life;
 Still would the cheek with human passion burn,
 Still would the heart to fond remembrance turn,
 Vow all itself to Heaven, but vow in vain,
 Sigh for its thoughts, yet sigh to think again.

And thou, Immortal Bard, whose sweetest lays
 Were hymn'd in rapture to thy Tiber's praise,
 What, though no more the listening vales prolong
 The playful echoes of thy Sabine song;
 Weep not her olive-groves' deserted shade,
 Her princely halls, in silent ruin laid,
 Her altars mouldering on a nameless hill—
 There all is beauty, all is glory still;
 Flowers—yet more bright than Roman maiden wreath'd;
 Prayers—yet more pure than virgin priestess breathed;
 A fane—more noble than the vestal trod—
 The Christian's temple, to the Christian's God!

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